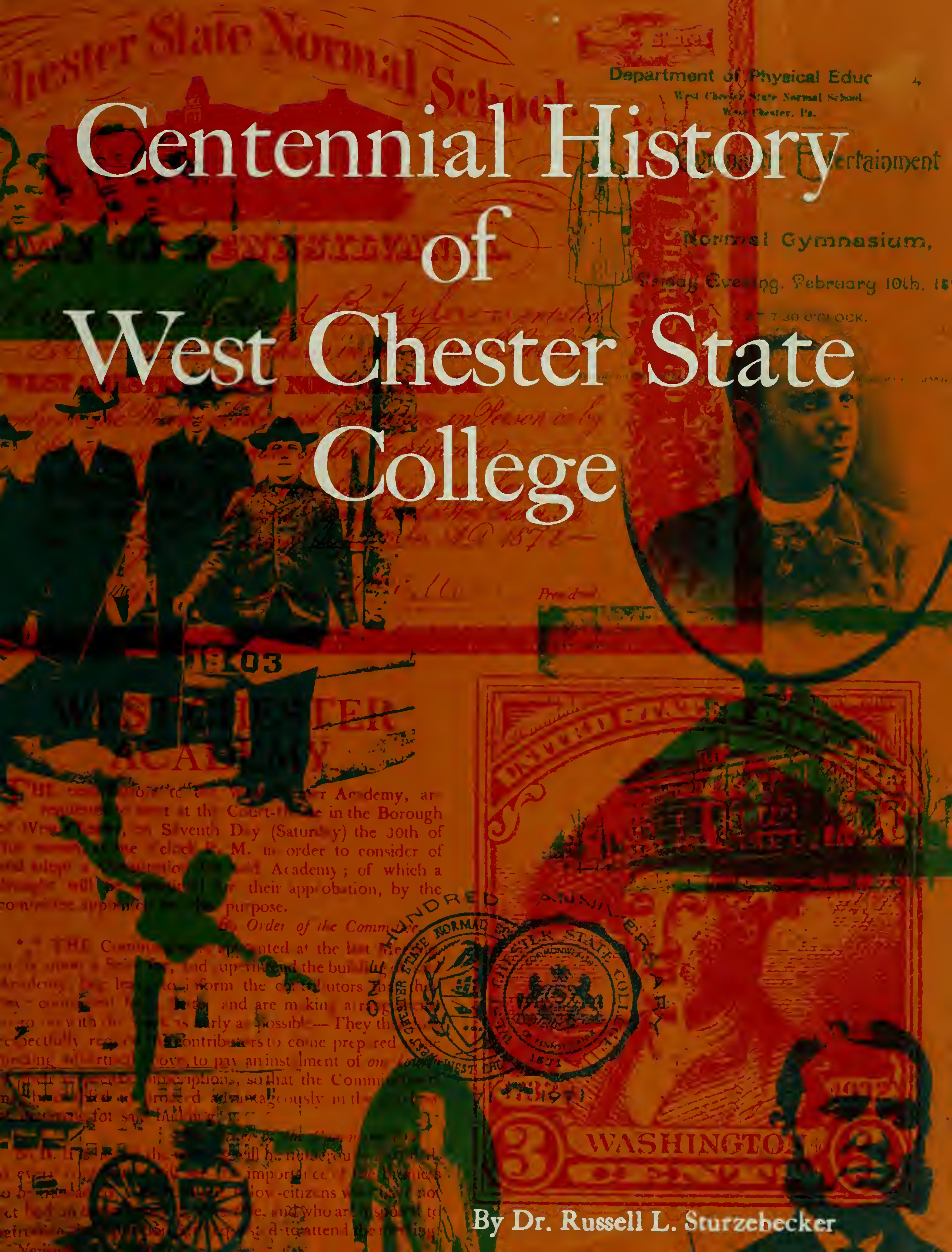

Chester State Normal School
Department of Physical Educ
West Chester State Normal School
West Chester, Pa.
Normal Gymnasium,
Evening, February 10th. 18
at 7.30 o'clock.
ONE HUNDRED ANNIVERSARY
WASHINGTON

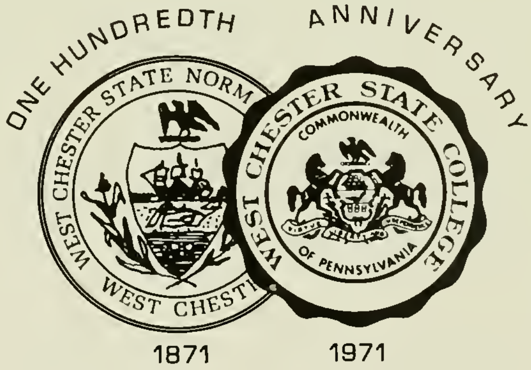
Centennial History of West Chester State College

By Dr. Russell L. Sturzebecker

IT IS HEREBY C
The State Boa
passed the required examination in the
State Normal

Russ Stangebaker
1971

Centennial History of West Chester State College


ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY
1871
1971

By Dr. Russell L. Sturzebecker

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RUSSELL L. STURZEBECKER
West Chester, Pennsylvania

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PUBLISHED BY RUSSELL L. STURZEBECKER

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
by
TINICUM PRESS

Dedication

West Chester men and women have been called in times of crisis to lay aside their books, pens, and dreams – to place themselves in the inexorable fires of war. Terror, the constant pressure of danger, the incessant presence of death provides a most profound insight into one's resources and capabilities. Many have emerged marked but relatively unscathed from the crucible of Mars.

This book is dedicated to those alumni and students who, facing the ultimate, discovered fear, courage and death. We, the living, must rebel against those who say their deaths were without purpose. The iconoclastic modern world with its platitudes of rights and individual freedoms dismisses the finality of these sacrifices. Yet the true secret of man is discovering the horizon of his freedom. Their deaths must make us, the living, continually understand that the irrevocable path to their destiny determined the fate of those who remain.

Here they studied; they walked with us on the campus; they were a part of us. Their families and loved ones felt their presence. The students they taught sought identification with them. They loved life as we do. Yet, when the four silent walls of death closed around them, they did not forget us. We must not forget them – for their gift of the future and of freedom.

R. L. S.

WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA
1971

ABOUT THE AUTHOR

Dr. Sturzebecker was born in Lansdale, Pennsylvania on March 5, 1916. After graduation from Lansdale High School he matriculated at West Chester State Teachers College in the Health and Physical Education program and by graduation in 1937 had secured additional certification in English and Science. He taught at both Penbrook and Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania during which time he received his Masters degree from Temple University. He entered th military service in 1942, serving in the United States Air Force, in New Guinea, the Philippine Islands and Okinawa as a member of the 312th Bombardment Group. By the time of his discharge to the Reserves in January, 1946, he had attained the rank of Captain. Currently he holds an Active Reserve Commission as Colonel in the United States Air Force.

He joined the Health and Physical Education Staff at West Chester in January, 1946, and served as Head Coach of Track and Gymnastics as well as assistant in Football. In February, 1949, he received his Doctor's Degree from Temple University. He was appointed Director of Health and Physical Education in 1950, serving in this capacity 17 years until August, 1966. He is currently Senior Teaching Professor at the College, serving mainly in the Graduate School.

He has served as a member of Evaluative Educational Teams, Consultant to the Department of Public Instruction, Pennsylvania, Consultant and Senior Evaluator to the Association of Private Camps, New York City, and Consultant and Lecturer on Management to the United States Department of Defense.

He is a Fellow of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and a Fellow of the American College of Sports Medicine. He is a member of the International Council for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, the International Council of Sport and Physical Education (Paris, France) and the Federation International D'Education Physique (Lisbon, Portugal). He holds memberships in the American Association of University Professors, Phi Delta Kappa, National College Physical Association for Men, Pennsylvania Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation, Pennsylvania State Education Association, American Legion, and Veterans of Foreign Wars.

He received the Honor Award in 1957 and the Elmer B. Cottrell Award in 1968 from the Pennsylvania State Association HPER. From 1955 to 1965 he promoted International Relations by bringing to the college the National Gymnastic teams from Sweden, West Germany, Finland, Denmark, Japan, the Soviet Union, Canada and Mexico. For these efforts in support of international exchange and the United States Olympic Games, he was cited by the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States in 1963 and 1964.

In 1961 he managed the United States National Men's and Women's Gymnastic Team tour for competition in Czechoslovakia, Poland and Russia. He received citations from both the Polish and Soviet Sports Federations. The Senate of Pennsylvania on August 14, 1961 presented him with a commendation for his work in bringing international sports to Pennsylvania.

He has been a delegate to the International Congresses of Health, Physical Education and Recreation in 1967, Vancouver, Canada, in 1968, Dublin, Ireland and in 1970, Warsaw, Poland. He was named delegate by the United States Olympic Committee to attend the International Olympic Academy at Olympia, Greece in the summer of 1969.

He has been a visiting lecturer in European and Middle Eastern Colleges and Universities from September, 1967, to January, 1968, and from September, 1969, to January, 1970. He participated in a lecture research tour of Europe, Africa and the Middle East in August and September, 1970, and attended the International Olympic Academy sessions in Greece for the second year. During these overseas tours he has undertaken extensive photographic studies of classical Greco-Roman athletic sites – gymnasia, palestra, stadia, amphitheaters and baths in Europe, Africa and the Middle East. This research is the basis of a future series of publications concerning Panhellenic and Roman game sites.

His specialization in "Comparative Physical Education and Sports" as well as "Olympic Games, Ancient and Modern" has resulted in his services being called on as a speaker at the national conventions of the American Association for Health, Physical Education and Recreation. On a number of occasions he has also appeared on television in support of the United States Olympic teams. His publications include articles and monographs on "Physical Education and Sport in Russia," "Comparative Physical Education," "Camp Athletics," and "Technology in Physical Education." He served as Education Director for the production of three physical education motion pictures for General Learning Corporation, a Division of Time Life Inc.

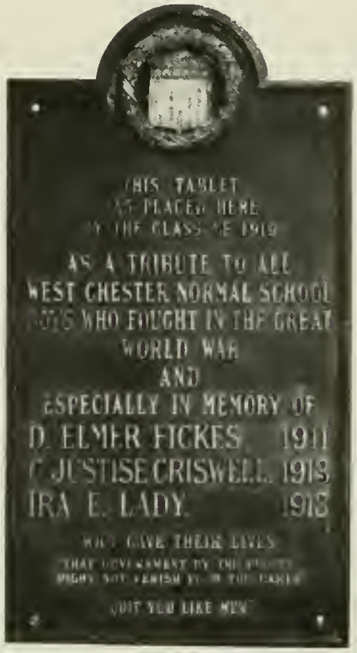
During the hundredth anniversary of the college he is serving as Centennial Chairman and Director of the new College Museum. This assignment is a prelude to his current Chester County appointment as Chairman for the Bicentennial Celebration of the American Independence 1776-1976.

Dr. Sturzebecker has been selected as a recipient of the Distinguished Alumni Award for 1971.

"Tell the Spartans, passerby, that here obedient to their laws we lie."
Epitaph at Thermopylae – Simonides

WORLD WAR I 1917 - 1918

	Class	Date of Death	Service
D. Elmer Fickes	1911	9-25-18	Army
C. Justise Criswell	1913	9- -18	Army
Ira E. Lady	1913	11-20-18	Army



THIS TABLET
WAS PLACED HERE
BY THE CLASS OF 1919
AS A TRIBUTE TO ALL
WEST CHESTER NORMAL SCHOOL
BOYS WHO FOUGHT IN THE GREAT
WORLD WAR
AND
ESPECIALLY IN MEMORY OF
D. ELMER FICKES 1911
C. JUSTISE CRISWELL 1913
IRA E. LADY 1913
WHO GAVE THEIR LIVES
[illegible]
[illegible]
QUIT YOU LIKE MEN

WORLD WAR II 1941 - 1945

	Class	Curriculum	Date of Death	Service
Anderson, Robert L.	1936	Music	3-11-44	Air Corps
Bellow, Louis W.	[1945]	Music	8-10-44	Army
Blackburn, George N.	1939	Health	4- 7-41	Navy
Buckley, Richard M.	1943	Music	1-15-45	Air Corps
DiFranks, Joseph	[1943]	Secondary	7-19-43	Air Corps
Durning, Robert P.	[1946]	Secondary	11-20-44	Army
Eberly, Alan W.	[1945]	Health	11-16-44	Army
Eubank, John	1939	Health	2- 9-45	Air Corps
Gantt, William L.	[1948]	Health	2- 2-45	Marines
Gere, Ernest J.	[1942]	Health	9-19-44	Army
Gerrits, David J.	[1946]	Special	6-19-44	Air Corps
Glass, William H.	1937	Special	4-11-45	Army
Grycky, John A.	1940	Music	11- -42	Navy
Gunderson, Edwin J.	1941	Secondary	11-16-44	Army
Henderson, Vernon	1940	Health	12-23-44	Air Corps
Hofmann, Bruce	1942	Secondary	4-18-44	Navy
Jordan, Howard W.	1941	Secondary	1-10-43	Marines
Kautz, Raymond S.	1935	Health	1-13-45	Army
Keating, Harland B.	1941	Health	12-30-45	Air Corps
Laffel, Gustave S.	1933	Health	11- 1-44	Army

	Class	Curriculum	Date of Death	Service
Levinsky, Stanley M.	[1946]	Secondary	1-11-45	Army
Loercher, Charles H.	[1943]	Health	6-16-44	Air Corps
Lynch, Joseph B.	[1944]	Health	3- 8-43	Army
Maxton, William M.	[1944]	Music	12- 3-44	Army
Philips, Harlan M.	1928	Elementary	8-30-42	Navy
Rogo, Clevio	1937	Health	6-23-42	Air Corps
Schaeffer, Paul R.	[1946]	Music	2-11-44	Army
Shetron, Robert L.	[1943]	Secondary	11-12-44	Army
Smedley, Calvin H.	1940	Health	7- 3-43	Army
Stauffer, Boyd W.	1941	Health	9-17-45	Navy
Wapensky, Russell A.	[1944]	Music	5-20-44	Air Corps
Yerger, William R.	[1942]	Health	8-12-45	Army
Zaratin, Miranda	1937	Elementary		Waves

HONOR ROLL
COUNTRY'S CALL
WAR II

* *

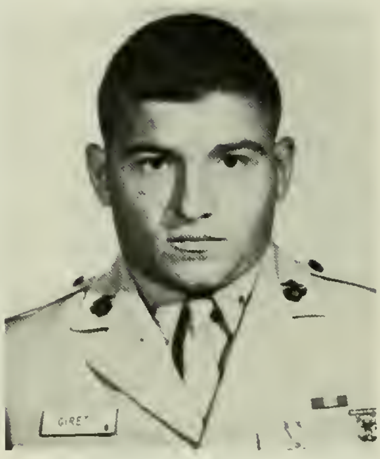
"They gave up their tomorrows that we might have our todays."
World War II British War Memorial in Burma

VIETNAM WAR 1961 -

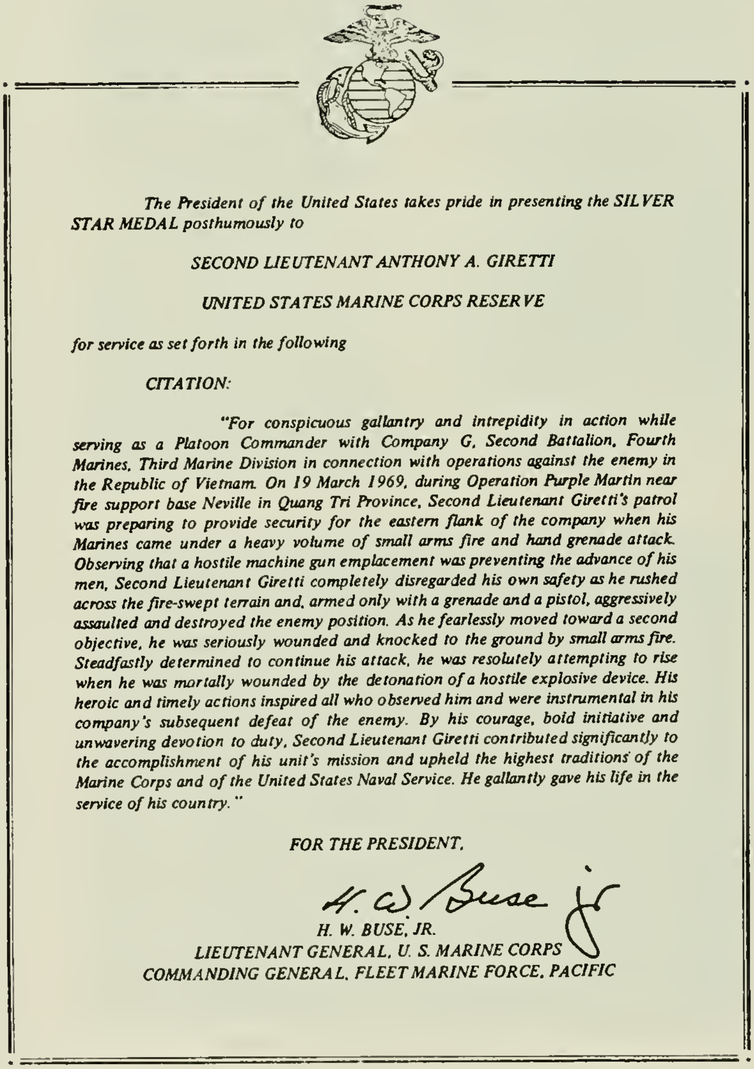
	Class	Curriculum	Date of Death	Service
Giretti, Anthony Alfred	1968	Health	3-19-69	Marines

Seek out – less often sought than found
a soldier's grave for thee the best.
Then choose thy ground and take thy rest.

—AUTHOR UNKNOWN



Anthony A. Giretti graduated from Baldwin High School, New York, in 1964. An outstanding high school athlete in football, wrestling, and baseball he entered West Chester matriculating in the Health and Physical Education Department. The faculty and his fellow seniors were proud to see him receive his commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Marines on graduation day in May 1968. Seven months later he was serving in Vietnam with the 3rd Marine Division. On March 19th, 1969 Platoon Leader Lieutenant Tony Giretti heroically answered his final challenge. Let the posthumous Silver Star citation tell the story.



The President of the United States takes pride in presenting the SILVER STAR MEDAL posthumously to

SECOND LIEUTENANT ANTHONY A. GIRETTI

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS RESERVE

for service as set forth in the following

CITATION:

"For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity in action while serving as a Platoon Commander with Company G, Second Battalion, Fourth Marines, Third Marine Division in connection with operations against the enemy in the Republic of Vietnam. On 19 March 1969, during Operation Purple Martin near fire support base Neville in Quang Tri Province, Second Lieutenant Giretti's patrol was preparing to provide security for the eastern flank of the company when his Marines came under a heavy volume of small arms fire and hand grenade attack. Observing that a hostile machine gun emplacement was preventing the advance of his men, Second Lieutenant Giretti completely disregarded his own safety as he rushed across the fire-swept terrain and, armed only with a grenade and a pistol, aggressively assaulted and destroyed the enemy position. As he fearlessly moved toward a second objective, he was seriously wounded and knocked to the ground by small arms fire. Steadfastly determined to continue his attack, he was resolutely attempting to rise when he was mortally wounded by the detonation of a hostile explosive device. His heroic and timely actions inspired all who observed him and were instrumental in his company's subsequent defeat of the enemy. By his courage, bold initiative and unwavering devotion to duty, Second Lieutenant Giretti contributed significantly to the accomplishment of his unit's mission and upheld the highest traditions of the Marine Corps and of the United States Naval Service. He gallantly gave his life in the service of his country."

FOR THE PRESIDENT,

H. W. Buse Jr

H. W. BUSE, JR.
LIEUTENANT GENERAL, U. S. MARINE CORPS
COMMANDING GENERAL, FLEET MARINE FORCE, PACIFIC

JOSEPH SPIECKER

DENNIS FAHRINGER

WILLIAM BUFFINGTON

DAVIS G. PHELPS, JR.

THE TINICUM TEAM

TECHNICAL CREDITS

The scope of the present work required the combined efforts of personnel having specialized abilities or talents. Modern creative graphics, photo - art - printing, demand technical expertise. The author was fortunate to have the specialists cited herewith associate themselves with the current work.

Joseph Spiecker class of '52 (Health and Physical Education) is an Associate Professor in the Educational Media Department teaching cinemaphotography in the graduate school. Joe also has made a number of educational 16 mm sound films, some with TV exposure, and has extensive experience in still photography. The visuals presented in this book speak for his ability in the graphic arts field. Reproducing, restoring, and documenting photographs of the campus, buildings, and activity scenes became Joe's task as photo editor. Joe has used Jay Steinmetz, Associate Director of Media Services for Graphics at the college, for consultation in his area of specialization. Dennis Fahringer, class of 1972, was selected by Joe to take the contemporary student life scenes in Chapter Ten. Denny's work speaks for itself.

William Buffington, class of '50 (Health and Physical Education), is Principal of the Penn Wood Elementary School, Westtown, Pennsylvania. Bill's avocation as a cartoonist has been well-known for a number of years. The author collected his first "Buffington" in 1949 while Bill was a Senior here. He drew for the college paper, "Quad Angles", as well as for the Alumni publication, "The Olden Ram." He also drew color cartoons as part of a physical education dance film, "Tinikling," for General Learning Corporation, a division of Time Life Inc. Bill's introductory cartoons at the head of each chapter and those of Chris Sanderson and Charlie Graham attest to his eminence in the field.

Davis G. Phelps Jr. was a student on Joe Spiecker's 1960 track team at Springfield High School, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. He was a member of the State championship mile relay team. He graduated from the Hussian School of Art in Philadelphia and has been associated professionally with TV Guide. He has done creative free lance art for Westminister Publications, Temple University, Juniata College, American Motor Ships, Inc., Peerless Paper Co., as well as for a number of other commercial firms. Davis was responsible for the unique modern four-color outer and inner face of the cover. He also created the special two-seal logo for the title page. Davis has the "gemini-like" quality of combining commercial with purely creative art. He is a member of the Philadelphia Water Color Club and has exhibited his work at the Philadelphia Art Alliance, Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, Rittenhouse Square Art Exhibit and at a number of art associations in the Eastern United States.

John Nagy, Bob Mahan and Horace Temple of Tinicum Press enthusiastically offered their total experience and background to produce the final product. Their individual and collective involvement provided for a free interchange of ideas and proposals with the rest of the technical team resulting in a total cooperative approach to the finished book.

The author considers it a real privilege and a rewarding educational experience to have had this group of associates contribute their technical abilities to produce the West Chester Centennial History.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This book was conceived at the conclusion of the 75th anniversary celebration in 1946. For the past twenty-five years, faculty, alumni and friends of the college were solicited for memorabilia including letters, diaries, school publications, photographs, anecdotes, in fact, any and all material that could have some bearing on the proposed history of the institution. Interviews were held, sometimes taped, with alumni, faculty and employees of the college whose periods of service or contact with the campus extended over many years.

The author was most fortunate in his student days (1933-37) to have heard lectures by Dr. Frances Harvey Green and Dr. Christian Schmucker, to name but two. The pleasure of hearing Uncle Ned in class and on the chapel stage is a fond memory. As a member of the faculty since 1946, serving under five Presidents and seventeen years as Director of Health and Physical Education, access was gained to internal resources ordinarily unavailable to an "outsider". Private conferences with Dr. Swope, Dr. Frain, Dr. Stern and Dr. Sykes over the years provided additional views and suggestions. One of the most fortunate discoveries was the George Morris Philips' diaries of student discipline reports, covering the period 1909-1920. These, fearsomely known to his students as "the Black Books," gave insights applicable to all colleges of the period.

The archives in the college library were screened and all college publications reviewed. Appeals for additional material were made through newspaper articles and over the radio. It is certain that the author became a tiresome bore to his friends in search for anecdotes. In controversial issues attempts were made to secure divergent viewpoints.

The minutes of faculty meetings, dating from the Normal School opening in 1871, furnished a wealth of information as well as did the records of the Boards of Trustees. In line with progress (?) and the times, both sources in recent years have become less valuable, particularly in the case of the faculty minutes since faculty meetings must be held in order to produce minutes. Boards of Trustees iron out their differences outside of official meetings and the innocuous proceedings of today bear little resemblance to those of past years.

The *Daily Local News* must be given a special citation for furnishing less isolated views of life and crises at the school. In recent years the fine hand of Henry L. Brinton provided analyses and insights frequently quite predictive.

The Chester County Historical Society, through the efforts of Mr. Darlington and the staff, made a wealth of data available. The original Academy Broadside was photographed there.

Miss Geraldine Conbeer, like "Abou Ben Adam," led all the rest in her efforts to assist the author. Over the years her painstaking work in organizing the college scrapbooks and archives made a wealth of information accessible. Miss Mary Ann Burns who recently succeeded to the assignment continued in the tradition established by Geraldine. Frank Helms, Jo Hampson, Sara Rivoir and many other laborers in the library "vineyard" added their shoulder to the wheel of research.

Charles Swope, Jr., President of the Board of Trustees, and Mrs. Edna Swope made available the personal files and records of President Swope. These, covering the period 1935 to 1959, were of inestimable help.

Everett Shaefer, whose titles as the financially accountable officer of the school change so often, gave much time and effort to locate the official college records, delving into old safes where musty, dusty, leather bound books were awaiting their deliverance. To him must be credited the discovery of two lost volumes of the 19th century Darlington correspondence as a by-product of the search.

Lawson Earl, alumni secretary, had the nose of a bloodhound, sniffing out additional resource material. Gib Cornwell, the grandson of R. T. Cornwell, one of the college's founders, restored the three Martha Jackson Cornwell bas reliefs and materially assisted in research concerning her direct contribution to the college.

Dean Winfield Menhennett retained and guarded old records and documents which were of inestimable value. For over twenty years he was Dean, Registrar, Director of Placement, disciplinarian, and "chaplain" for thousands of students. He in particular gave much personal encouragement to the author.

Chris Sanderson, for whom the author called square dances as a student and with whom he kept in close contact up to the time of his death, contributed hundreds of stories of early days at the Normal. Perhaps Chris' finest hour occurred in 1966 at the Physical Education Department 75th Anniversary show when, wearing a replica of his 1901 gym uniform of red and blue, he did his Indian Club routine with his original silver clubs.

Faculty who furnished anecdotal material, by and large, are credited within the text. Former and present staff who were of great assistance include Bernice Bernatz, Gertrude Schmidt, Thelma Greenwood, Betty Tyson, Donn Riley, Dick Strayer, Emil Messikomer, Bill Landrum and the "Nine Old Men."

Former and present non-instructional staff who were primary sources include John Hollinger, Tom Pitt, Sr., Dr. Clarence Kistler, Bill Peoples, Sam Richardson, Catherine Finegan, Elizabeth Griffiths, Harold Davidson, Paul Gordon, John Ray, Mark Mock and last but not least, the one and only Charlie Roach.

The alumni who eagerly volunteered their favorite stories (many unprintable as well as failing the test for veracity) are legion so that space does not permit listing their names. Particular encouragement was offered to the author by Janet G. Sturzebecker, Helen K. Sturzebecker, Elizabeth M. Grater, June S. DiMidio, and Tony DiMidio.

The actual preparation of notes and manuscript has covered a number of years so that a succession of amanuenses have taken their appointed turns. Those who suffered the author's hieroglyphics (out-rivaling Michael Ventris' Linear A. and B Minoan script) include Melba Thomas, Marilyn Rossi, Edith Santone, Ann Osborne, Jan Rudolph, Greta Kalish, Sue White and June (Olympia) DiMidio.

Notwithstanding, all the contributions of those who made the finished product possible, any errors or omissions are the sole responsibility of the author. The views or analyses expressed are not necessarily those of the college or anyone who assisted with this book.

OLD MAIN

"ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SERVICE"

1871 - 1971

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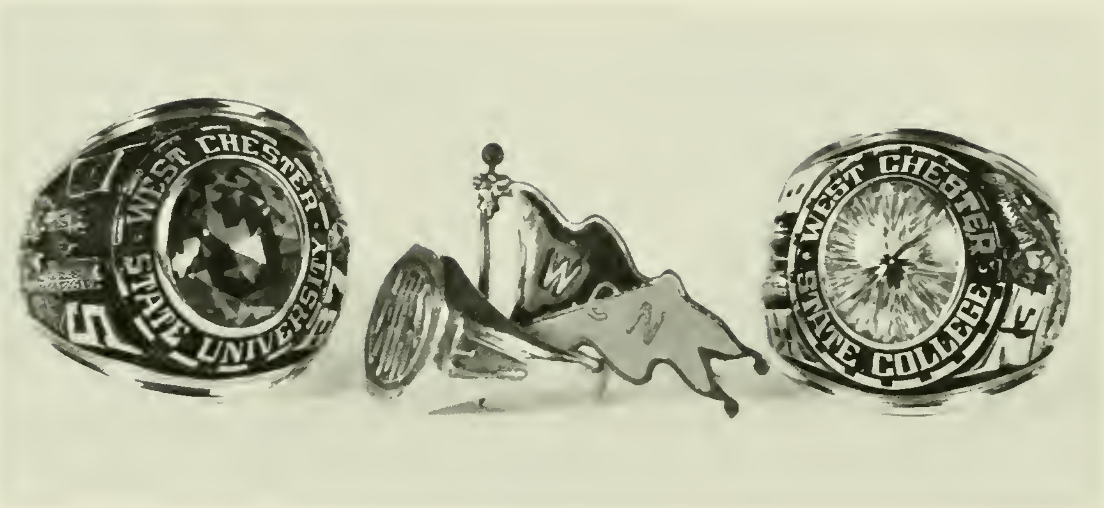
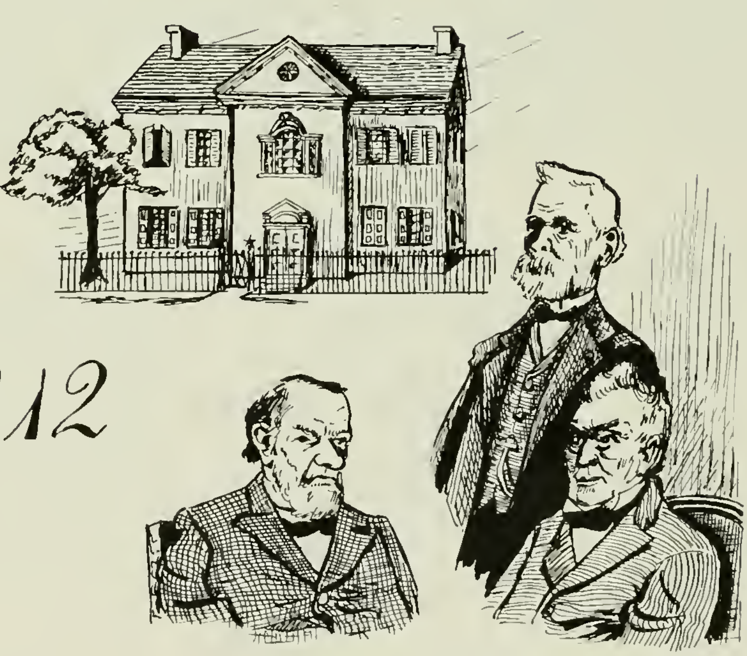

WEST CHESTER
STATE UNIVERSITY
W
WEST CHESTER
STATE COLLEGE

COLLEGE "JEWELRY THROUGH THE YEARS"

CHAPTER ONE

In the Beginning - - - - -



1812

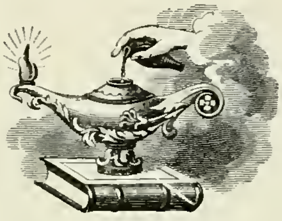
Capt. R. T. Cornwell

Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Moore Dr. Wm. Darlington

West Chester Academy

CERTUM PETE FINEM.

“‘74.”



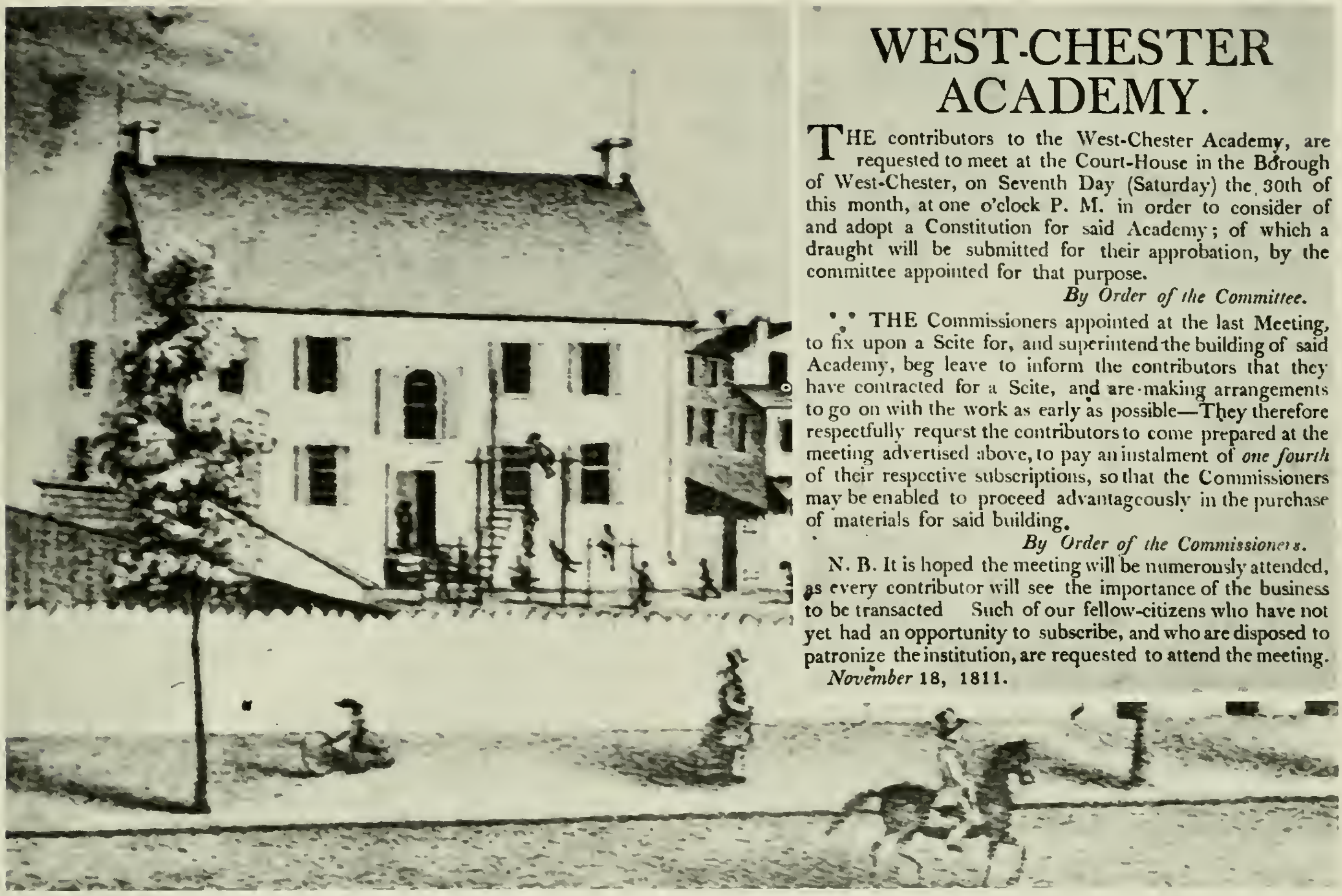
W. C. S. N. S.

West Chester State Normal School.

Commencement Day.

On Thursday, June 25th, 1874.

Music by the West Chester Orchestra.



WEST-CHESTER ACADEMY.

THE contributors to the West-Chester Academy, are requested to meet at the Court-House in the Borough of West-Chester, on Seventh Day (Saturday) the 30th of this month, at one o'clock P. M. in order to consider of and adopt a Constitution for said Academy; of which a draught will be submitted for their approbation, by the committee appointed for that purpose.

By Order of the Committee.

⁂ THE Commissioners appointed at the last Meeting, to fix upon a Scite for, and superintend the building of said Academy, beg leave to inform the contributors that they have contracted for a Scite, and are making arrangements to go on with the work as early as possible—They therefore respectfully request the contributors to come prepared at the meeting advertised above, to pay an instalment of *one fourth* of their respective subscriptions, so that the Commissioners may be enabled to proceed advantageously in the purchase of materials for said building.

By Order of the Commissioners.

N. B. It is hoped the meeting will be numerously attended, as every contributor will see the importance of the business to be transacted Such of our fellow-citizens who have not yet had an opportunity to subscribe, and who are disposed to patronize the institution, are requested to attend the meeting.

November 18, 1811.

WEST CHESTER ACADEMY, REAR VIEW

The West Chester State College of 1971 traces its ancestry back to September 28, 1811. On that day, under the leadership of Dr. William Darlington, a West Chester native and nationally known botanist, a group of interested men met in the County Court House to establish an educational institution. On March 27, 1812, a charter of five articles was drawn by Dr. Darlington resulting in the incorporation of the West Chester Academy. The incorporators purchased an acre of land on West Gay Street from Henry Court, a local butcher, for the sum of $600. Classes were begun in September 1813 and two years later the first school building was constructed on the newly purchased lot. Through the years real property and other educational assets were acquired through the efforts of successive governing boards.

CHESTER COUNTY'S POSITION IN EDUCATION

Pennsylvania first recognized the governmental responsibility of providing for public education in the State Constitution as revised in 1790. "The Legislature shall, as soon as conveniently may be, provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the State in such a manner that the poor may be taught gratis." The result of this was the sporadic establishment of "charity schools", which soon gained the name of "pauper schools", for indigent orphan children or children of indigent parents.

The enabling legislation in effect created a class type school since it was not intended for the public education of all children. The pauper schools established were few in number and their support negligible in every aspect. The legislature of the Commonwealth was continuously assailed with reports marking the failure of the body politic to create a truly working system of public education.

The Free School Act of 1834 provided for a means of state support of the common schools in Pennsylvania. However, the teachers who taught in these common schools, by and large, were products of the same schools. Thus their efforts were generally limited by their own training. Makeshift school buildings, teaching conditions, parental support, salaries and educational aids were invariably poor. Teaching was an inferior occupation at best.

In order to provide leadership for this indifferent "professional" flock, educationally-minded leaders in the Pennsylvania Senate and House in 1854 successfully passed the bill creating the office of the County Superintendent. One of the proponents of this bill was Dr. Wilmer Worthington, State Senator from West Chester, of whom more will be written later.

Mr. R. Agnew Futhey was elected to this office in Chester County. His powers were extensive regarding the examination and certification of teachers. His salary at that time was $1,000 per year. The citizens of the county, however, did not appreciate the value of education nor did they recognize the importance of well-trained teachers. As a natural result they took a rather dim view of the superintendent's office, thus requiring Mr. Futhey to tread rather softly.

Mr. Futhey, however, had the support of the representatives from Chester County to such an extent that in 1855 they secured enabling legislation exclusively for Chester County to provide an annual county institute for teachers. In this year, Superintendent Futhey held the first recognized institute for teachers in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

Meanwhile at the State Capital, others were becoming concerned about the education of teachers. State Superintendent Thomas H. Burrowes consulted with a number of leaders including the Principal of the Millersville School which had been in operation since 1854. Mr. Burrowes drew the Normal School Act of 1857 which now served as a basis for dividing the state into districts within which institutions for training teachers could be established. The use of the word "Normal" is derived from the French – Ecole Normale – a school that served as a model for teacher training schools as early as 1794.

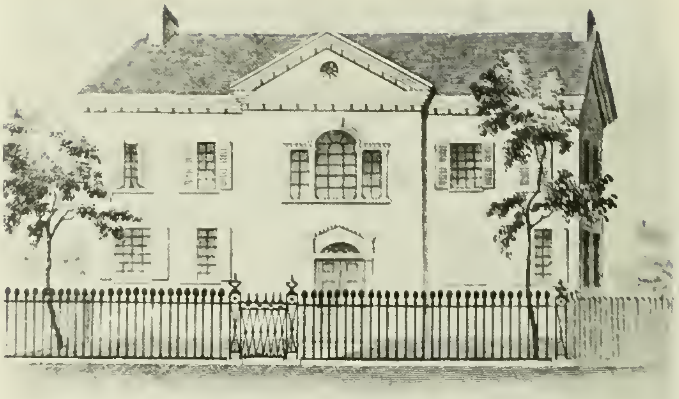
The First Normal District comprised the four large counties in Southeastern Pennsylvania – Bucks, Montgomery, Delaware and Chester. Ostensibly, anyone could petition for the establishment of a Normal School, and it remained to be seen where the leadership would emerge.

In the same year Mr. Futhey was replaced by Dr. Franklin Taylor of Kennett Square. He had studied in both New England and in Germany, bringing to the position eclectic views and what turned out to be one of the best public relations job for education in Pennsylvania. In the three years he held this office, he brought all his energy to bear as well as supporting the work with his own finances.

He was a fine speaker and was ready to meet people of different opinions. He did not think society would come to a violent end because someone introduced startling new ideas nor conversely because others might be opposed to their introduction. When the "Superintendency Act" was passed in 1854, sixteen petitions were sent from Chester County suggesting that the office be abolished. By the end of Superintendent Taylor's first year in office this opposition all but disappeared.

He believed the surest way to make the school system of the State popular was to have it understood. Thus during his tenure he held over two dozen institutes in different parts of the county wherein a free interchange of ideas was encouraged. Teachers and school directors were brought face to face with taxpayers and permitted to fully and freely express their ideas.

Dr. Taylor introduced first class lecturers in his evening sessions. Further the teachers were not required to finance the institute out of their meager salaries, an administrative measure existing generally in the Commonwealth. The crowning point of his efforts to make Chester County the center of educational activities in the new First Normal District was at the 1859 meeting held in West Chester. He influenced the new State Teachers Association to meet there in August at the same time as the Teacher's Institute. The cordiality and hospitality generated at the institute would have far-reaching effect.



WEST CHESTER ACADEMY

Dr. Taylor arranged for the orchestra of the Walnut Street Theater in Philadelphia to play and offered a sumptuous dinner and entertainment at what was then the largest indoor space in West Chester – the railroad depot on Gay Street. He spent $600 for the affair and the results exceeded his fondest expectations. Some 600 persons enthusiastically joined the State Teachers' Association.

The reputation of Chester County and its county seat, West Chester, was further advanced by Mr. W. W. Woodruff, successor to Dr. Taylor. Mr. Woodruff had opened a private academy in Kennett Square in 1857. The success of this venture brought his work to the attention of those responsible for the selection of a new superintendent. Upon his election, he continued with the expanding institute program. In 1861 he had the State Superintendent of Schools, Dr. Thomas H. Burrowes, as a featured speaker and the following year Henry Ward Beecher lectured to capacity crowds – again in the railroad depot.

By 1864 spelling contests were held, with the winners, fifteen in number, receiving dictionaries. A year later the institute produced a spelling publication of 500 words including diacritical pronunciation marks. This, in several editions, was widely used.

By 1860 Chester County had 303 schools of which Superintendent Woodruff visited 302. In the ensuing nine years he induced the state to staff the almshouse schools with qualified teachers. He raised the examination standards for certification and pressed local school directors to improve the total conditions of their school houses.

INFLUENCE OF THE CIVIL WAR

During the period of Woodruff's superintendency, the Civil War thrust Chester County and in particular West Chester into prominence. The Village Record of May 4, 1861 disclosed certain negotiations that had taken place in April which would result in the establishment of a military encampment at the county seat. The managers of the Chester County Agricultural Society had offered their fair grounds to the government, and the military authorities accepted the offer.

The West Chester community including its mechanics, laborers, artisans and farmers responded with zeal and transformed the fifteen acres of Fair Grounds into a model military camp. Shortly the Eleventh and Ninth Regiments arrived to take up quarters. The latter regiment was of particular interest since within its complement were Campanies A, B and C of the West Chester National Guard. These companies had a number of local men in their ranks including Captain H. R. Guss, Commanding Officer of Company A. Colonel Longnecker, then in command, christened the camp with the name of "Wayne" for the local hero of the Revolution, General Anthony Wayne.

The presence of a military encampment acted as a magnet for the good gentry of Southeastern Pennsylvania. By team, wagon, on horseback and afoot, visitors thronged into the town. At the same time the two regiments by virtue of their internal makeup brought not only the soldiers themselves to the county seat for training but also brought relatives, friends and wellwishers from their hometowns. The units and towns represented included:

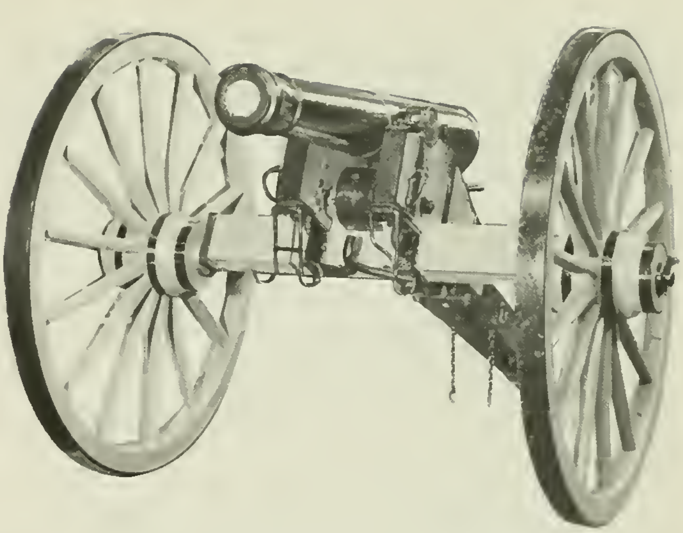
Adams Infantry	Adams County
Iron Artillery	Lebanon County
Myerstown Rifles	Lebanon County
Rifle Guards	Lock Haven
Wyoming Bank Infantry	Wyoming
Biddle Rifles	Perry County
Latrobe Light Guards	Latrobe
Danville Rifles	Danville
Woodward Guards	Williamsport
Keystone Rifles	Harrisburg
Union Guards	Lancaster
Sumner Rifles	Carlisle
Phoenix Artillery	Phoenixville
Safe Harbor Artillery	Lancaster
Brandywine Guards	West Chester
Lancaster Guards	Lancaster
Slifer Phalanx	Rockdale
Archy Dick Artillery	Chester
Carlisle Fencibles	Carlisle
Co. "A" Scott Legion	Philadelphia
Philadelphia Guards	Philadelphia
Cumberland Guards	Mechanicsburg
Carlisle Light Infantry	Carlisle
Greensburg Company	Greensburg
Ridgeway Guards	Elk County
Sunbury Guards	Sunbury

The Anderson Guards, Brady Alpines and Douglas Guards posted at the encampment were not identified as to origin.

The *Village Record* and the *Chester County Times* gave excellent coverage to all the activities taking place at Camp Wayne. Major newspapers in the Commonwealth detailed reporters to cover the encampment. One Philadelphia paper reported the Southerners boasting that the capture of Philadelphia would be incurred between Oxford and West Chester. Rumors of this kind enhanced the prestige of Camp Wayne and, as a natural result, produced a flood of visitors.

Official delegations began to arrive from the several hometowns carrying Presentation Unit Flags to their respective companies. Accompanying them invariably would be the editor of their local paper. Further, the visitation would offer an opportunity for guests to travel to Brandywine Battleground, Birmingham Meeting House and the Paoli Massacre site.

In June of 1861 the Phoenix Iron Company of Phoenixville sent a Griffin Patent, three-inch, rifled cannon for the Phoenix Volunteers. It carried a ball of fifteen pounds and was then used as the "morning gun" waking up not only the camp but also the good burghers of West Chester.



GRIFFIN PATENT CANNON, PHOENIXVILLE

Not only did Camp Wayne attract the usual official visitors but some unusual ones as well. The *Village Record* of June 18, 1861 printed an article titled "Prisoners of War". This reported the presence of two young ladies from Lancaster "apparently 18 or 19 years of age" and by name Catherine Pryor and Sarah Horest. Some of the Lancaster soldiers recognized them and shortly both girls were hauled before Alderman Whitehead and sent "down below" for thirty days. A similar pair of damsels was "captured" a week before and given the same sentence. Such visitors set a precedence that would be repeated in later days on Wayne Field particularly on the football bleachers.

During the encampment the streets of the town in the late afternoon and evening resounded to the stamp of marching feet accompanied by fiddles or brass bands or singing. At 5 P.M. each day the regimental parade and review were held. This was a particular attraction for the residents of the county. In the evening the soldiers' campfires would furnish light for the fifers, banjo players, dancers and singers to perform.

The precedence for student revolt was also historically set at Camp Wayne in May of 1861. It appeared that the rations of baker's bread were delayed and hard tack biscuits were offered in their place. Several hundred soldiers demonstrated by tossing the biscuits into the air. Some wore them on their shoulders as epaulets. The disturbance was finally controlled by placing the ringleaders in the guard house.

The single reported incident at Camp Wayne was an evidence of the good order that prevailed through the close support of the community with the Ninth and Eleventh Regiments. At the same time Harrisburg, York and Lancaster reported riotous behavior on the part of troops training in their cities.

A number of newspapers in the state carried expressions of thanks from the units quartered at Camp Wayne. There was hearty concurrence regarding the fine treatment and many courtesies extended by the citizens of West Chester. The reputation of the townspeople developed during this time would set the stage for the coming cooperation between the future Normal School and the borough.

The *Lancaster Daily Express* in its issue of June 28, 1861 reported several anecdotes of particular note occurring during the encampment, including a dinner given by the surgeons of the regiments. A number of Philadelphia friends joined the group. Lieutenant Patrick Ignatius O'Rourke of Captain Neff's Lancaster Guards was the life of the party. After the dinner Lt. O'Rourke was presented a diploma conferring on him the degree of Doctor of Laws. The degree was drawn up on excellent parchment and bore the signature of Dr. William Darlington as an ex-post facto witness. Dr. Darlington, the eminent botanist and one of the founders of West Chester Academy, was then 81 years of age. Thus on Wayne Field in 1861 was conferred the first academic degree to a genial Irishman named O'Rourke.

A prominent West Chester minister, Reverend William Eves Moore, who would be the first President of the Board of Trustees of the future Normal School, made his contribution to the encampment. The *Village Record* of May 7, 1861 reported that he delivered "on a Thursday evening a splendid sermon which was listened to by nearly all on the ground." At Gettysburg Reverend Moore would be a lieutenant of infantry in a Pennsylvania regiment as well as serving on the Christian Commission.

On May 28, 1861 the *Village Record* recorded the departure of the Eleventh and the Ninth Regiments. The total acceptance by the community of these first contingents as well as the hospitality to visitors would reap future dividends in the support of the yet unborn Normal School.

Shortly thereafter further opportunities for keeping the town and the camp in the public view came with the quartering of the First and Seventh Regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps. By September 10, 1861, posters and newspaper advertisements called attention to the need for volunteers to join the 97th Infantry Regiment of the Pennsylvania Volunteers, Colonel Henry R. Guss Commanding. Colonel Guss was proprietor of the Green Tree Hotel and had been a captain in the National Guard for the past ten years. This regiment would be comprised of volunteers from Chester and Delaware Counties.

"97th" PENNA. VOLUNTEERS MEMORIAL

Perhaps the highlight in the total time which Camp Wayne was in existence occurred on Tuesday, November 12, 1861 when Governor Curtin came to West Chester to present the colors to the 9th Regiment. Governor Curtin addressed the troops as well as the large assemblage of friends gathered on Wayne Field. His speech and presentation were responded to by Adjutant Henry W. Carruthers.

In January 1862 an unsuccessful attempt was made to set fire to the buildings of Camp Wayne. On receipt of this news Governon Curtin, fearing further attempts by enemies of the Government, ordered the camp dismantled. In May a public sale of the lumber brought $1,000, one-fifth of its original cost. By October 1862 the field at Camp Wayne would be used as a receiving station by the Commissioner of the draft for those men selected from Chester County.

In retrospect the total goodwill and what in contemporary times would be titled public relations and "positive exposure" would serve the county and in particular the county seat in its bid to establish the Normal School. Further it would attract students who would be the sons or daughters of these same men so warmly received at Camp Wayne by the citizens of the town.

THE SOUTHERN VIEW

While all these activities were occurring on the northern side of the Mason-Dixon Line, an alumnus of the West Chester Academy was making a contribution to the Southern Cause.

James Henry Burton, born August 17, 1823 at Shennondale Springs, Virginia, received his education in West Chester at the Academy. By 1861 he was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Ordnance Department of Virginia charged with placing the machinery captured at Harper's Ferry to use for the Confederacy. In September of the same year Jefferson Davis commissioned him Superintendent of Arms for the South. Later, while employed at a private arms firm in Leeds, England, he would direct the creation of a small arms factory on a large scale at Tula in Central Russia. In contemporary times the Tula arsenal is one of the most important ones in the Soviet Union.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL ACT OF 1857

It would be well to examine the principal provisions of the Normal School Act of 1857 since these criteria would constitute a series of barriers to be overcome. The State was divided into twelve districts, in each of which a Normal School might be established. The Commonwealth offered no financial support to anyone proposing to start such a school. The schools essentially would be private ventures and the State simply offered to give permanent teachers' certificates to the graduates of the recognized Normal Schools. Thus it was hoped that this gesture would provide an incentive for sufficient students to enroll thereby insuring the success of such private endeavors.

A private school known as the Chester County Normal School was established in 1859 under the leadership of a Professor Allen. A year later he became associated with the West Chester Female Institute. Both "Normals" ceased existence in 1864, when the professor left the teaching profession. A first and only reunion of those who attended either of the schools was held on Friday, June 17, 1864 in the Normal School building which was later used as the United States Post Office in West Chester. The menu served included ham, bread, butter, strawberries and cakes. The program after supper included addresses, poetry, vocal and instrumental music. Among those attending was Annie Pinkerton who will become the wife of the third West Chester principal, George L. Maris. This "Normal" of short duration could not meet, by any stretch of the imagination, the standards and criteria in the Normal School Act of 1857. There were certain basic minimal physical and staff requirements. The grounds must include no less than ten acres, the main building must accommodate a minimum of 300 students, and a hall should be included which would accommodate 1000. The staff must consist of no less than six professors having a liberal education, and the employment of sufficient tutors and assistants. Further, a Model School to accommodate at least 100 pupils shall be part of the plant for the practice of teaching on the part of the students.

As far as administration was concerned, all the Principals of the several Normal Schools would meet jointly to fix entrance requirements and courses of study. In the case of the latter, the act provided for equal attention to both the theory and practice of teaching. It was stipulated that one student must be admitted annually from each common school district at a tuition of $20.00 per year. In addition practical teachers could enter at any time upon payment of $2.00 per month tuition. The major graduation requirement was the successful passing of an examination created by the Principals and administered by several of them. Students meeting the requirement were given a permanent license to teach.

From an examination of the basic criteria for the establishment of an approved normal school in the absence of concrete state financial support, it is evident that only an extremely dedicated man or group of men would hazard investment of private funds in such a venture. Notwithstanding the element of risk, five Normal Schools were established on the basis of their previous existences as private schools or academies. These included Millersville (1859), Edinboro (1861), Mansfield (1862), Kutztown (1866) and Bloomsburg (1869).

Officially the planning for a Normal School in the first district began on April 29, 1869. The Board of Trustees of the West Chester Academy met in the office of Mr. Wayne MacVeagh. The minutes of the Board reveal the plan:

> The Board met at Mr. MacVeagh's office, April 29, 1869. Present – Joseph J. Lewis, Dr. Wilmer Worthington, John Marshall, Joseph P. Wilson, Joseph Hemphill, J. L. Worthington and Washington Townsend.
>
> Prof. [James Pyle] Wickersham, Superintendent of the School Department of the State, was present by invitation.
>
> After hearing some remarks from Prof. Wickersham upon the subject of the Normal Schools of this State it was resolved that a committee of three be appointed by the chair:
>
> 1st. To inquire as to the feasibility of establishing a Normal School in this district, being No. 1 of the Normal Schools of the State and composed of the counties of Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Bucks.
>
> 2nd. As to the pecuniary means which can be commanded for the purpose, and also the requisite amount.
>
> 3rd. As to the locality of the institution and generally to collect such facts as will enable the Trustees to come to some definite conclusions and action upon the subject.
>
> The Chairman [Jos. J. Lewis, Esq.] appointed Dr. Worthington, John Marshall, and Washington Townsend said committee. Mr. Townsend was excused from serving on said committee, and the President of the Board sustituted in his place.
>
> On motion, adjourned to meet at the call of the Committee.
>
> J. Lacey Darlington, Sec'y.

Dr. Wilmer Worthington had distinguished himself as a State senator for over a decade. He had vigorously supported the act establishing the County Superintendent's office. The appearance of Professor Wickersham, Superintendent of the School Department of the State added to the prestige of the meeting and its subsequent results. Professor Wickersham was a native of the county and in the years ahead would be most helpful to the new school.

In the ensuing months the Board of Trustees of the West Chester Academy met several times to consolidate their views regarding the future of the Academy in terms of its potential transition to the proposed new Normal School. The West Chester Academy had considerable real and other property which could ostensibly furnish a sound financial base upon which to meet the "pecuniary needs" of the new venture. If upon this base a corporation could be created which could sell stock through subscription, then the feasibility of financing the new Normal School would be insured.

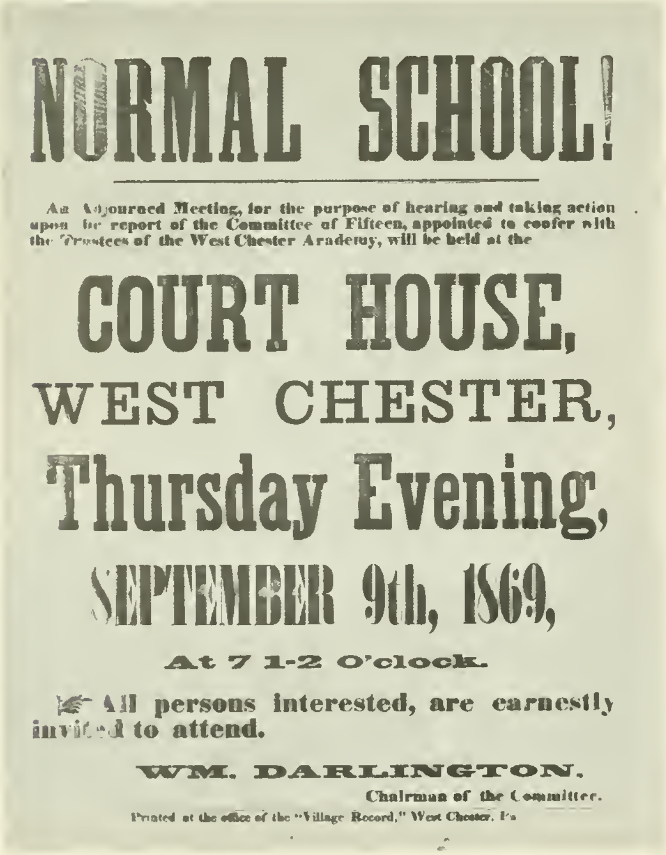
CAPTAIN R. T. CORNWELL

The deliberations came to a culmination on August 18, 1869 when the Board took two significant actions. First, arrangements were made to call a public meeting of all citizens interested in the establishment of a Normal School at West Chester. A reservation was made for a meeting at the Court

House as well as providing for publicity through advertisements and the printing of a "broadside", a copy of which is in the college archives. The second action was to appoint a committee of three to address the citizens. This group included Dr. Worthington, Mr. Joseph J. Lewis and Captain R. T. Cornwell. The latter had made a distinguished record in the Civil War as a member of the 97th Pennsylvania Volunteers.

On Monday evening August 23, 1869, the meeting attracted a number of citizens. After the presentation by the committee members and the ensuing discussion, Dr. William Darlington proposed the following resolutions:

> "*Resolved:* That we deem the establishment of a State Normal School in the Borough of West Chester, or its immediate vicinity, highly eligible and easily practicable and demanded by the needs of the First Normal School District.
>
> "*Resolved:* That the proposition of the Trustees and Contributors of the 'West Chester Academy,' to make their valuable property library, and museum, a basis for the establishment of such a Normal School, appears to us to be exceedingly liberal, and we recommend it to the favorable consideration of our fellow-citizens in the hope and expectation that it will receive their prompt and cordial support.
>
> "*Resolved:* That William Darlington, Esq., Samuel R. Shipley, Wayne MacVeagh, Esq., Rev. William E. Moore, Lewis W. Shields, Wm. Apple, Bentley Worth, Jefferson Shaner, Eber Woodward, Col. Henry R. Guss, Dr. Geo. Martin, J. J. Parker, Stephen G. Snare, David M. McFarland, and Samuel G. Harry be a committee to confer with the said Trustees and contributors, to render such aid as may be necessary to carry their proposition and arrangement into execution and to obtain subscriptions to the stock of the corporation on such terms and conditions as may be deemed advisable to attain the object in view."



NORMAL SCHOOL!

An Adjourned Meeting, for the purpose of hearing and taking action upon the report of the Committee of Fifteen, appointed to confer with the Trustees of the West Chester Academy, will be held at the

COURT HOUSE,
WEST CHESTER,
Thursday Evening,
SEPTEMBER 9th, 1869,
At 7 1-2 O'clock.

☞ All persons interested, are earnestly invited to attend.

WM. DARLINGTON.
Chairman of the Committee.

Printed at the office of the "Village Record," West Chester, Pa

The resolutions received the advocation and support of Captain R. T. Cornwell, William B. Waddell, Esq., Professor William F. Wyers, Reverend William E. Moore and R. Emmett Monoghan, Esq. Upon this collective indorsement the assembly gathered there unanimously adopted the three resolutions.

The committee of fifteen met in intensive sessions and less than three weeks later on Wednesday, September 9, 1869 at a public meeting convened at the Court House presented the following points of agreement:

> "1st. That said Trustees [of West Chester Academy] shall apply for and if possible, produce such a modification of the charter of the Academy as will permit its change into that of a State Normal School in West Chester or vicinity.
>
> "2nd. All the property of the Academy shall be handed over to and devoted to the purposes of the Normal School, subject to the trusts under which it is held, which shall be properly provided for.
>
> "3rd. The Normal School shall be organized as a joint stock company with such an amount of capital as may be needed, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each. In all elections each share shall be entitled to one vote.
>
> "4th. In all elections for Trustees or Directors of the said Normal School, the present members of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences shall be entitled to four votes each.
>
> "5th. The subscriptions to stock shall be made payable to John Marshall and William Wollerton and the money shall be expended upon the order of the majority of the Committee hereinafter mentioned.
>
> "6th. The stockholders shall elect four persons and the Trustees of the Academy shall appoint four other persons who shall constitute a committee of eight: who, or a majority of whom, shall have the whole power of determining the location of the school erecting the buildings, and doing all other acts necessary to carry the project into effect.
>
> "7th. The said four persons elected by the stock-holders shall have power to fill all vacancies happening in their body.
>
> "8th. The meeting of stockholders to elect said four persons, shall be held at such time and place and upon such notice as shall be determined by John Marshall and William Wollerton."

Following the presentation, they were unanimously adopted. The first agreement would set the stage for the transition of the West Chester Academy to the Normal School. The third point of agreement was the principal one upon which hinged the financial feasibility of the entire enterprise. Point four was of specific interest to the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences, formed in 1826, whose building and museum had been offered to the West Chester Academy for use in teaching.

Subscription forms were printed and the general public was invited to obligate themselves for the purchase of shares at $50.00 each. An examination of the original subscription lists reveals the names of a number of citizens of the community who simply believed in the future of the Normal School. By and large the subscribers did not purchase the shares with the intent of considering it a long term investment with the possibility of great capital appreciation. This was not viewed as glamour stock such as electronics and computer securities of contemporary times. However, as owners prepared wills or made bequests or gifts, this stock would appear as an accountable item. This in turn would lead forty years later to a strange stock buying scheme of certain board members prior to State purchase of the Normal School. George Morris Phillips, in opposition to this ploy, would resign in one month followed by his reemployment in the next month by the new State Board of Trustees.

On the whole, the support of the citizens was a vindication of the belief in the future of education and of the proposed new West Chester Normal School in particular. Men of substance and of unimpeachable reputations were promoting the venture and the opening of stock subscription lists was an unqualified success. Names of subscribers available from original lists accompanied by the number of shares purchased include:

WEST CHESTER SUBSCRIBERS (IN MONEY)

G. Miles	(5)	C. C. Neilds	(2)
T. C. Darlington	(2)	Ennes Smedley	(3)
Joseph Kift	(2)	Dr. Lacey Darlington	(3)
Joel Thompson	(2)	Edward P. Needles	(2)
B. D. Roberts	(2)	Libyla Brinton	(4)
Mary Jones	(2)	Enos Smedley	(2)
Geo. Fitzsimmons	(1)	Joshua N. Pierce	(2)
M. B. Hickman	(1)	A. C. Grubb	(5)
J. W. Barnard	(1)	Wm. Kish	(10)
W. H. Huddleson	(1)	Krih Maveafhts	(10)
J. B. Fassnacht	(2)	Wm. Darlington	(10)
B. Roecker	(1)	L. W. Shields	(5)
George B. Matlack	(2)	John F. Ingram	(5)
Alfred McLear	(2)	Alfred Rupert	(3)
Edwin Chambers	(1)	Tom Apple	(5)
Chas. H. Pennypacker	(1)	C. C. Sellers	(5)
Joshua N. Pierce	(2)	R. G. Cornwell	(2)
N. B. Stagg	(2)	Jos. H. Brinton	(5)
John & Caleb Taylor	(1)	Enoch Harlan	(5)
W. Hollingsworth	(1)	Lydia Ann W. Pyle	(10)
James Powell	(2)	Wm. Gibbons	(2)
Moses Williams	(1)	Sam G. Reeves	(5)
James O'Neill	(1)	Abram M. Dobson	(2)
Wm. B. Waddell	(1)	S. G. Willaver	(2)
G. Smith Futhey	(10	S. Cauley	(2)
Ruben Bernard	(1)	George Way	(5)
Doc. J. B. Rainer	(1)	M. N. Matlack	(2)
Wm. M. Smedley	(1)		

(DEFERRED PAYMENTS)

J. Miller Scarlett	1	(½ Christmas)
Henry Spence, Jr.	1	(Christmas)

(PAYMENT IN KIND)

S. C. Darlington	(2)	(to be paid in stone)
A. M. Garrett	(2)	(to be paid in marble)
Wm. D. Thompson	(3)	(to be paid in brick)
May Mendenhall	(5)	(to be paid in lumber)
Benj. E. Weston	(2)	(to be paid in stone)
Joseph H. Brinton	(10)	(to be paid in dressed stone)
Nathan Y. Jester	(10)	(to be paid in mason work)

SUBSCRIBERS OUTSIDE OF WEST CHESTER

Almonly Baidin	(5)	Philadelphia
David Reeves	(10)	Phoenixville
Amanda Spackman	(1)	Downingtown
Lizzie J. Lewis	(1)	Hamorton (Christmas)
C. B. McAllister	(2)	Phoenixville
John Griffin	(2)	Phoenixville
Owens Stover	(10)	North Coventry
Junie M. Titlow	(1)	Pottstown
Angie Mendenhall	(1)	Fairville
Geo. R. Hoopes	(1)	Oakland

It was possible to buy shares in the new Normal School by furnishing material for construction such as dressed stone, marble, lumber, brick and even providing the equivalent value in skilled labor.

On December 21, 1869, the meeting of the stockholders was held and the four chosen to represent them in the management of the Normal School Association were Captain R. T. Cornwell, William S. Kirk, John G. Robinson and Lewis W. Shields. The Trustees of the West Chester Academy elected Dr. Wilmer Worthington, C. Cadwalder Sellers, John Marshall, and David M. McFarland as their representatives at the meeting held January 3, 1870. The newly constituted Board of Managers of the Normal School held their first meeting on January 15, 1870 in the office of Wayne MacVeagh. At this meeting Dr. Wilmer Worthington was elected President and Captain R. T. Cornwell, Treasurer.

Four principal missions faced the new Board, the first being to assist in the preparation and promotion of the legislative act providing for the transition of the Academy to the Normal School, the second being the securing of a site for the new institution, the third to secure an architect who would make an acceptable plan, and fourth to put such a plan out for bids. Chester County legislators, assisted by the support of Superintendent Wickersham and others, successfully introduced into the General Assembly an act "to authorize the Trustees and Contributors to the West Chester Academy to become a State Normal School." This act in eight sections, passed on March 10, 1870, is reproduced:

An Act

To authorize the Trustees and Contributors to the West Chester Academy to become a State Normal School.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the corporation known as the trustees and contributors to the West Chester Academy are hereby authorized to become and be a state normal school association, and to assume and be known by the name and title of the West Chester State Normal School; when and as soon as the said corporation shall be organized as a normal school association, and upon so organizing, due notice of the change of name and title shall be given by publication in one of the newspapers printed and published in the county of Chester, once a week for three weeks.

SECTION 2. The objects of the corporation shall be extended to embrace the establishment and support, in the borough of West Chester, and county of Chester, or within two miles of the court house in said borough, one or more schools for the education of youth in the English and other languages, in the usuful arts and sciences, in literature, and in the arts and sciences of teaching, together with such other subjects and branches of learning as the corporation may deem eligible; and also to organize and to act under the provisions of an act of the said General Assembly, entitled "An Act to provide for the due training of teachers for the common schools of the state," approved the twentieth day of May, Anno Donini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, and its supplements.

Section 3. The said corporation shall consist of the present members thereof, and of all such persons as shall subscribe their names to the articles of association, and pay severally the sum of fifty dollars, or more, to the capital stock of the corporation, at such times and in such manner as the said corporation shall prescribe.

Section 4. The said the trustees and contributors to the West Chester Academy shall be a body politic and corporate, as heretofore, and by such name shall have and enjoy perpetual succession, and be able to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in all courts of law and equity, and shall be able to take, purchase, hold and receive to them, their successors and assigns, lands, tenements, goods, chattels and money by contract, devise, gift or otherwise howsoever, and the same to sell, mortgage and convey or otherwise dispose of as the said corporation shall deem proper; and also to sell, convey or otherwise dispose of all property, real and personal, of which the said corporation is now seized or possessed, or of which it shall become seized or possessed: and also to make and use a common seal, and the same to alter and renew at pleasure, and generally to do all things that may be lawful and proper for the well being of the corporation; and the said corporation, when organized as the West Chester State Normal School, shall have and possess the same powers and capacities as aforesaid, and exercise and enjoy the same rights and privileges as aforesaid; and all property, real and personal, and all rights and interests whatsoever which shall be held or enjoyed by said the trustees and contributors to the West Chester Academy, at the time of the corporation becoming organized as a normal school association, shall be held and enjoyed by and absolutely vested in the said the West Chester State Normal School; and all trusts heretofore accepted by the said the trustees and contributors to the West Chester Academy shall be executed and performed by the said the West Chester State Normal School, with the same effect as if there was no change in the organization or objects of the corporation: *Provided however*, That when said corporation shall be organized as a normal school association the trustees thereof shall provide a suitable room for the accommodation of the museum, consisting of books, maps, pictures, philosophical apparatus, specimens of natural history and curiosities of various kinds, and shall appoint one or more competent curators who shall have the care of the said museum, and who shall be removable at the pleasure of the said trustees; and that the said trustees shall, under suitable regulations to be by them prescribed, permit and allow John Lacy Darlington, George Brinton, Henry S. Evans, William D. Hartman, Joshua Hoopes, William W. Jefferis, Joseph J. Lewis, John Marshall, John Rutter, Washington Townsend, Isaac Thomas, Wilmer Worthington, Edward F. Ravinus, John S. Bowen, Joseph Hemphill, Charles B. Hatch, Benjamin Franklin Pyle, and Howard Darlington, members of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences aforesaid, to have access to the said museum during their lives respectively; and in case the said corporation, as a normal school association, shall be dissolved, or the location of the school of the said corporation be removed from the borough of West Chester, or its vicinity, that then the said trustees shall provide, at the expense of the corporation, such room or building in said borough as shall be necessary and suitable for the separate and safe keeping of said museum in perpetuity.

Section 5. The amount of the capital stock of the said corporation shall not exceed the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, and the subscription of each share of stock shall be fifty dollars; each corporator of the trustees and contributors to the West Chester Academy who was a member of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences, and who shall be such corporator at the time of the organization of the said corporation as a normal school association, shall, by virtue of his former contributions and subscriptions, be entitled to four votes in all meetings of the stockholders of the said corporation; in meetings of the stockholders each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each share of stock which shall be held by him; and the shares of stock shall be transferable on the books of the corporation, and transmissible to executors and administrators; certificates of stock, signed by the president and countersigned by the secretary, under the seal of the corporation, shall be issued to the stockholders from time to time, as required.

Section 6. The pecuniary affairs of the corporation shall be managed, and the control, educational and otherwise, of its business and property, shall be exercised by a board of nine trustees, who shall be chosen on the first Monday of May, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one, and on the first Monday in each year thereafter, and who shall continue in office until the next stated meeting after the election of their successors; until such stated meeting the trustees elected under the provisions of the charter of the said the trustees and contributors to the West Chester Academy shall continue in office, and shall have all the powers and privileges granted and conferred on the trustees of the said corporation by this act, however the said corporation may be organized; and after the said first election, in case of any vacancy occurring in the board of trustees, or in either of the other officers of the corporation, such vacancy shall be filled by appointment, to be made by the board, on notice specially given; in case no election shall take place at the time appointed for said annual election, the trustees in office shall continue in office until an election shall occur, and until the next stated meeting of the board after such election; *Provided however*, That Dr. Wilmer Worthington, John Marshall, C. Cadwallader Sellers, David M. M'Farland, William S. Kirk, Lewis W. Shields, Robert T. Cornwell and John G. Robinson are hereby authorized and empowered to select and contract for the purchase of land on which to erect buildings for said normal school, or to contract for the purchase of land on which to erect buildings for said normal school, or contract for the purchase of land and buildings for the same, to devise or adopt a plan for such buildings as they may think proper to erect, or for the alteration of such as they may think proper to purchase; to make contracts for the erection or alteration of such buildings, direct and superintend such erection or alteration for and on behalf of said corporation, and to draw orders for the payment of all bills which they shall contract pursuant to the authority hereby conferred, on any person or persons holding moneys for shares subscribed for and paid by the stockholders; and if any vacancy shall at any time occur in their body, the remaining members thereof may fill such vacancy by appointment.

Section 7. The officers of the board shall be a president and secretary, who shall be members, and a treasurer, who shall not be a member of the board, and they shall be elected annually at the next stated meeting of the board after the election of the said trustees.

SECTION 8. The trustees shall appoint the professors, teachers and all agents and assistance necessary to conduct the schools that may be established by them ; and they shall have power to erect, repair, pull down and reconstruct all buildings on lands now belonging to, or that may hereafter belong to said corporation, according to their discretion, for the benefit of the said corporation, and to improve and ornament its lawns and grounds, and to do all such acts for such benefit as a natural person may lawfully do with his property, consistent with the designs of the institution ; and for that purpose they may make such regulations and by-laws as they may deem advisable, not inconsistent with this act, or the constitution or laws of this commonwealth.

BUTLER B. STRANG,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

CHARLES H. STINSON,
Speaker of the Senate.

APPROVED—The Tenth day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

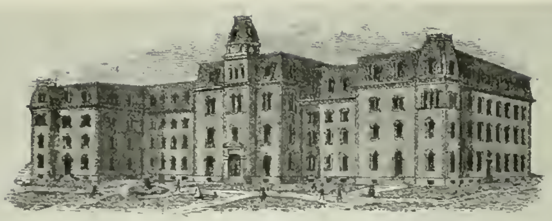
JOHN W. GEARY.

This act in section four specifically extends the West Chester Academy directly to the West Chester State Normal School. In the same section access provision was made for the fifteen surviving members of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences to use the new museum to be established by the Board. This museum would house the several collections made by the Cabinet since its establishment in 1826. Section five recognized the proprietary interest of members in the same Cabinet of Natural Science who were contributors to the West Chester Academy and now incorporators of the Normal School Association by granting them an entitlement of four votes, the equivalency of four shares of stock. Enabling legislation was contained in Section six which permitted the new Board to operate financially in securing a place for the Normal School to open for business.

From January to March 1870 the managers made both an extensive and intensive survey of possible sites for the school. In such ventures of this kind a number of "wellwishers" tried to unload "white elephant" lots and old buildings on the new Board. Upon careful consideration, the Board decided on March 28, 1870 that they would not start the school in an old or renovated structure but that they would secure adequate ground and build a new structure capable of expansion as future needs arose. In less than one month the choice narrowed down to the selection of a piece of land in the south end of the borough adjoining West Goshen township. The decision, made April 22, 1870, was to purchase ten acres owned by Wayne MacVeagh for the sum of $10,000. Actual payment would be made on May 26, 1870. Mr. MacVeagh would later be appointed in turn Attorney General of the United States and Ambassador to Italy in recognition of his public service and leadership.

Meanwhile, following the decision of March 28th, Addison Hutton, architect, drew plans for a "main building" with an estimated cost of approximately $75,000. On May 23, 1870 the Board of Managers met and proposed the following:

> "*Whereas.* The amount of stock already subscribed to the West Chester State Normal School is sufficient to insure the success of the enterprise, beyond any reasonable doubt, and,



WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

ARCHITECT HUTTON'S SKETCH

> "*Whereas,* The plan of the proposed building submitted by the architect meets the approbation of this Board, and the estimates of its cost appear to come withir the financial means of the Normal School Corporation therefore,
>
> "*Resolved:* That the entire property of the West Chester Academy be an is hereby appropriated towards the establishment of the West Chester State Normal School."

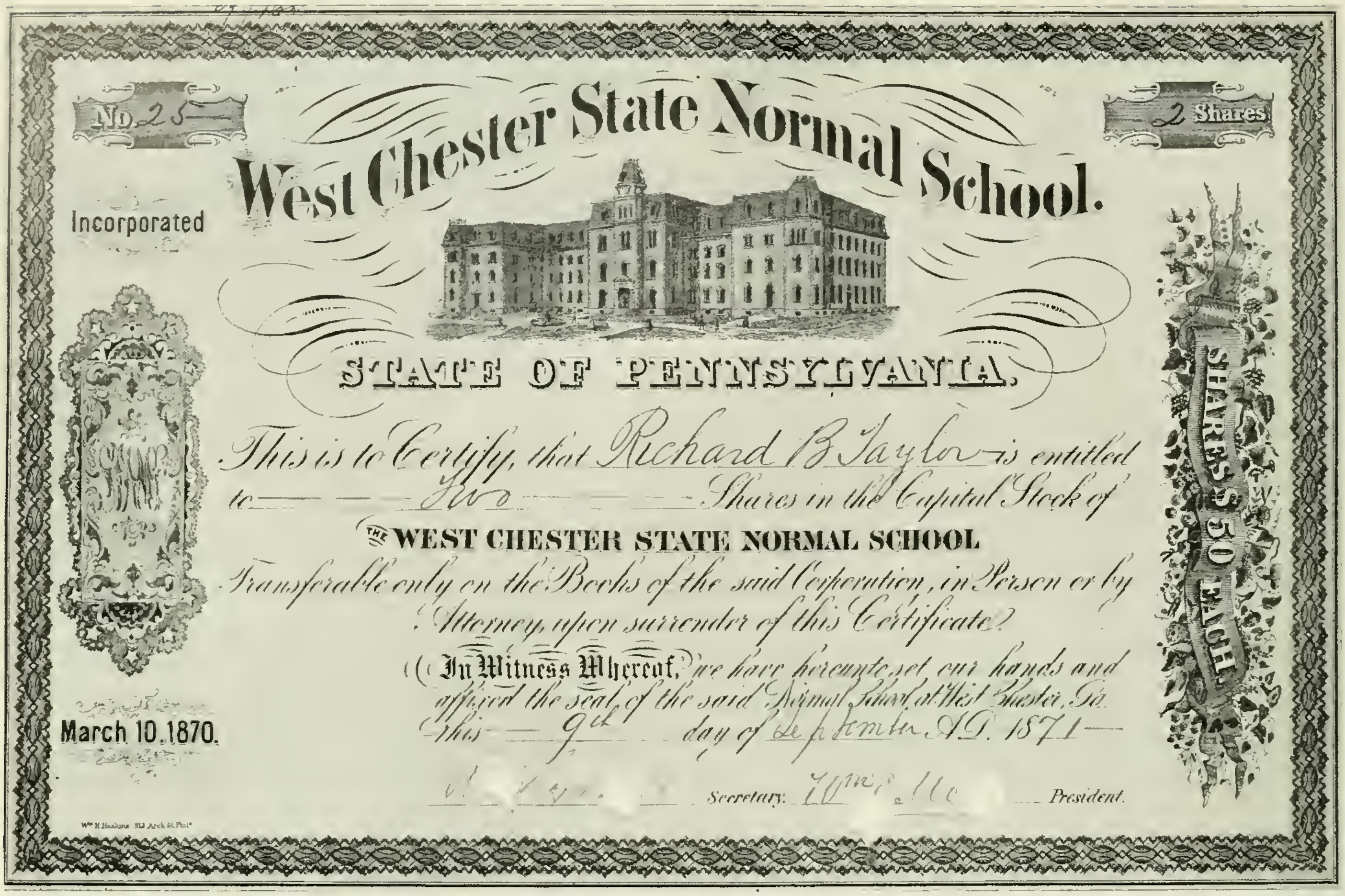
The next day the resolution to proceed with building of the Normal School was adopted. The architect's plans were publicly offered for bidding. As provided for by the Act of May 10, 1870, the property of the West Chester Academy was disposed of by private sale. The real estate included the lot bounded by Gay and Market Streets to the north and south and by Darlington and New Streets to the east and west. This lot brought $17,000.00 and other property brought additional money to provide the grand total of $28,784.36. Meanwhile the subscription of stock was progressing satisfactorily.

The board entered into a printing contract with William H. Hoskins of 913 Arch Street, Philadelphia to furnish the actual stock certificates. These were printed on a fine quality paper with the architect's front view sketch of the school as the central motif. The seal as well as the printing bore the title "West Chester State Normal School" with the incorporation date of March 10, 1870. On the right side was printed "Shares $50 each". Transfer provision was provided for on the certificate.

With every assurance of success the board examined the bids and made the award to Yarnall and Cooper at a contract price of $74,000. It is noted in the original ledger that Addison Hutton received part payment of his architect fee in the sum of $1,000 on July 2, 1870. By January 16, 1871 he would be paid the remainder of $300.

The contractor brought in forty men, thirteen of them masons, and shortly forty horses with scoops were drawing out the foundation areas. At the same time arrangements were made with Brinton's quarries to deliver Serpentine stone in such necessary quantities. For several ensuing months the sledges and wagons would carry many tons of the unique green stone to the new site to be dressed on one face by hand. The selection of the green stone for the principal part of the structure was a matter of precedence since a number of fine homes in the borough had been built with Brinton's Serpentine.

Serpentine or "green stone" is a metamorphic crystalline rock found stratified in nature principally in Chester County and Northern Maryland. It has a specific gravity of 2½ times that of water and weighs about 155 pounds to the cubic foot. From the Brinton or Birmingham quarry, from 1730 to 1880,



No 25 — 2 Shares

West Chester State Normal School.

Incorporated March 10, 1870.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This is to Certify, that Richard B Taylor is entitled to Two Shares in the Capital Stock of THE WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL Transferable only on the Books of the said Corporation, in Person or by Attorney, upon surrender of this Certificate.

In Witness Whereof, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed the seal of the said Normal School at West Chester, Pa. this 9th day of September A.D. 1871

Secretary. Wm ... President.

SHARES $50 EACH.

ORIGINAL STOCK CERTIFICATE

over 500,000 cubic yards were taken, much of it used at the University of Pennsylvania and the Academy of Natural Sciences in addition to many churches in Philadelphia, New York and Chicago. About one mile north of West Chester is found a narrow "strip" of this stone extending seven miles in length from West Goshen to Willistown.

The actual design of the main building was not an unusual one. If one examines the so-called "normal" architecture of the middle and late 19th century there is striking similarity in the "normal buildings." It seems that there was a tendency to repeat the style with slight modifications in exteriors based upon the availability of local finish stone or brick. The main building's principal characteristic of uniqueness is in the use of Serpentine stone.

The second main characteristic is in the use of the French mansard roof design at the fourth level. At the base of the slate facing of the "mansard" was a ledge or narrow parapet which would feature later in some unusual gymnastic stunts of concern to the Principal and faculty. On the whole the building as it approaches both its hundredth anniversary and its demolition still has a distinguished appearance that will never occur in modern architecture.

The summer of 1870 provided agreeable weather conditions and the contractor was able to advise the board that the cornerstone would be ready to place in September. On the 14th of the month, Dr. J. P. Wickersham, the State Superintendent of Schools, laid the cornerstone in an impressive ceremony. A speaker's platform had been erected over the front entrance of the building in preparation for the historic occasion. Wednesday, September 14, 1870 was a beautiful day for Dr. Wilmer Worthington, chairman of the building committee to preside. The ceremony opened with a prayer by the Reverend John Bolton. Then Dr. Worthington read a letter from Governor John Geary in which he expressed his regrets that he could not be present to advance the great cause of education and to promote teacher training so that every child of the Commonwealth might receive the benefits of a common school education.

Dr. Worthington then delivered a few remarks in which he explained the nature of the construction as well as the qualifications of those engaged in work at the site. He also predicted that it would become the leading Normal School in the state. The chairman then introduced Professor J. P. Wickersham, Superintendent of the Public Schools of the Commonwealth. His first act was to deposit in the cornerstone a box of valuable records. He then spoke to the point that the occasion was symbolic of the age of school houses which were emblems of equality, fraternity and enlightenment. He stated that the common school would bind the United States together as one nation and one people.

By the beginning of February work had progressed so well that the Board of Managers in anticipation of opening for business by the Fall of 1871 asked the Superintendent to visit and make the required State inspection. An inspection committee arrived on February 22, 1871 and, after examining the facility in all its aspects, made a favorable recommendation. Then Superintendent Wickersham issued a proclamation officially listing the institution as the State Normal School for the First District.

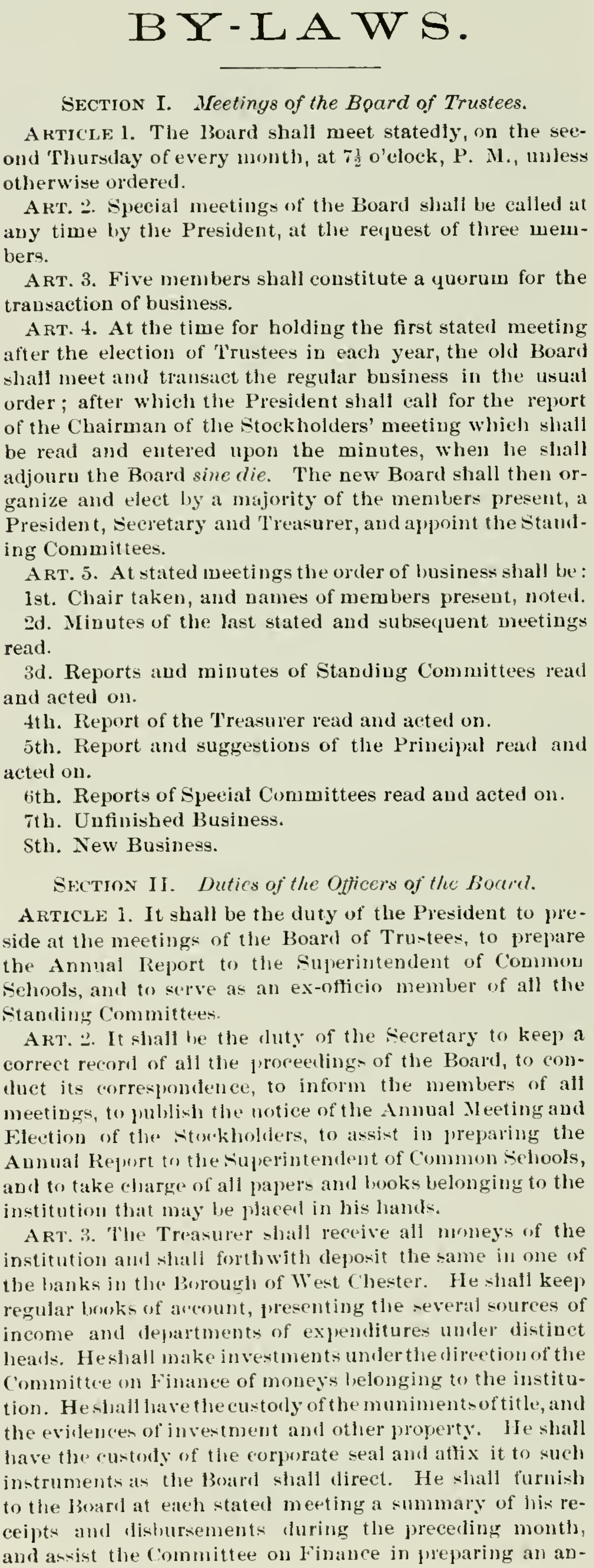
The *Weekly Leader* in West Chester covered the visitation with this editorial:

> "The committee appointed under the law of the State to examine and report upon the new building on the grounds of the State Normal School made a visit to tour borough on Wednesday last for that purpose. The committee was composed of Hon. J. P. Wickersham, State Supt. John W. Forney, State Senators Beckelew, Graham, and Turner all of whom were present. After Dinner the committee in the company of the visitors proceded to inspect the new building. The school is rapidly approaching completion. Standing on slightly rising ground in the southern part of our borough, it is a prominent object in our landscape. Built of green serpentine with white marble facings, the building presents an imposing and handsome appearance. After an inspection through the building showed that arrangements were most thorough, the committee left. The main building is 60 ft. front by 112 deep, with two wings 54 x 52 ft. making an entire front of 150 ft. The basement or ground floor is to be used as a kitchen, laundry, servants suites and all other apartments needed for "life below stairs". In the first floor into which the visitor enters is the dining room 42 by 60 ft., parlors, classrooms, etc. A board Hall runs the length of the building on each floor, while a stair case rises from each end of the hall. On the second floor is the chapel, 52 by 60 ft. . . . . . On this floor there are classrooms, various closets which the housekeeper knows the use of. On the fourth floor alone there are thirty rooms and several linen closets. Few persons have any idea of the completeness of the building and its equipment. The committee decided after the inspection that the school has complied with requirements and is entitled to be called the State Normal School with all the privileges enjoyed by them."

An opening target date of September 1871 left the Board with six months to finish construction, furnish the building, select and employ a complete staff, publish a catalog, recruit students, approve a course of study, make provision for operation of kitchen facilities and such other services as would be needed. An item of $355 is listed on April 27, 1871 for a kitchen range supplied by Reynolds and Sons.

On May 1, 1871 the stockholders met to elect the Board of Trustees. The nine men elected were Dr. Wilmer Worthington, William S. Kirk, R. T. Cornwell, John G. Robinson, William E. Moore, Marshall B. Hickman, William B. Waddell, Esq., Evan Rogers and Hosiah Hoopes. Six days later the board met and organized itself, electing three officers – Reverend William E. Moore as President, Captain R. T. Cornwell as Secretary and Thomas W. Marshall, Treasurer.

The legislative act creating the West Chester State Normal School carried with it provisions for the Board of Trustees to set up regulations and by-laws for the governance of the school. The by-laws developed by the new board contained four sections. The first was devoted to the manner of conducting a board meeting, the second to the duties of the officers of the board, the third to the standing committees and the fourth to the officers of the school.



BY-LAWS.

SECTION I. *Meetings of the Board of Trustees.*

ARTICLE 1. The Board shall meet statedly, on the second Thursday of every month, at 7½ o'clock, P. M., unless otherwise ordered.

ART. 2. Special meetings of the Board shall be called at any time by the President, at the request of three members.

ART. 3. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ART. 4. At the time for holding the first stated meeting after the election of Trustees in each year, the old Board shall meet and transact the regular business in the usual order; after which the President shall call for the report of the Chairman of the Stockholders' meeting which shall be read and entered upon the minutes, when he shall adjourn the Board *sine die.* The new Board shall then organize and elect by a majority of the members present, a President, Secretary and Treasurer, and appoint the Standing Committees.

ART. 5. At stated meetings the order of business shall be:

1st. Chair taken, and names of members present, noted.

2d. Minutes of the last stated and subsequent meetings read.

3d. Reports and minutes of Standing Committees read and acted on.

4th. Report of the Treasurer read and acted on.

5th. Report and suggestions of the Principal read and acted on.

6th. Reports of Special Committees read and acted on.

7th. Unfinished Business.

8th. New Business.

SECTION II. *Duties of the Officers of the Board.*

ARTICLE 1. It shall be the duty of the President to preside at the meetings of the Board of Trustees, to prepare the Annual Report to the Superintendent of Common Schools, and to serve as an ex-officio member of all the Standing Committees.

ART. 2. It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a correct record of all the proceedings of the Board, to conduct its correspondence, to inform the members of all meetings, to publish the notice of the Annual Meeting and Election of the Stockholders, to assist in preparing the Annual Report to the Superintendent of Common Schools, and to take charge of all papers and books belonging to the institution that may be placed in his hands.

ART. 3. The Treasurer shall receive all moneys of the institution and shall forthwith deposit the same in one of the banks in the Borough of West Chester. He shall keep regular books of account, presenting the several sources of income and departments of expenditures under distinct heads. He shall make investments under the direction of the Committee on Finance of moneys belonging to the institution. He shall have the custody of the muniments of title, and the evidences of investment and other property. He shall have the custody of the corporate seal and affix it to such instruments as the Board shall direct. He shall furnish to the Board at each stated meeting a summary of his receipts and disbursements during the preceding month, and assist the Committee on Finance in preparing an annual report of the financial condition of the institution, to be presented to the Board at the regular meeting in April. He shall give security to be approved by the Board, to the amount of $10,000, before entering on the duties of his office.

SECTION III. *Standing Committees.*

ARTICLE 1. There shall be annually appointed, by the President, at the first stated meeting of the Board, the following Committees, of three members each, viz:

1st. Committee on the household, buildings and grounds, which shall be known as the Committee on the Household.

2d. Committee on the cabinet, library and school furniture, which shall be known as the Committee on the Cabinet.

3d. Committee on instruction and teachers, which shall be known as the Committee on Instruction.

4th. Committee on finance and accounts, which shall be known as the Committee on Finance.

ART. 2. The Committee on the Household shall have the general supervision of the domestic arrangements of the institution, and shall see to the preservation of cleanliness, comfort, health and economy therein. They shall direct all necessary repairs to the buildings and furniture,and shall make such additions, alterations and improvements thereto, and upon the grounds, as may be deemed requisite by them; provided the cost of the same, shall not exceed the sum of one hundred dollars in any one month, over and above the ordinary and special appropriations. All purchases of supplies for the use of the household, shall be made by them or with their sanction; all accounts for these objects, the compensation of the Steward, Matron and Domestics, and the incidental expense of the family, shall be audited by them and reported to the Board at its next stated meeting for payment. They shall employ the Steward and Matron, subject to the approval of the Board, and fix the number and compensation of the domestics. They shall meet at the institution at least once in every month, and the minutes of their proceedings shall be submitted to the Board at its stated meetings.

ART. 3. The Committee on the Cabinet shall be the curators of the cabinet museum; they shall have charge of the library apparatus and school furniture, make such rules as shall be necessary for their proper care, and purchase, under the direction of the Board, all necessary articles in these several departments.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Instruction, subject to the approval of the Board, to select all the professors and teachers, fix their salaries and the prices of tuition and boarding of students. They shall also visit each school or class room, once a month, for the purpose of inspecting the manner in which it is managed, and do all that may be required to render it efficient in instruction and discipline. They shall make to the Board at each stated meeting a written report of their proceedings, and of the condition of the school as observed by them.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Committee on Finance to examine all the accounts of the institution, and in connection with the Treasurer to lay before the Board at its regular meeting in April, a full report of its financial condition. It shall also be its further duty to supply the Treasurer with money, and provide for all proper claims against the school, to make through the Treasurer its investments, to effect insurance upon its property, and to transact all its financial business not otherwise especially provided for.

SECTION IV. *The Officers of the School.*

ART. 1. The Officers of the School shall consist of a Principal, and such a number of Professors and Teachers in the several departments as the Normal School act and the necessities of the Institution may require, who shall be elected annually by the Board of Trustees upon the recommendation of the Committee on Instruction, at the stated meeting in June, and whose term of service shall commence at the opening of the School in September.

ART. 2. The Principal of the School shall be the chief executive officer of the institution. He shall have the superintendence of the school, buildings and grounds, together with the furniture, fixtures and appliances, under the direction of the appropriate committees. He shall make all rules for the government of the instructors and pupils, and for the general conduct of the household, subject to the approval of the Board and of the Superintendent of Common Schools. He shall act as one of the professors named in the law establishing the School, and shall, with the approval of the Committee on Instruction, assign the other professors and teachers to their respective duties. He shall receive all monies due the institution from students, for board, tuition and books, and pay over the same to the Treasurer at least once a week. He shall keep a correct and systematic account of all receipts and expenditures, under appropriate headings, in books provided for that purpose, which shall be open for the inspection of the Committee on Finance at all times. He shall keep a record of the names and address of the students, the times of attendance, charges and credits of each. He shall receive and answer all communications relating to the affairs of the institution. He shall make a report in writing to each stated meeting of the Board, of the condition of the school, and such other facts and observations as he or they may deem proper. He shall assist the President in preparing the annual report, and do all that may be required by the Act of Assembly, relating to Normal Schools.

ART. 3. The Professors and Teachers acting under the direction of the Principal, shall labor to promote the best interests of the school, both as regards discipline and instruction, and shall perform particularly, such work as may be assigned them. They shall hold faculty meetings for the promotion of the welfare of the institution and the enforcement of discipline, at least once a week, of which the Principal shall be chairman, and they shall keep a correct record of their proceedings, which shall be open to the inspection of the Committee on Instruction.

ART. 4. It shall be the duty of the Steward, under the direction of the proper committees and of the Principal, to keep the grounds, buildings and furniture in good order and repair; to employ the domestics and superintend the work of the household department; to take care of the property of the institution, and to keep a careful account of the persons employed under him, the wages paid them, and of all purchases and sales which he may be authorized to make.

ART. 5. It shall be the duty of the Matron, under the direction of the Principal and Steward, to superintend the apartments and halls occupied by the ladies, and keep the house clean and in good order, to wait upon the sick and to exercise that general supervision which belongs to her department.

ART. 6. These by-laws may be amended or repealed at any stated meeting, provided the motion so to amend or repeal shall have been made at a stated meeting preceding that at which the vote is taken.

It is rather interesting to study the duties that faced the chief executive officer of this embryonic college in the coming year. An enumeration of his duties included:

1. Superintend buildings and grounds as well as all furniture, fixtures, appliances, etc.
2. Make all rules for the government of instructors and pupils plus the household staff. The collective group was referred to rather euphemistically by the Board as "the family".
3. He must act as one of the professors (actively teach).
4. He must assign and schedule all instructors as well as specifically outline all their duties both within the class and in "the family" living.
5. He shall be the recipient of all monies due from students for board, tuition and books and shall pay over to the treasurer such monies at intervals of no less than once a week.
6. Coupled with the above he must maintain a "correct and systematic account of all receipts and expenditures under appropriate headings."
7. He must keep a record of the names and addresses of all the students, the times of attendance, and the charges and credits of each. This latter item was in itself a never ending chore.
8. He must receive and acknowledge all correspondence and other communications relating to the affairs of the school.
9. He must make a report in writing at each board meeting relative to the conditions of the school and such other pertinent facts or observations which he termed proper.
10. Further he must assist the President of the Board prepare the annual report and assist in meeting any other requirements of the Normal Act which established the school.
11. He shall hold a meeting of his faculty at least once a week (in many instances these meetings would run several hours.)

In all the specified duties he was subject to the supervision of the several three-man standing committees of the Board. These included the Household Committee (building and grounds); the Cabinet Committee (cabinet library and school furniture); the Instruction Committee (instruction and teachers); and the Finance Committee (finance and accounts).

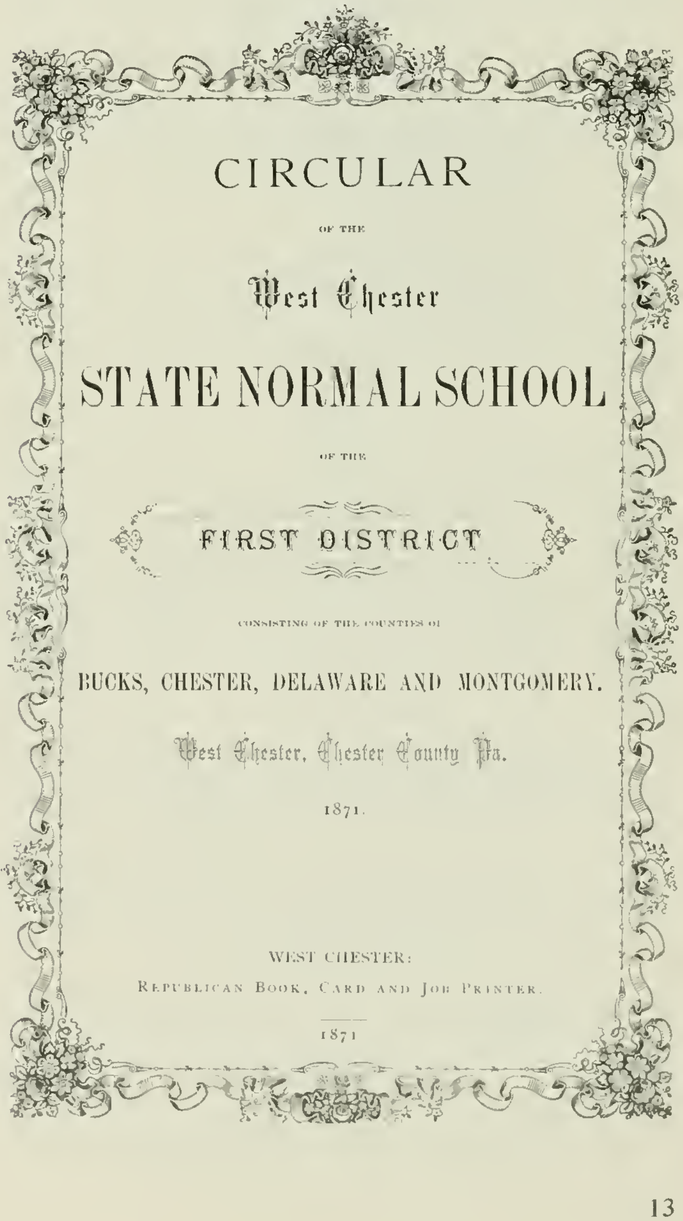
The delineation of the many duties of Pooh Bah in Gilbert and Sullivan's "Mikado" could not match the herculean labors facing the first and successive Principals of this new Normal School.

The two principal functioning assistants would be the Steward and the Matron. These two positions would become most enticing plums of political patronage since each office controlled, with the approval of the Household Committee, the employment of non-instructional staff. Such staff under the Jacksonian "spoils" system naturally would have as the prime condition of their employment not necessarily their qualifications to perform the specified duties, but rather the nature and extent of their dedication to the political party presently in power.

In essence the man who took over the post of Principal of the new Normal School would have to face a position description that utterly defied accomplishment by any human being working twenty-four hours a day. Nevertheless the new Board doggedly searched for the man whom they wanted to launch the new enterprise. A number of promising candidates promptly turned down this opportunity. However, on July 20, 1871, two months and one week before the scheduled opening of the Normal School, they elected Professor Ezekiel Cook as the first Principal of the Normal School.

Professor Cook, a native of Maine, had completed his educational training at Maine State Seminary and at Bowdoin. From the latter institution he had received an A. B. degree in 1866 and an A. M. in 1869. His biographical sketch furnished by Bowdoin College indicates that he received somewhat simultaneous Ph.D's from the Universities of Colgate and St. Lawrence. The only explanation accompanying this honor was the statement concerning "recognition of his efforts in behalf of popular education." Prior to accepting the appointment he had served as a Principal of Wilton Academy in Maine and Woodstock Academy in Connecticutt.

The employment date of July 20th left the Board and the new Principal a little over two months to prepare for the opening of the new Normal School. The Board had engaged



CIRCULAR

OF THE

West Chester

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

OF THE

FIRST DISTRICT

CONSISTING OF THE COUNTIES OF

BUCKS, CHESTER, DELAWARE AND MONTGOMERY.

West Chester, Chester County Pa.

1871.

WEST CHESTER:
Republican Book, Card and Job Printer.

1871

the services of J. L. Hartley as Steward and his wife, Mrs. Adelaide Hartley, as Matron.

The documentary means to publicize the new venture developed into an eight-page circular. Republican Book, card and job printer of West Chester, printed the brochure. The color of the cover was what theater lighting describes today as "surprise pink." The border was, according to those days, tastefully engraved with ribbons and flowers. The photo-engravement of the school in 1871 was not that of the new building but rather an architect's concept of what a complete Normal building might look like. This photo became in later years somewhat prophetic since the subsequent additions of the North and South Wings brought it closer to the first engraving's perspective. The next page found the cover page repeated with small modification: that being the elimination of the border scroll and the use of buff as a color. Following the title page was presented the list of Board of Trustees and Officers. These included:

"President:
REV. WM. E. MOORE
Secretary:
ROBERT T. CORNWELL, Esq.
Board of Trustees:
REV. WM. E. MOORE
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JOSIAH HOOPES
Treasurer:
THOMAS W. MARSHALL
Steward:
J. L. HARTLEY
Matron:
MRS. ADELAIDE HARTLEY"

Next came a listing of instructors. Two positions described had no names listed and it must be assumed that a press deadline prevented the listing. This page is presented:

"Instructors:

EZEKIEL H. COOK, A.M., *Principal,*
Professor of Theory and Practice of Teaching,
and Mental and Moral Sciences

J. HUNTER WORRALL, A.M., Ph.D.
Professor of Higher Mathematics and Ancient Languages

HENRY N. HOXIE
Professor of Greek, Latin and English Literature

EUGENE PAULIN, A.M., University of Paris
Professor of Modern Languages

* * * * * *

Professor of Mathematics and Natural Science

J. MAX MULLER
Professor of Instrumental and Vocal Music

LUCY M. LORING
Teacher of History, Geography and Grammar

MARY B. FIELD
Teacher of Elocution and English Branches

EMILY HAMBLETON
Teacher of Reading and Orthography

ELLEN PAXSON
Assistant Teacher in English Branches

* * * * * *

Teacher of Drawing and Penmanship"

The next five pages are herewith produced since they furnish a rather clear insight into the operating plans for the new Normal.

"This Institution

By a special Act of the Legislature, succeeds to the property and franchises of the West Chester Academy, founded in 1812.

The Trustees, therefore, feel themselves bound to maintain and extend the well-earned reputation of that Institution by a thorough course of instruction in English and Classical Literature and Mathematics.

Location

The situation of West Chester is unsurpassed for the beauty and fertility of its surroundings, and for the healthfulness of its climate. Elevated nearly 500 feet above tide, it is free from all malaria. Access is had several times daily by railroad from Philadelphia, or by a branch connecting with the Pennsylvania Central, as also by stage from the Wilmington & Birdsboro Road.

The Building

Is situated on the south side of the Borough, half a mile from the Court House, is entirely new, of stone, 150 by 112 feet, four stories high, with a basement. It is furnished throughout in the best manner, with new furniture of the most approved patterns. It is heated by steam throughout, and lighted with gas. Water closets, wash rooms and bath rooms are all complete, and under one roof. Pupils boarding in the Institution will be furnished with single beds with bedding complete, wardrobe, toilet tables and glass for each, and are expected to furnish only their own towels and table napkins. Boys must also furnish themselves with slippers for use in the building.

The Course of Study

Is intended to be at once thorough and comprehensive. "Cramming" will be discouraged; but it is designed that students faithfully availing themselves of their privileges, shall be thoroughly fitted as teachers in the Common or Classical Schools, or to enter the first Colleges and Scientific Schools in the land.

The Departments

will be four.

FIRST–The Preparatory; Designed for such students as may desire to enter either department of the Normal School, or to fit for business or College.

SECOND–The Elementary; Extending through two years, and embracing the branches taught in the Common Schools, together with the study of Latin for one year.

THIRD–The Scientific; and

FOURTH–The Classical:

Each of two years; either of which, at their option, those who have completed the Elementary Course, may pursue. Diplomas will be granted to those who have satisfactorily completed either of these three Courses in accordance with the Normal School Law.

The Model School will, for the present, be included in the Preparatory Department.

State Appropriations to Students and Graduates

By recent Act of the Legislature, the following appropriations are made by the State to Normal Students and Graduates.

1. Each Student over seventeen years of age, who shall sign a paper declaring his intention to teach in the Common Schools of the State, shall receive the sum of FIFTY CENTS per week toward defraying the expenses of tuition and boarding.

2. Each Student over seventeen years of age, who was disabled in the military or naval service of the United States, or of Pennsylvania, or whose father lost his life in said service, and who shall sign an agreement as above, shall receive the sum of ONE DOLLAR per week.

3. Each Student who, upon graduating, shall sign an agreement to teach in the Common Schools of the State two full school years, shall receive the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS.

4. Any Student, to secure these benefits, must attend the School at least twelve consecutive weeks. These benefits are to be deducted from regular expenses of board and tuition.

Conditions of Admission

Pupils will be admitted to the Preparatory Department, without regard to previous attainments; and they will be allowed to enter the regular Course at any point for which they are actually fitted. They enter at any time during the Session, but will be charged for the full Term unless by special agreement.

A prompt attendance at the commencement of the Term is of the utmost importance, both to the progress of the Pupil and proper organization of the School.

Students desiring to enter the Institution, should make application to the Principal at as early a date as possible.

Visitors

Calls on the Pupils, at other times than during the hours of recreation, seriously interfere with the objects they have in view, and therefore will not be allowed except in case of necessity.

Persons desiring to visit the School are cordially invited to do so at any time, and especially on Wednesday afternoon of each week.

Government

SELF GOVERNMENT is regarded as the only true government, and nothing will be required except that which a true sense of honor and self-respect would naturally demand from the individual.

Any Pupil whose influence is found to be vitiating will be at once removed from the School.

Moral and Social Culture

The intercourse of the Pupils with each other and with the Instructors, most of whom, together with the Principal and his family, will reside in the Institution, will be regulated in conformity with the usages of refined and cultivated society.

The Rules and Regulations of the Institution

Will be only those which will be for the best interests of all, and no demands will be made which shall infringe on the rights of the true lady or gentleman.

Calendar

Hereafter the School will begin on the second Monday in September; and continue twenty-six weeks, or until the second Monday in March; beginning again (after a vacation of three weeks) on the first Monday in April, and continue sixteen seeks.

For the present year, owing to the delay in fitting up the buildings, the School will begin on the fourth Monday, the 25th of September, and continue twenty-five weeks, or until the third Monday in March; beginning again (after a vacation of two weeks) on the first Monday in April, and continue sixteen weeks.

Terms

For the Winter Session, including boarding, washing, heat and light (payable one-half in advance, the other at the middle of the Session)	$130.00
For the Summer Session (in advance)	80.00
For any period less than a Session, per week	5.50
For Tuition alone, in the Normal and Preparatory Departments, for the winter Session	40.00
For the Summer	20.00
For a period less than a Session, per week	1.50
For Students belonging to the Model School (which for the present is included in the Preparatory Department), the Tuition alone will be, for the Winter Session (payable as above)	25.00
For the Summer (payable as above)	15.00
For a time less than one Session, per week	1.00

Instrumental and Vocal Music

For Instruction on the Piano or Melodeon, with use of Instrument, the charge will be, for Winter Session	$40.00
For the Summer	25.00

All students will be instructed in Vocal Music free of charge. Those desiring special instruction in classes, will pay $6.00 for the Winter Session, and $4.00 for the Summer.

Text Books

Will be furnished at Philadelphia prices, or hired on reasonable terms to those preferring it."

The provisions in the circular are in the main self-explanatory. In light of contemporary understanding it would be well to furnish a few comments regarding these provisions. Under the items "State appropriations to Students and Graduates" a system of prototype scholarship program was created to both motivate and bind the student to future employment in the common schools of the State. The State further provided for an embryonic "G.I. Bill" of contemporary times by providing grants for veterans of the military or naval service as well as orphans of fathers who lost their lives in such service. The stipend in these cases was double that of the ordinary student. The differentiation in points one and two compared with the third stipulation was that of intention in the former and contractual obligation in the latter situation. The final rule was that the student, to secure any of these benefits, must attend a session for twelve consecutive weeks and the stipend would not be paid to him but would be deducted from his regular expenses of board and tuition.

It is interesting to note that a student could enter any time and have his studies adjusted according to his capacities. Of further note was the admission of pupils to the "model" school – an elementary school in residency. This was actually operating as a semi-private elementary school, whose membership invariably would include faculty children as well as the offspring of friends of the new Normal School. The sections concerning Visitors, Government, Moral and Social Culture and Rules were typical of those found in the older Normal colleges. Just how effective these were in practice as well as offering a distinct challenge to the bolder students will be unfolded. The academic year would be divided into two sessions, the first of approximately twenty six weeks tilted "Winter" and the second of some sixteen weeks titled "Summer." Thus the end of the academic year would be about July 1st. The tuition was comparable to that of other Normal colleges, but quite below that of the private colleges. Provision was made for those who attended in terms of less than a session with the charge being prorated by the week.

The germ of the College School of Music was implanted in the first venture with plans for free general vocal music. Private vocal as well as piano or melodeon lessons on an instrument rental plus instruction fee basis would be offered. The last item of text books inferred that books if bought would not have a local markup and that there would be an opportunity to rent texts.

Thus, in this simple pink covered brochure, was outlined the plan for the launching of the new Normal School. Through the combined efforts of the Board of Trustees, Principal Cook, his new faculty and the interest of the citizens of West Chester enrollment proceeded so that by the third week in September the official leather-bound register listed the name of 102 boys and 52 girls, a total of 156, who historically would be the first students to enroll in the new Normal School. Other references and reports vary as to the exact number that entered the school, one source listing 100 boarders and 30 day scholars, another 112 boys and 58 girls. The discrepancies may be due to the point of time in the academic year when the count was made since the original register shows entries in November 1871 and in both January and April 1872. The first students with ages listed, including the Model school pupils, were as follows:

SEPTEMBER 25, 1871

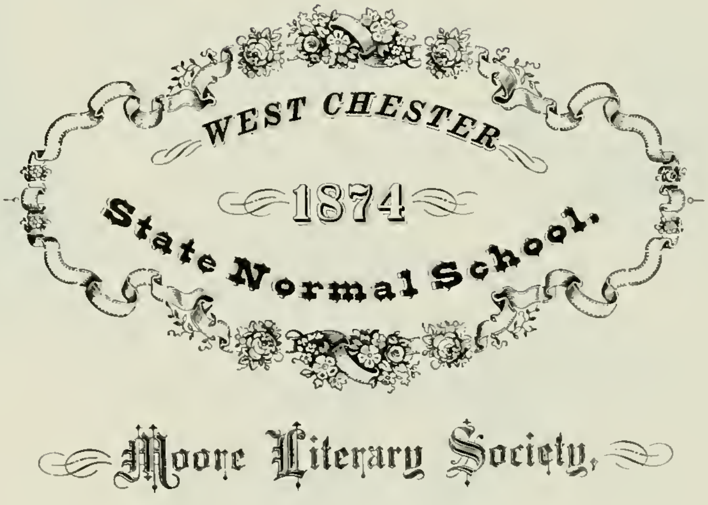
Boys (102)

Aumack, William (17) Tom's River, New Jersey
Aumack, Frank (16) Tom's River, New Jersey
Banks, Charles (20) Penningtonville
Baldwin, J. Marion (–) Mortonville, Chester Co.
Bartleson, Mark (17) Garrelford
Blakey, Thomas J. (18) Quakertown
Boyd, Evans R. (18) Pennington
Brinton, William M. (19) Turtle Creek, Allegheny Co.
Brockley, J. P. (18) Lancaster
Bull, Goold H. (15) West Chester
Butler, Thomas S. (16) Lionville
Byers, William (16) Lima, Delaware Co.
Carswell, James J. (18) Philadelphia
Carey, Robert E. (15) West Chester
Chalfant, Harry W. (16) Unionville
Chalfant, William, Jr. (13) Unionville
Chamberlain, Frank (12) West Chester
Chamberlain, James D. (21) Steelville, Chester Co.
Cheyney, Howard (18) Cheyney
Cloud, Hilbern L. (16) Philadelphia
Cofforth, A. B. (15) Somerset
Colborn, L. C. (21) Somerset
Conway, Thomas A. (–) Philadelphia
Conway, William W. (16) Philadelphia
Cooper, Samuel (16) Bridgeport, New Jersey
Cope, George (16) West Chester
Cope, Franklin (18) West Chester
Covode, John A. (18) Lockport, W. Moreland Co.
Covode, James H. (13) Lockport, W. MOreland Co.
Dampman, Charles W. (17) Honey Brook
Darlington, Martin (16) West Chester
Darlington, Horace (14) Concordville
Davis, William ' (16) West Chester
Detweiler, William (17) Harrisburg
Dewees, Jesse H. (19) Chester Springs
Dick, Frank (11) West Chester
Dick, Evans (13) West Chester
Dick, William (16) West Chester
Dickey, Harvey S. (18) Steelville
Dingee, William J. (–) West Grove
Durnall, J. W. (18) East Bradford
Dury, John E. (19) Pickering
Ebert, Milton S. (17) East Coventry
Embree, T. Walter (13) West Chester
Fairlamb, Ashmore (16) Media
Faucett, Casper P. (16) West Chester
Fisher, Elwood W. (20) Port Canada, Montgomery Co.
Funk, Jno. G. (20) Pottstown
Garrett, William (17) Philadelphia
Garrett, W. P. (–) Philadelphia
Gheen, John J. (16) Doe Run
Goodwin, James C. (14) West Chester
Green, Horace (17) Howellsville
Guie, James L. (16) Downingtown
Hall, Walter E. (16) West Chester
Hare, Thomas (15) West Whiteland
Hoskins, Percy (18) West Chester
Hemphill, Robert C., Jr. (13) West Chester
Hickman, Larry ' (16) West Chester
Hickman, Wellington, Jr. (14) Street Rd., Chester Co.
Hickman, Willia (15) West Chester
Hildeburn, James (–) West Chester
Hitner, Daniel H. (14) Norristown
Jeffries, Edgar (17) West Chester
Johnson, Charles E. (17) Lima, Delaware Co.

Johnson, William A. (15) Lima, Delaware Co.
Lack, Charlton D. (14) West Chester
Lack, John C. (15) West Chester
Lawson, William G. (14) West Chester
Lee, R. Cloyd (11) West Chester
Lee, William F. (13) West Chester
Lindley, William H. (16) Downingtown
Long, Henry (18) Honey Brook, Chester Co.
Lodge, William J. (15) Cheyney
Maison, Samuel (17) Cheyney
Marshall, Austin J. (16) West Chester
McFarlan, Eli K. (16) Downingtown
McClurg, F. M. (13) West Chester
Ogier, St. Julien (18) West Chester
Palmer, George J. (10) West Chester
Paulin, Eugene (8) West Chester
Pochon, Frank (14) Ivy Mills
Polk, Cyrus (18) Odessa, Delaware
Polk, George W. (17) Odessa, Delaware
Sharpless, Pennock E. (18) Lima
Sharpless, Willard (16) Lima, Delaware Co.
Still, Frank (19) Mortonville
Strode, Richard H. (16) West Chester
Tanguy, J. Howard (12) Chadds Ford
Tennis, D. Fletcher (21) Glenlock
Thompson, Edward M. ( ) West Chester
Thompson, Walter (14) West Chester
Troth, William D. (18) Burlington, New Jersey
Walker, Winfield (19) Centreville
Walter, Charles F. (18) West Chester
Wear, William (16) West Chester
Wickersham, Paul ( ) West Chester
Wilkinson, William ( ) Toughkenamon
Wollerton, Fred W. ( ) West Chester
Woodward, W. W. ( ) West Chester
Worrall, E. Foster (14) West Chester
Zook, Elhanan (15) West Whiteland

Girls (54)

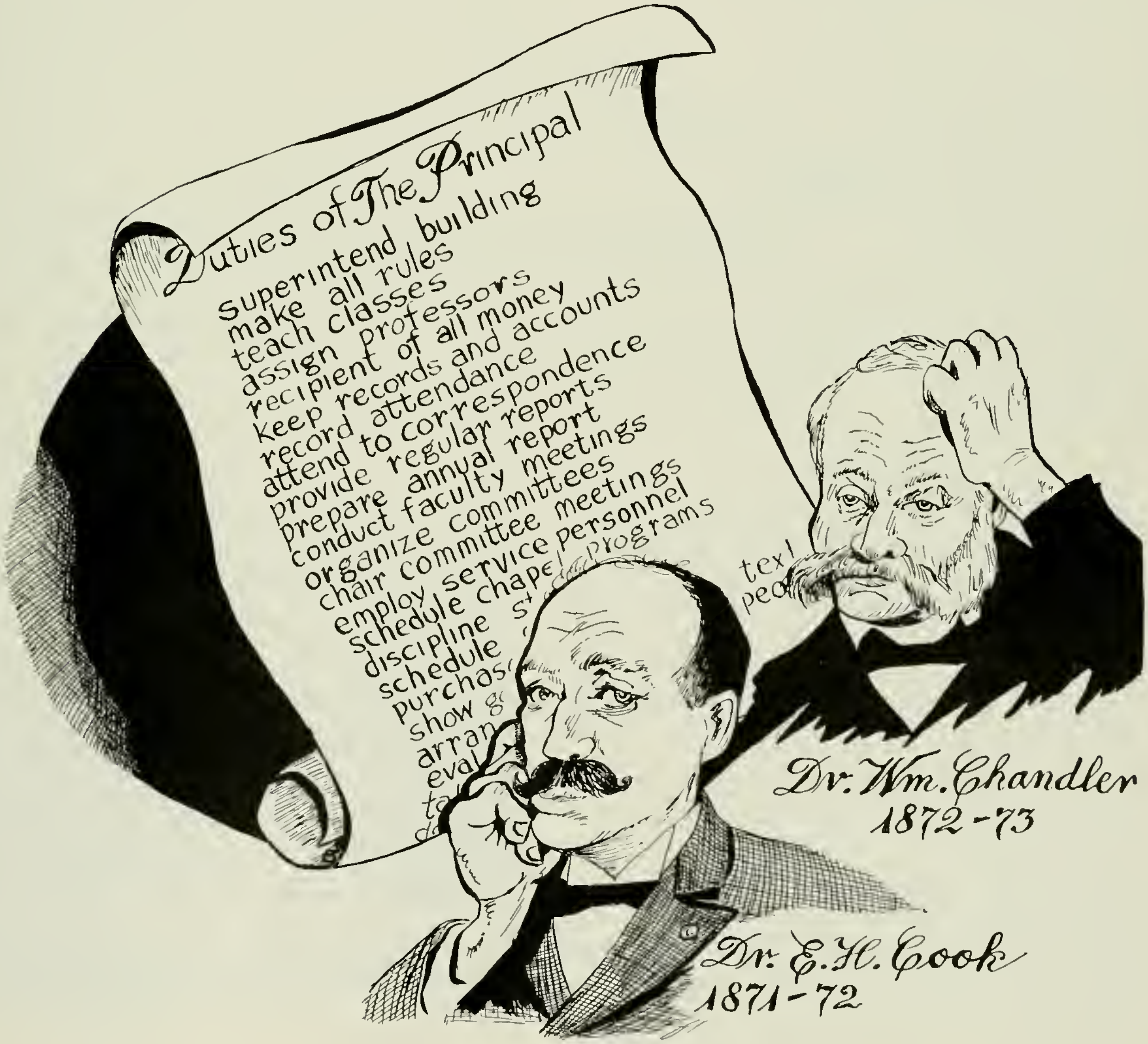
Bingaman, Ellie A. (16) Lionville
Beerbrower, Emma R. (17) Phoenixville
Carrolton, Bettie (19) West Chester
Chalfant, Jennie (15) Unionville
Coborn, Anna (17) Westtown
Conard, Estella J. (15) New London
Cooper, M. L. (16) Philadelphia
Craig, Hannah J. (33) Wilmington, Del.
Crosby, Maggie (26) Wilmington, Del.
Cumming, Amelia A. (18) Phillipsburg, N. J.
Cumming, Carrie J. (16) Phillipsburg, N. J.
Darlington, Edna (–) West Chester
Darlington, Kate (15) Concordville
Davis, Annie J. (16) Chester Springs
Davis, Clara A. (16) Glen Loch
Esler, Anna P. (16) Philadelphia
Fairlamb, Maggie (–) Chester
Foster, Melinda J. (17) Brooklyn, N. Y.
Freeman, Sarah A. (15) Philadelphia
Gray, Lizzie B. (–) West Whiteland
Green, Ellen M. (14) West Chester
Green, Sarah E. (16) West Chester
Griffith, Ruth E. (24) Chrome
Hall, Irene A. (15) West Chester
Hare, Mary J. (17) West Chester
Hartman, Helen J. (13) West Chester
Hayes, Maggie J. (15) West Chester
Jeffries, Mary E. (16) Glen Mills
Kershner, Ada M. (18) Media
Kipe, Hannah J. (18) Parkerville
Lynch, Mary H. (–) West Chester
McFarlan, Clara (17) Downingtown
Martin, Lydia A. (18) Parkerville
Martin, Rachel S. (17) Parkerville
Massey, Ida V. (16) West Chester
Mostella, Anna B. (–) Kimberton
Peck, Bertie J. (17) Exton
Price, Rachel L. (15) Parkerville
Pugh, Maria R. (20) Mortonville
Pyle, Ida C. (16) Kennett Square
Pyle, Ruthanna (19) Kennett Square
Reynolds, Sarah (18) Kennett Square
Sager, Ella I. (17) Lenape
Skiles, Ella (20) Caines
Slack, Ellen (20) Toughkenanmon
Tanguy, Lizzie B. (17) Chadds Ford
Taylor, M. Virginia (15) Parkerville
Tyson, Marietta (16) Village Green
Walter, Fannie K. (17) Media
White, Maggie (16) Chesterville
Wilson, Ella P. (18) Mortonville
Windle, Mary (20) West Chester
Wooley, Phoebe A. (15) West Chester
Wynn, Kate (27) West Chester

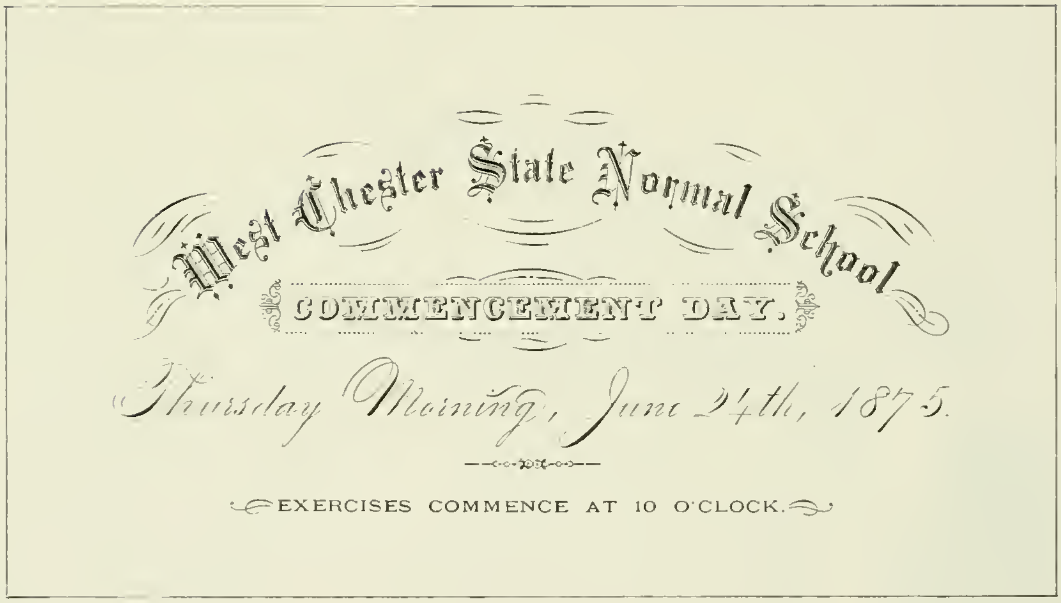

WEST CHESTER
1874
State Normal School.
Moore Literary Society.

CHAPTER TWO

Launching of the Normal

The Cook-Chandler Episode 1871-73


Duties of The Principal
superintend building
make all rules
teach classes
assign professors
recipient of all money
keep records and accounts
record attendance
attend to correspondence
provide regular reports
prepare annual report
conduct faculty meetings
organize committees
chair committee meetings
employ service personnel
schedule chapel programs
discipline
schedule
purchas
show
arran
eval
tex
peo
Dr. Wm. Chandler
1872-73
Dr. E. H. Cook
1871-72



West Chester State Normal School

COMMENCEMENT DAY.

Thursday Morning, June 24th, 1875.

EXERCISES COMMENCE AT 10 O'CLOCK.

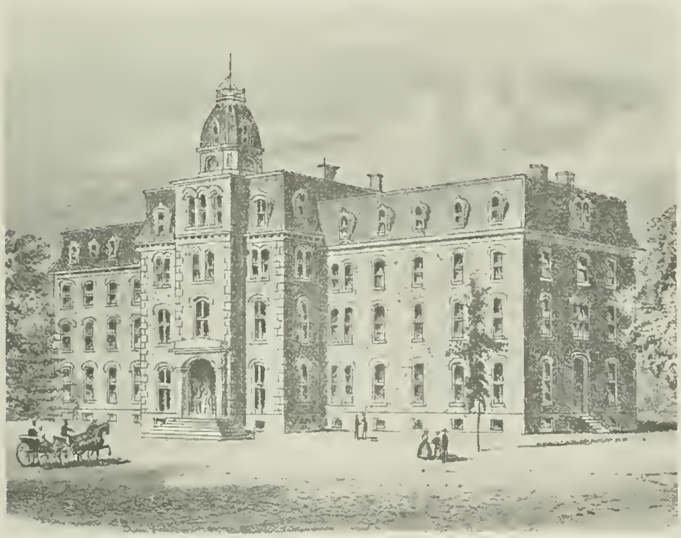
E. H. Cook was born at Madrid, Maine, December 18, 1845. After preparatory schooling at Maine State Seminary, Lewiston, he entered Bowdoin College. His college work was interrupted by a period of service in the Civil War (1864-65) as Quarter-master Sergeant in the First Maine Light Artillery. He returned to Bowdoin receiving his A.B. in 1866 and his A.M. the following year. He successively served as Principal of Wilton Academy, Maine, Superintendent of Schools at Orange, New Jersey and Principal of Woodstock Academy, Connecticut. In 1869 he married Clara W. Coburn. In 1871 he was elected to the position as Principal of the West Chester Normal School. After one year's service, he accepted a position as principal of Columbus High School in Ohio, remaining there nine years. During his career he served in a number of positions as Principal including Potsdam State Normal School and Rutgers College Preparatory School. Dr. Cook also served as Professor of Economy and School Law in the School of Pedagogy of the University of the City of New York. He was the recipient of the honorary Doctor of Philosophy degrees from Colgate University and St. Lawrence University. He served as President of the State Teachers' Association of both New York and New Jersey as well as secretary of the National Association. Dr. Cook died November 8, 1907 at Madison, Wisconsin.

EZEKIEL HANSON COOK
1845 - 1907
A.B., A.M., Ph.D.

Principal 1871 - 1872

The First Year

On September 25, 1871 the Principal and his staff welcomed the group into the new building and the school was underway. Caleb S. Cope rhetorically wrote his reflections on the opening day. "This morning at 10 o'clock the brazen occupant of the cupola, of clamorous iron tongue was lifted into position and put down upon its bearings. We have heard its first sonorous peals sent forth on the breeze of the morning, over the fertile fields of the Goshens, and the Bradfords, to awaken our valleys, and be re-echoed back by the rolling hills of the Brandywine." Many times in the future resourceful gymnastic students would climb to the cupola and muffle the clapper with wrappings.



ORIGINAL MAIN BUILDING

The financial committee of the Board took this occasion as the time to issue a financial statement as follows:

Amt. of stock subscribed		$52,150.00
Amt. of stock paid-in	$49,937.49	
Amt. of stock unpaid	10,212.51	52,150.00
Received from subscriptions to stock		$41,937.49
Received from Academy property		28,784.36
Received from State appropriation		15,000.00
Received from temporary loan		20,000.00
	Total,	$105,721.85

Expended as Follows

Paid to Wayne MacVeagh for lot		$10,000.00
Paid to Yarnall & Cooper (contract)		74,000.00
Paid to Yarnall & Cooper for alterations, etc.		1,371.52
Paid to Belfield & Co. for heating, etc.		3,008.71
Paid to B. J. Roberts (Superintendent)		200.00
Paid for frescoing		80.00
Paid interest on loans		790.39
Paid taxes		131.62
Paid incidentals		1,425.05
	Amount expended	$91,007.29
Balance on hand–Mortgage	$7,000.00	
Balance on hand–Cash	7,714.56	14,714.56
	Total,	$105,721.85

At this time Dr. Smith notes in his Twenty-Fifth Centennial History of the School that the Board was unable to furnish a statement concerning the cost of furnishing the building. An examination of the accounts ledger (purchased in blank from Wm. H. Hoskins who printed the stock certificates) of the time gives a rather exacting review of the inaugural year as to furnishings:

1871	April	21	Messrs. Reynold & Son–one range	$ 355.00
	Sept.	21	Two pianos, one organ	878.75
	Sept.	28	D. B. Stifer–Chairs	367.00
	Sept.	28	James Horne–Carpet	923.68
	Sept.	28	Theodore Apple–Kitchen Apparatus	54.28
	Sept.	28	H. S. Thomas Co.–Shelves and Racks	150.00
	Sept.	28	T. C. Kinney–Silverware	508.80
	Sept.	28	P. J. Gustine–Furniture	497.00
	Sept.	28	Isaac R. Buchamon Co.–Dishes	471.99
	Sept.	28	Benj. H. Shoemaker–Mirrors	69.95
	Sept.	28	Farrell and Herring–Safe	150.00
	Oct.	5	Reeves and Eastburn–Furniture	1,439.42
	Oct.	5	Joseph Morgan–Mattresses	1,249.00
	Oct.	5	C. Hall–Chairs	113.25
	Oct.	12	Daniel Nields–Wardrobes and Keys	592.00
	Oct.	12	National School Furniture Co.–Desks and Settees	1,246.45
	Oct.	12	Fields and Hardee–Locks, Keys and Key Checks	101.25
	Dec.	14	H. Belfield and Co.–Cooking Apparatus	1,000.00
	Dec.	14	Rand E. Palmer–Kitchen Furniture	249.49
	Dec.	14	Evans Paste Co.–Tables	348.28
	Dec.	14	James H. Orne Co.–Carpets	344.18
	Dec.	14	Reeves and Eastburn–Furniture for Rooms	143.75
1872	Feb.	8	Gitz and Co.–for Piano Stool, etc.	328.00
			Total	$11,581.52

The same ledger also itemizes the extra costs born by the Board for the building during the same period.

1871	Oct.	5	Benj. Roberts Supt. Building	$ 300.00
	Oct.	12	Richard Levick–Hose, etc.	146.50
	Oct.	19	Wm. Reid and Sons–Extra Hardware	104.16
	Dec.	14	Worth and Scott–Extra Lumber	409.86
	Dec.	14	Rand E. Palmer–Extra Plumbing	246.74
	Dec.	14	A. M. Garrett–Extra Door Sills	44.75
	Dec.	14	Yarnall and Cooper–Extra Painting	934.72
	Dec.	14	Alfred McLear–Extra Iron work	57.08
1872	Feb.	8	Rand E. Palmer–Extra Plumbing	223.32
	Feb.	8	Jonathon Tomlinson–Extra Carpenter work	269.50
	Mar.	15	Joseph Hunt–Extra Carpenter work	193.79
	Mar.	15	G. W. Shields–Extra Plastering	76.05
	Mar.	15	George Way–Extra Painting	29.58
	Mar.	15	Yarnall and Cooper–Extra Outdoor Water Closets	215.50

Like contemporary building practices it was apparent that the new building needed "extras" to make it usable – to the sum of $3,252.55. The need for the last item may have resulted from the winter's experience of a dire shortage of sanitary facilities on the part of the Normal "family".

The grounds also made demands upon the fiscal resources in terms of the following items in the first year:

1871	June	3	Hedge Fence	$ 96.12
	Oct.	5	Grading	235.12
	Oct.	12	Rand E. Palmer–Terra Cotta Pipe	340.74
	Oct.	19	Taylor and Hampton–Bricklaying	223.30
	Oct.	19	Way and Mendenhall–Lime	16.00
	Oct.	26	Link and Black–Terra Cotta Pipe	138.53
	Dec.	14	Miller and Hayes–Laying out Grounds	230.46

These expenditures facilitated draining both the embryonic campus as well as the limited surplus funds of the board.

Meanwhile Professor Ezekiel Cook is guiding the destinies of the hundred boarding students and the thirty day students which included the forty children enrolled in the Model school. One can imagine the confusion existing the first several days among this "family". The assigning of quarters, the regulating of studies and meals, the establishment of supervision, the teaching processes – all the challenges would have to be met simultaneously. Day students coming on horseback or in wagons used the open sheds on the fairgrounds behind the Normal for parking their animals and rigs, a forerunner of today's parking lots.

Since the By-laws of the Normal School specified a weekly meeting of the Principal and his faculty, the official records of these sessions give an inside view of the vicissitudes faced by them. On October 9 Mary E. Bradley, who was employed as teacher of Drawing, Writing and Bookkeeping after the first catalog had gone to press, was elected secretary to record the minutes of faculty deliberations. She would record the timing of bells for change of classes, the rotating Thursday hours for recitation of Composition classes, the plea for the instructors to assist in disciplining as well as to be in their classrooms before the students arrived, a demand for everyone to be at prayers in the morning, and finally the strict ten o'clock curfew against any noise. A week later on the 16th of October her laconic report on the meeting demands a verbatim review.

> Page 4-16 Oct. – "Met as usual. Called to order by Pres. reading of minutes by Sec. – after which the Standard of 5+ was adopted for marking. 5+ was extremely good, 5 very good, 4 good, 3 passable, 2 bad, 1 very bad. Misdemeanors – Gen. disorder from 1 to 10. Inattention in classes 1; Eating in classes 5; communication in classes 1; replying or talking back from 1 to 5; Lack of prompt obedience 1; Unnecessary noise in entering or leaving class rooms 1+; lighting gas without permission 1+; spitting on floor 3; spitting down stairs 5+; tardiness at any exercise 1+; wearing boots in school room 1; throwing dirt on floor 1; leaving chapel without permission 5; Going to sleeping rooms during study hours, without permission 5+; Noise after retiring bell 5+; noise in study room 3+; Buffoonery 5+."

Of the twenty-three items of behavior listed only the first three were couched in positive terms.

Apparently there must have been a plethora of daily announcements which consumed excessive time since on November 6th the faculty minutes noted that public announcements must be made before all on Tuesday evening of each week in chapel. The minutes recorded the warnings that students who were late coming to meals would lose them unless especially excused. Apparently the late students were locked out of the dining room. The injunction on smoking is recorded "anyone found using Tobacco will be sent away without words."

By January 8th the minutes reveal the overwhelming demand of the faculty to officially note misconduct as well as reward those who "toed" the line. Each teacher was to procure a small blank book in which would be recorded daily the names of those violating the school rules. At night each faculty would then rerecord each offender's name and his offense as well as the faculty member's name in a large record book in the Library. Each morning the names of those who had a clear record from the previous day would be read – a laudatory recognition greeted with inaudible cat calls by their recalcitrant friends.

A week later Miss Hambleton, who had charge of the school during Professor Cook's absence, discovered four girls and four boys enjoying themselves in conversation and music in the chapel. This matter was presented to Professor Cook who took it to his faculty. Each student was brought in before the faculty after which it was determined that in every case the school laws were violated. A second meeting was held the next day to determine punishment; this was fixed at reprimands plus demerits from one to five per cent and probation in the case of two of the boys.

On January 22nd the major consideration again was disciplinary, a matter of correspondence or notes between students. Punishment was fixed as a reprimand plus a percentage reduction. Apparently two of the faculty, J. Hunter Worral, professor of Higher Mathematics, and Fred S. Curtis, teacher of Natural Sciences, demonstrated the first empathy for the students' view since both registered minority votes against what they believed to be excessive punishment. Fred S. Curtis, graduate of the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale University, was also employed after the printing of the first catalog, so his name is missing among the first teachers. The last recorded faculty meeting was on January 29, 1872.

Reverend William E. Moore, President of the first Board of Trustees and pastor of the First Presbyterian church, now actively supported the establishment of a Literary Society in the new school. This was organized on September 29th with a motto of "Scire est Regere" (To know is to rule), and official colors of garnet and gold. The major purpose of this Society, like similar ones in other schools, was to provide the students with opportunities to practice in public debate, orations and recitations with their peers. The Society was governed in its deliberations by "Rules of Proceeding and Debate in Deliberative Assemblies" by Luther S. Cushing. The Society, named for Reverend Moore its founder, would become the major non-curricular organization in the school until the formation of the Aryan Society in 1879.

Apparently the Board of Trustees felt the need for securing circulars for promotional purposes during the spring of the first year of operation. Thus the 1872 "Catalogue and Circular" lists the eleven faculty of 1871-72. However, at the end of the inaugural year, only Ellen Paxson would be on hand for the start of the second year of operation. This attrition of over 90% of the staff is revealing of the experimental nature of the new endeavor. Professor Cook would heed the call to head the new high school in Columbus, Ohio. In this second circular the engraving of the architect's finished Normal school with wings would be replaced with a rather exact one of·the first building.

Thus the board was faced with the creation of practically a new staff. The newly elected Principal Dr. William A. Chandler was a native Chester Countian and had some teaching experience prior to completing his Medical education. He had been practicing medicine several years in Detroit prior to his taking the place of Dr. Cook.

1872 - 1873

The faculty minutes in the winter term cover the period October 26, 1872, to January 24, 1873, and are replete with a laborious account of the continuing disciplinary matters facing the teachers. Irony, perhaps without intent, entered the words recorded after the November 22 meeting by Mary Bradley, teacher of Penmanship, Bookkeeping and Drawing, when she wrote "after many interruptions, occasioned by students claiming the attention of the Prin. and the absence of some of the members of the faculty the meeting was called to order and the minutes of the previous meeting were not read."

Dr. Chandler, the new Principal, does not enter the minutes by name. Perhaps he was by this time viewing the teaching

William A. Chandler was born at Kennett Square, Chester County, Pennsylvania September 10, 1834. He enrolled at Michigan University, graduating with the degree of A.B. in 1862. In his senior year in college and after graduation, he assisted Dr. Franklin Taylor at the Eaton Academy in Kennett Square. While serving as a teacher, he felt that his major interest was in the field of medicine so he continued his work at Michigan receiving the M.D. degree in 1863. He married Miss Louise A. Stein in 1864. He volunteered in the United States Army in 1864 as an assistant surgeon and was given his first assignment upon the Gettysburg battlefield. His government issue Civil War surgeon's chest with all instruments is on display in the college museum. He remained in the service as a medical director of hospitals in the West. Upon receiving his honorable discharge, he practiced medicine in Detroit, Michigan for seven years. He accepted the position of Principal in 1872 but by the end of the winter term he resigned and moved to Philadelphia to return to medical practice. He was one of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical College and served as a professor of Chemistry. He was a member of the Philadelphia Medical Society. Dr. Chandler died December 19, 1895.

WILLIAM A. CHANDLER

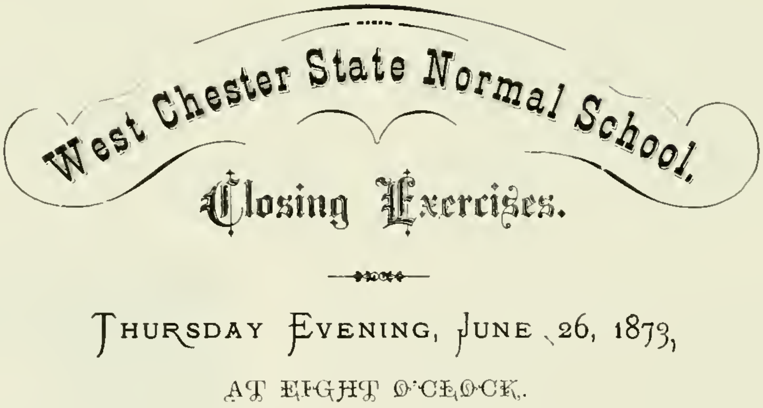
Principal 1872 - 1873 A.M., M.D.

(Winter Term) 1834 - 1895

profession with some apprehension. The record shows running, jumping, screaming in the halls, torpedoes and snow being brought into the house, clothes being thrown down for washing on days other than Monday, pupils arising early and disturbing others, boys and girls visiting each other, gas jets not turned down in rooms, talking and laughing in the dining room, playing ball inside, and burning candles or oil lamps after hours.

The single glimmer of educational matters in the winter term of the second year concerned improvement of compositions and methods of grading. This dearth of professional subjects occupying faculty attention and time will be a continuing one extending to recent years when such items as parking of cars, sour milk in the dining room, building programs reports, and student conduct crowd agendas, leaving little if any time for such trivia as improvement of instruction and professional growth.

Again an ominous gap occurs in the faculty record. It may be assumed that Dr. Chandler by February of 1873 weighed the teaching profession against the vicissitudes of medical practice with the inevitable result that a new Principal appears in March of the same year to guide the destiny of the new Normal school.



West Chester State Normal School.

Closing Exercises.

Thursday Evening, June 26, 1873,

At Eight O'Clock.

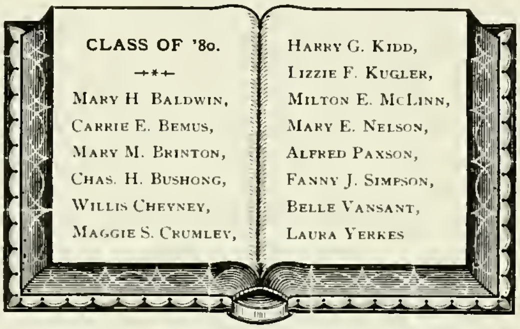
CHAPTER THREE

The George L. Maris Era

1873-81

VALLEY FORGE

QUALIS VITA, FINIS ITA.



CLASS OF '80.

Mary H Baldwin,
Carrie E. Bemus,
Mary M. Brinton,
Chas. H. Bushong,
Willis Cheyney,
Maggie S. Crumley,
Harry G. Kidd,
Lizzie F. Kugler,
Milton E. McLinn,
Mary E. Nelson,
Alfred Paxson,
Fanny J. Simpson,
Belle Vansant,
Laura Yerkes

West Chester State Normal School.

Eighth Annual Commencement

On Thursday Morning, July 1st, 1880,

AT 10 O'CLOCK.

CLASS-DAY EXERCISES AT 2 P. M.

GEORGE L. MARIS

1842 - 1921

Principal 1873 - 1881

George L. Maris was born April 16, 1842 in Chester County. He attended the public school in West Vincent Township and the West Chester Academy. He graduated in 1867 from the University of Michigan following which he served two years as a teacher in Upper Uwchlan Township and four years in the West Chester Academy. In 1869 he gained two distinctions – marrying Miss Annie M. Pinkerton of Chester County and being elected Superintendent of the Public Schools of Chester County. Professor Maris accepted the challenge of this position and was responsible for a number of innovations. He restructured the local teachers' institutes throughout the county, organized service meetings for school directors and established an office for his base of operations. In 1871 he was reelected to the Superintendent's position but refused it to complete his law studies. When Dr. Chandler resigned in the spring of 1873, Professor Maris was unanimously elected to the position on March 13 by the Board of Trustees. The day before he had just been admitted to the practice of law by the Chester County Bar Association. Thus he always stated that he had the shortest law career of record. For eight years he energetically met the challenge of the Principalship providing the much needed educational leadership.

Professor Maris taught classes, supervised the teachers and building staff, planned building improvements, introduced educational innovations and made the Normal School the natural center of educational activities in the district. His wife, Annie, aided his efforts during his regime by teaching "wax fruits, flowers, and calisthenics." By now the enrollment of the Normal School had doubled.

In 1881 he accepted a professorship at Swarthmore College. Shortly after he was appointed Principal of the Boys' Department of Friends Central High School of Philadelphia. When the George School was opened by the Society of Friends at Newtown, Pennsylvania, Professor Maris was chosen to be its first principal. In this position he served several years providing the superior leadership which made the school widely known in educational circles. Dr. Maris died April 28, 1921.

March - August 1873

Professor George Maris made his influence felt within his first month on the job. The new faculty secretary, Ellen Paxson, teacher of Geography, Grammar and Drawing, recorded a number of items indicating a tightening up of discipline as well as guide lines for the faculty to follow. Hours were fixed for students to visit the town.

Perhaps one of the most interesting items concerned church attendance. It was customary for students to attend the church of their choice on Sunday morning. Apparently the interest in attending vespers became widespread for it may be inferred that control of students' whereabouts on Sunday evening became critical. The minutes of April 25 read "if the students attend church on Sunday evening, they shall all attend one church and be in charge of a teacher." Thus was telescoped another means for enterprising couples to meet with the ostensible view of attending the church of their choice. No record has been uncovered which might reveal the reaction of the several religious leaders as to their confirmants attending a rival's house of worship.

Professor Maris was the first Principal employed by the Board of Trustees to bring sound educational experience to bear upon the problems confronting the new school. His teaching record, his background as County Superintendent and his legal training leading to admission to the Bar prior to his appointment gave him the necessary resources upon which to draw.

He was sensitive to the need for good public relations and this was markedly demonstrated when on Friday, May 30, 1873, he ordered three large four-horse wagons, a private double carriage and a buggy, to be at the front of the school at six in the morning. The wagons were furnished by Huddleston and Smedley, and the carriage belonged to John Robinson. At twenty past six Professor Maris, the faculty, about fifty students and invited members of the press, including J. D. Chandlee of the *American Republican*, W. D. Evans of the *Record* and W. W. Thompson of the *Daily Local News*, embarked in the vehicles.

This excursion was to travel to Chester Springs, Phoenixville, Valley Forge, and back through Howelville and Paoli to West Chester. At 8:42 the party arrived at Chester Springs to visit the Soldier Orphan's School and the ruins of what had been a hospital site during the Revolution. The party arrived at Phoenixville at 1:10 and visited the iron works after which the ice cream and oyster saloons were heavily patronized.

The students upon arriving at Valley Forge had an opportunity to visit the extensive grounds at their leisure after which the chests brought along in wagons were opened revealing a huge picnic spread. Having dined well the party started back through Howelville, and at Paoli a shower struck, necessitating the raising of curtains. The girls had labeled the wagon loaded with ladies as the "Old Maids" and the one loaded with young men as "Old Bachelors". The third had boys and girls riding in it and was called "Turtle Dove" while the buggy and carriage were referred to as the "Jaunting Car" and the "Old Men's" Wagon. Good natured jests flew back and forth among the vehicles. The "Old Maids" influenced their driver to take a short cut thus they arrived at the center of West Chester first, a little after 8 P.M.

The excursion planned by Principal Maris provided for student enjoyment and education, and at the same time the press, not only in the county seat but also in Phoenixville, were favorably impressed by the whole affair. In the same week Principal Maris placed an attractive offer in the paper directed at teachers in the service. In essence he listed a special session to run from June 2 to June 27 for review of studies previous to summer examinations. For those who could attend the cost for Board and tuition was only $5.50 per week. The end of the school year was marked with closing exercises by the students. On Thursday evening, June 26, 1873, the program, starting at 8 o'clock, included instrumental music, singing, poetry, essays and orations. George Maris ended his introductory year well.

1873 - 1874

The faculty listing for the start of the 1873-74 year is noted with the name of G. Morris Philips, A.B., instructor in Higher Mathematics. At the same time the music offerings were considerably strengthened with three instructors – Lucy J. Warner, piano and organ, Mrs. R. G. Strickland, Vocal Music, and M. Humphrey Carpenter, Violin, flute and violincello. Of these three, Humphrey Carpenter would give the longest service, 43 years, of anyone associated with music in the history of the school. The Principal's wife Annie would be listed as instructor in Wax Fruit and Flowers. Miss Mary E. Speakman assumed the position as Principal of the Model School wherein she would serve faithfully thirteen years.

1874 - GEORGE M. PHILIPS - YOUNG MATH TEACHER

The year started auspiciously with the notation in the faculty minutes that climbing to the Mansard roof was hazardous. This was referred to earlier as having a parapet or ledge one foot wide as its base. Before the first month was over it was noted that the use of slingshots was creating a definite problem culminating in body injury to one student.

The school catalog now carried the first official State Normal course in descriptive terms. Its provisions are presented:–

COURSE OF STUDIES

The Course of Instruction prepared for the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania, and approved by the State authorities, is as follows:

ELEMENTARY COURSE

A thorough knowledge of the branches taught in common schools, as required by law, including higher arithmetic and higher grammar; also,

Geography–Physical, as much as found in Warren's; and Mathematical, as much as found in Smith's.

Etymology–As much as in Webb's Etymology.

Geometry–Plane and solid Geometry, including the measurement of the surface and volume of the prism, the pyramid, the cylinder, the cone, and the sphere.

Algebra–As found in elementary text books.

Book-keeping–Single entry, as found in ordinary text-books, with the knowledge of the use of checks, notes, drafts, etc.

Physiology–As found in larger common school text-books.

Natural Philosophy–As found in the ordinary text-books, with the use of apparatus.

Rhetoric–As much as is in Quackenbos or Hart.

History United States and Constitution–As in ordinary text-books.

Botany–As in ordinary text-books.

Penmanship–To be able to teach and explain some approved system, and the writing-books to be presented to the Board of Examiners.

Drawing–Two of Bartholomew's drawing-books, or an equivalent, and sketching upon the blackboard simple objects of nature and art.

Vocal Music–Principles as found in ordinary text-books, and attendance upon daily exercises for at least one-third of a year.

The Theory of Teaching–This embraces three things, namely:

1. A knowledge of the mental and moral powers, and the methods of training them.
2. A knowledge of the methods of teaching the different branches of study.
3. A knowledge of the methods of organizing and managing public schools.

The Practice of Teaching–This includes forty-five minutes' daily practice in the Model School, and two meetings each week for the discussion of the Practice of Teaching.

The Theory of Teaching must be commenced the second half of the junior year, and continued during the entire course.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying.

Higher Algebra–As found in ordinary text-books.

Analytical Geometry and Calculus.

Chemistry–As found in ordinary text-books.

Natural Philosophy–As much as is in Olmstead.

Zoology–As found in Agassiz and Gould.

Geology–As found in ordinary text-books.

General History–As found in Weber and Wilson.

Astronomy–As found in Loomis.

Logic–As much as in Atwater.

Mental and Moral Philosophy–As much as in Haven or Hickok.

Elements of Latin–Including four books of Caesar.

English Literature–As much as in Shaw, and the study of English Classics for one-third of a school year.

Theory of Teaching–As much as in the Elementary Course, and the whole of "Methods of Instruction."

Substitutions–Lady pupils may be permitted to substitute for Spherical Trignometry, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, the Mathematical parts of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and the latter third of Higher Algebra–an equivalent amount of Latin, French or German.

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Pupils, to graduate in a Normal School, must attend twenty-one weeks.

Pupils applying for a diploma in any course, must be examined in all the studies of that course.

Thesis–In each course a thesis must be written upon some educational subject.

At examination, a paper stating that the candidates have completed the course of study for Normal Schools, have taught the required time in the Model School, and have been examined and approved by the faculty, shall be presented to the Board of Examiners.

Papers for second diplomas must be presented to the Board of Examiners at their regular session.

Each Senior is required to teach in the Model School forty-five minutes a day, for one-half the school year.

SCHEDULE OF STUDIES

PREPARATORY COURSE

FIRST TERM

Orthography (Parker & Watson's) to page 129; Grammar (Fewsmith's) to Syntax; Written Arithmetic (Brooks') to Percentage; Mental Arithmetic (Brooks') to section v.; Geography (Warren's) to South America: Elocution: Penmanship (Spencerian); Composition (Hart's).

SECOND TERM

Elocution, Penmanship; Orthography; Grammar, to Rule x.; Written Arithmetic to Involution; Mental Arithmetic, to page 129; Geography, to Asia; Composition.

ELEMENTARY COURSE–JUNIOR YEAR

FIRST TERM

Elocution; Etymology; Penmanship; Grammar (completed); Written and Mental Arithmetic (completed); Algebra (Brooks'); Political Geography (completed); History, U. S. (Barnes'); Bookkeeping; School Economy (wickersham); Composition.

SECOND TERM

Latin; Algebra (completed); Geometry (Davies' Legendre); Physical Geography (Warren's); History U. S. (completed); Constitution of U. S. (Hart); Drawing (Spencerian); Vocal Music; Methods of Instruction (Wickersham); Composition.

SENIOR YEAR

FIRST TERM

Latin; Rhetoric (Boyd's); Mental Philosophy, (Hickok's); Geometry; Natural Philosophy, (Ganot's); Physiology, (Hutchinson's); Theory of Teaching, Lectures; Teaching in Model School.

SECOND TERM

Rhetoric; Geometry; Botany, (Gray's); Natural Philosophy, Mental Philosophy; Practice of Teaching; Studies reviewed.

The possible recognition that the gentler sex might have a distaste for matters scientific and mathematical is evidenced by the provision for their choosing equivalent amounts of Latin, French, or German. In essence the foregoing made the courses uniform in the several State Normal Schools thus laying the groundwork for state-wide common examinations of prospective teachers.

In September the minutes note the faculty refusal for two disciplined students to attend the "sociable". This term covered the description of what was officially recognized as a student party wherein the young men and ladies were permitted to be with and speak to each other under faculty supervision. These were infrequently scheduled and eagerly looked forward to by all pupils.

This year also saw the allocation of space for a modest library and the transfer of the Chester County Cabinet Museum Collection of natural science specimens. This also included the well known "Herbariums" of the late Dr. William Darlington. Thus the catalog modestly described the Normal School museum as being second only to that of the Academy of Natural Science in Philadelphia.

FIRST LIBRARY

Apparently the student footwear was of the variety which did disservice to the wood floors since the third catalog under student regulations carried in second priority the mandate as to provision for slippers, the word itself being in italics. The student regulations, seventeen in number now covered a multitude of items mostly of negative character. In addition to the detailed housekeeping and study rules were the promulgations against the use of tobacco and the ordinary contact with the opposite sex. By today's standards the following may seem more than suppressive: "No lady or gentlemen attending this Institution will correspond, meet, walk or ride with a student of the opposite sex, except in cases of necessity and then only with the permission of the Principal."

Compulsory Sabbath morning worship was proscribed as well as the positive note that twelve pieces would be washed without charge each week. Later developments will show to what extent the administration would continuously circumscribe the life of each pupil into a small goldfish bowl. Apparently formal gymnastic exercises were held since the minutes note in November that such activities would have required attendance. Thus, the seed of what will grow into the Physical Training Department was planted.

On the 11th of December the faculty resolved that the door of each classroom must be locked when not occupied by the teacher. That this rule was anticipatory is shown in the unusual gymnastic feat performed by Ashmore P. Fairlamb, who on Saturday night, January 3, 1874 "by means of the mansard crept along and effected an entrance through a window into a classroom on the fourth floor and admitted thereto Ida P. Bishop and both remained there in private without lights two hours or more."

The faculty held a series of meetings or rather debates mainly concerning the punitive measures to be carried out against the hapless two. Ashmore gallantly threw himself on the block with a letter taking the whole blame. This he read in chapel as follows: "Mr. Maris and fellow students; You must blame me solely for the cause of this trouble as it was I who contrived and executed the plan. Your punishment is just and I will try to bear it if you will only place all the blame and censure on me. Please be just to her, that is all I ask."

Apparently the rigorousness of the rules against social intercourse came to a head with a faculty committee succeeding in adopting a plan whereby students would be allowed the privilege of speaking to each other in chapel from after tea to the ringing of the first bell for study hour.

The third school year touched all bases in terms of student extra curricular life as noted by the February 5, 1874 faculty meeting.

> "The following resolution was considered and adopted: Whereas, Austin J. Marshall and Howard Mendinhall did deliberately go to a saloon and there purchase a flask of liquor, from which they both did freely imbibe until they became so intoxicated as to stagger and fall on the streets of West Chester, disgracing themselves and dishonoring the school, therefore resolved that they be required to say of whom they procured the liquor, to assist in his prosecution before the Courts, to make an apology before the school promising not to offend again in this manner and that they be confined to the limits of the school ground during the remainder of the term. The following paper which was read in Chapel before the school was received and directed to be noted upon the minutes: To the Faculty and Students of the W.C.S. Normal School: We regret sincerely the action on our part that has resulted in dishonor to the school and we promise that in the future we will try to conduct ourselves so as to merit your forgiveness, A. J. Marshall and H. Mendinhall."

Within one week two young men having been found guilty of stealing were expelled. This mast head justice was followed by the expulsion of two young ladies who "frequently sought interviews of young men of the town in violation of the regulations of the school . . . and promises made to their parents and the principal."

By April the faculty had been assigned supervision over seating in chapel and on each Monday an interrogation would be carried out of each boarder to ascertain whether or not he had attended church on Sunday. In Loco Parentis – how well the Latin phrase describes the assumption of paternalistic rights by the Principal and faculty of the new Normal. Not only were their class hours filled with the academic duties, but all other time was spent in the "cat and mouse" game of regulating the lives of the young inmates. This in turn led to the students forming a number of secret societies, the pioneer one being titled "Societas Calvae".

The Moore Literary Society marked the occasion of its second anniversary with a rather ambitious program presented by both students and faculty. Duets, solos, choruses, recitations, declamations, essays, instrumental selections, dramatic scenes and the playing of the Normal orchestra provided a surfeit of entertainment. George Morris Philips, the future Principal, appeared in both a duet and a quartette. This program would set the pattern for each successive anniversary.

The year closed with the first commencement on June 25, 1874; one young man and nine ladies appeared on the program. The bottom of each page advertised music by the West Chester Orchestra. Commencement at 9:30 A.M. was started with a talk by each of seven of the women graduates. Then at 3:00 in the afternoon George G. Groff, the lone male graduate, gave the oration based upon the class motto "Certum Pete Finem." (Pursue a definite end). Anna S. Hibbs gave the History and Emma J. Longstreth the Prophecy. Of this group George Groff would give years of service as a faculty member.

1874 - 1875

The fall of 1874 saw 171 ladies and 159 young men enrolled, double that of 1871. Notwithstanding, this fact, the faculty had only increased by two over the original number. Thus even in the earliest years there apparently was a fever to increase enrollments with an inverse reciprocal philosophy to hold the number of faculty down – a situation not entirely foreign in the State Colleges today.

It is interesting to examine the contract form executed between the Board and the faculty. The wording is analogous to contemporary contracts with certain exceptions . . . " to give his whole time and energy to said instruction and . . . will not engage in any other occupation while in this employment." Contemporary "moonlighters" who hold simultaneous positions on the faculty of other colleges or universities would have had difficulty in those times. A further provision spelled out the furnishing of the new teacher and his family with board, light, fuel, washing and rooms. Thus the position was an all encompassing one. The instructor lived in and he and his family became part of the "Normal circle". He was on call by the Principal for varied tasks and duties. Some came to look upon it as a very closed life not unlike a prison. Perhaps it might be described by the words used by Steinbeck in his play the "Moon Is Down" When the invading Germans, having announced the capture of the Norwegian town, the village Mayor tells them they are like the flies announcing that the flies have captured the flypaper.

An innovation was the establishment of two reading rooms supplied with newspapers and magazines. These included:

> Atlantic Monthly, Harper's Magazine, Lippincott's

Magazine, Old and New, Popular Science Monthly, Scribner's Monthly, Pennsylvania School Journal, Massachusetts Teacher, Michigan Teacher, National Normal, The National Teacher, The Nation, Harper's Weekly, Frank Leslie's Weekly, Bucks County Intelligencer, Herald and Free Press, Delaware County American, National Educator, Village Record, American Republican, Shippensburg News, Jeffersonian, The Messenger, Oxford Press, Chester Valley Union, Delaware Tribune, Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, Philadelphia Press

The billing statements rendered the student in addition to board and tuition carried the items "Books bought and books rented." Provision had been made for stocking a limited number of texts which could be rented for a modest fee.

Another innovation was the daily drill in the Dio Lewis system of Light Gymnastics. It is not revealed as to which faculty member led the pre school drill however there was increasing resistance to the program. By December 10th one recalcitrant was given punishment by joint faculty action. A week later the same group debated the merit of the exercise period, and on December 31st the move was made to suspend the school exercises for the present. It may be assumed that this decision brought no objection from either faculty or students. At this time the secretary took notice of the inordinate number of medical excuses by the understated comment "several students have been occasionally sending written excuses to their classes complaining of headaches, toothaches, etc. and whose actions both before and after the recitation do not give evidence of sincerity in their declarations."

In April an elementary quiz show was started with the Principal and faculty members in turn proposing general information questions in the chapel. Outside in the afternoon croquet was becoming the rage. An embryonic art specialization was developed as shown by the appearance of an item under extra charges "painting in oil or water colors, per term of fourteen weeks, $12.00, Wax Flowers per course $6.00."

The gas mains were opened and closed by a master valve thus centrally controlling all use of the jets for light. It was customary to open them from 6 A.M. to daylight and in the evening from 6 to 10 P.M. It was noted that permission to "burn light", a candle or oil lamp, could only be approved by written permission from the Principal.

Prior to graduation in June the Presbyterian Church in West Chester held a fair. This event innocent in all aspects attracted the attentions of the students and a number of young men and ladies who walked together there and back were given penalties varying from dismissal to suspension. Not even church sponsorship could legitimatize what the faculty considered scandalous conduct. A happier event was reported in the local press concerning Professor Maris and Mrs. Maris escorting thirty boys and thirty girls on a trip in wagons to Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. This was again most successful as measured in both education and public relations.

The State Examining Board arrived and the ordeal began at 1:30 in the afternoon the first day and continued, with a short intermission for supper, until 9:30 in the evening. On the following day the examinations ran from 7:30 in the morning and finished at noon. For the examinations in the twenty branches or subjects, the seniors were divided into groups of four or five persons and each group under a separate examiner took a test, the large part of which was oral. The examiners were Normal School Principals and County Superintendents.

The class of 1875 was ready to depart from the Normal under the class motto "Nulla Vestigia Retrorsom" (no step backward) but not before George Maris on Wednesday, June 23, 1875, formed the Alumni Association of the school. George G. Groff, the first male graduate, was elected President.

The Normal catalog for 1875-76 carried three distinct courses of study approved by the State Authorities. These included the Elementary, Scientific, and Classical courses as follows:

"ELEMENTARY COURSE

A thorough knowledge of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, Grammar. Also:

Geography—Physical, as much as found in Warren's; and Mathematical, as found in Smith's.

Etymology—As much as in Webb's Etymology.

Geometry—Plane Geometry.

Algebra—As found in elementary text-books.

Book-keeping—A knowledge of the general principles, together with the use of checks, notes, drafts, etc.

Physiology—As found in medium-sized text-books.

Natural Philosophy—As found in the ordinary text-books, with the use of apparatus.

Rhetoric—As in ordinary text-books.

United States History and Constitution—As in ordinary text-books.

Botany—As in ordinary text-books.

Penmanship—To be able to teach and explain some approved system and the writing-books to be presented to the Board of Examiners.

Drawing—Two of Bartholomew's drawing-books, or an equivalent, and six months' practice in free-hand drawing.

Vocal Music—Principles as found in ordinary text-books, and attendance upon daily exercises for at least one-third of a year.

The Theory of Teaching—This embraces three things, namely:

1. A knowledge of the mental and moral powers; and the methods of training them.
2. A knowledge of the methods of teaching the different branches of study.
3. A knowledge of the methods of organizing and managing public schools.

The Practice of Teaching—This includes forty-five minutes daily practice in the Model School, and two meetings each week for the discussion of the practice of Teaching.

The Theory of Teaching must be commenced at the beginning of the Junior year, and continued during the entire course.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

In addition to the branches required in the Elementary Course, embraces the following:

Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying.

Higher Algebra—As found in ordinary text-books.

Analytical Geometry and Calculus.

Chemistry—As found in ordinary text-books.

Natural Philosophy—As much as in Olmstead.

Zoology—As found in Agassiz and Gould.

Geology—As found in ordinary text-books.

General History—As found in Weber and Wilson.

Astronomy—As much as in Atwater.

Mental and Moral Philosophy—As much as in Haven or Hickok.

Elements of Latin—Including four books of Caesar.

English Literature—As much as in Shaw, and the study of English classics for one-third of a school year.

Theory of Teaching—As much as in the Elementary Course, and the whole of "Methods of Instruction."

Substitutions—Lady pupils may substitute for Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, the Mathematical parts of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy, and the latter third of Higher Algebra—an equivalent amount of Latin, French or German.

CLASSICAL COURSE

This course is designed to prepare Teachers for Classical High Schools. It includes the studies of the Elementary and Scientific courses, and the usual Collegiate course in Latin and Greek. Those who prefer it may substitute the French and German languages for an equivalent amount of Latin and Greek."

For the first time notice was given of the type of diploma that would be given to students successfully completing one of these programs. Those completing the Elementary course would receive a diploma on which would be inscribed all the branches studied and bear the title Bachelor of the Elements. Students completing the Scientific course would have the distinctive branches studied listed and would be designated Bachelor of the Sciences. Those who completed the classical program would have their branches listed and be titled Bachelor of the Classics.

1875 - 1876

The Normal year of 1875-76 started auspiciously for the students with faculty agreeing to extend the time for extinguishing the lights to 10 P.M. It is noted that the first time a reference is made to the pupils' meals is in a short sentence in the minutes of November 18, 1875. "Considerable time was spent in discussing the diet of the school with view to having it improved." This matter would be of continuous concern principally by the boarding students throughout the history of not only West Chester, but of every one of the State Schools. The Board then had another housekeeping problem brought to their attention when winter apparently struck early bringing a unanimously adopted resolution from the faculty that the building was cold.

The modest growth of the student library was not equal to the demands made upon it. Out of this situation grew the idea of a course of lectures to raise money for library books. The Moore Literary Society promoted the appearance of Dr. J. G. Thomas, LLD, of Philadelphia who delivered eighteen lectures on the "History of Language". The proceeds from this provided for the purchase of eighty volumes of standard works.

One entry typical of the pranks occupying the students' time is found in the January 15 faculty minutes:

> "A special meeting of the Faculty was called by the Principal to consider the cases of the following students: W. Butler, J. E. Shalcross, J. R. Acker, W. D. Evans, R. Leedom, A. B. Biggs, E. Leedom, W. Thomas, A. Kerns, J. G. Appenzeller, W. E. Smedley, W. Harrison, M. Stauffer, M. Chandler, J. H. Brownback, C. Linton, A. Gordon, S. Reid, C. E. Hewit and I. Lewis for leaving their rooms at midnight on the preceeding night and engaging in the following disorder: Namely—blockading and tying the doors of Professors Philips and Curran, playing on the violin and jewsharp, singing, shouting, stamping, pounding on doors, throwing water and bedslats in the halls."

The tying of the doors requires an explanation as to technique. Since the doors, opening inward from the halls were opposite each other, it was a relatively simple matter to either tie the opposing door knobs with a light rope or to place a spare bed slat across the door entrance and tie a short rope from the door knob to the center of the bar. Thus those inside the room would be unable to open the door.

The children in the Model School made history on January 15, 1876 by giving an entertainment in the chapel. The program was essentially a junior version of the Moore Literary Society program. The catalog now noted that not only would Physical Culture be duly appreciated and practiced with a daily drill in the Dio Lewis system but outdoor exercises in favorable weather would be required. It is tersely noted on February 16, 1876, that gymnastic exercises would be discontinued for the remainder of the term.

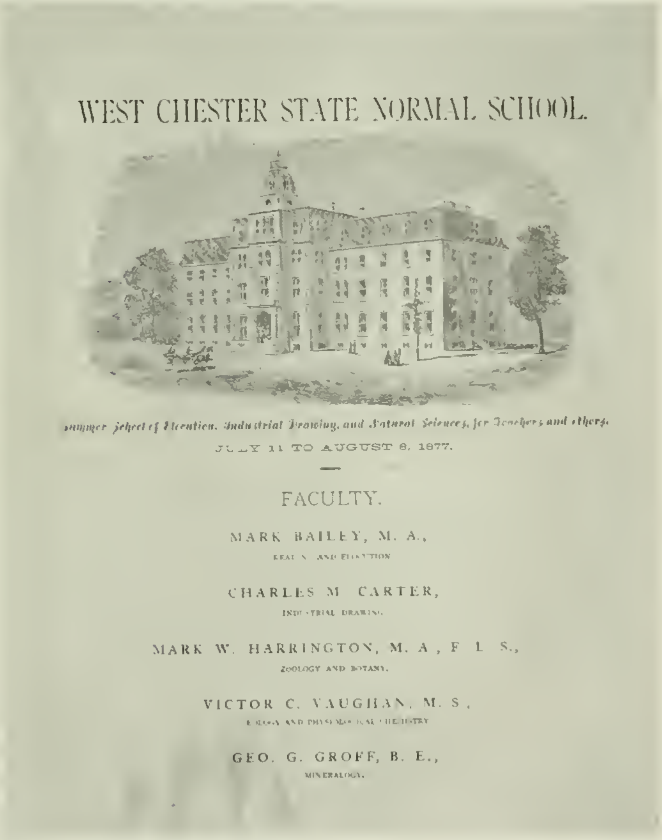
The social activities of the year included a sleigh ride to Phoenixville, a trip to the Franklin Institute and several invitations to "possum" hunts from Professor Lewis. The Normal showed evidence of its patriotic dedication by the purchase of a twelve foot long flag and a pole for the sum of $16.50. The Committee on the Flag reported a surplus of $2.91 with which they intended to rig it. Apparently the faculty picked up an additional duty near the end of the year, the turning off of the gas in the evening, since the matron and fireman refused to do it.

The graduating class on the commencement program appropriately carried the words "1776 – Centennial 1876" in addition to the motto "Actio non verba" (Action not words). One of the women graduates, Sue P. Stackhouse, will appear later on the Normal Faculty. Rachel S. Martin received one of the new diplomas. On it was printed the statement . . . "That she has been found proficient and duly qualified in Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar and the Theory of Teaching." Then to continue her further qualifications the following was written in cursive script: "together with Etymology, Rhet[oric], Alg[ebra]. Geom[etry], Phys[ical]. Geog[raphy], Phys[iology], N[ormal], Phil[osophy], Bot[any]. Hist[ory], Const [itution] of U.S., Drawing, V[ocal] Music, Bk[keeping], Mental Science & El[ements] of Latin." The Superintendent of Public Instruction, three other Principals' or County Superintendents' signatures were attached as well as that of Principal Maris and the eleven faculty members with the branches they each taught. A green imprinted Normal Seal was then pasted on to complete the Normal Teacher's Certificate.

1876 - 1877

The 1876 school year had scarcely begun when the faculty as a group raised opposition to the Teacher's contracts given them by the Board. By the end of the first month Principal Maris was directed to report the dissatisfaction to the Board. Nothing in response is noted until two months later when George Maris, at the end of the faculty meeting of December 7, simply stated that the Board was contemplating a reduction in salaries. The minutes are markedly silent for the rest of the year as to the faculty response to this threat. It may be assumed that the revolt was crushed.

A significant recommendation came out of Faculty-Principal deliberations during the year in terms of granting limited certificates of proficiency to Normal graduates in addition to a diploma. This measure, forwarded to State Superintendent Wickersham, would in essence provide a uniform grade of certificates throughout the Commonwealth and at the same time provide an incentive for lower graded teachers to take work to improve their qualifications.



WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Summer School of Elocution, Industrial Drawing, and Natural Sciences, for Teachers and others.

JULY 11 TO AUGUST 6, 1877.

FACULTY.

MARK BAILEY, M. A.,
[illegible] AND ELOCUTION

CHARLES M. CARTER,
INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.

MARK W. HARRINGTON, M. A., F. L. S.,
ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY.

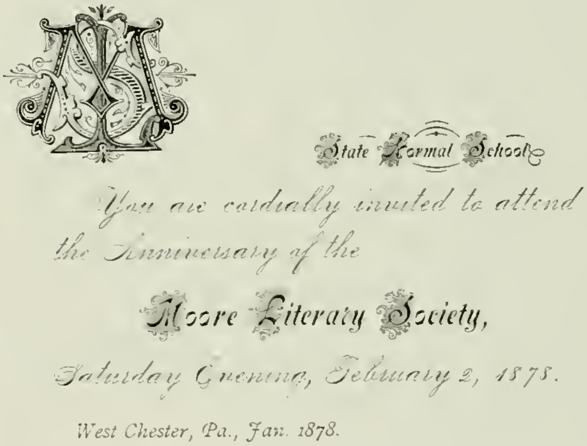
VICTOR C. VAUGHAN, M. S.,
[illegible] AND PHYSIOLOGICAL CHEMISTRY

GEO. G. GROFF, B. E.,
MINERALOGY.

This in turn led Principal Maris to establish a unique experiment, the first of its kind in Pennsylvania. A summer school for teachers was organized with the approval of the Board of Trustees. Top flight specialists invited to be on the staff included Professor Mark Bailey of Yale for Elocution; Professor Charles M. Carter of Massachusetts Normal Art School for Industrial Drawing, Professor V. C. Vaughan of the University of Michigan for Geology and Chemistry, Professor William C. Buckhont of Pennsylvania State University for Botany and Zoology, and Professor George C. Groff, graduate of the West Chester Normal class of 1874 for Mineralogy. Professor Gross was the first graduate in the Scientific Course in the history of the school. George Maris' report at the end of the session would show a registration of nearly one hundred, and that it was most successful.

During this year the students, in their customary way, made life interesting for both their classmates and the faculty. In addition to unauthorized ringing of the official bell, the drinking of intoxicating liquors, and insolence, two young ladies extended their walk too far into town. The latter action resulted in a faculty ukase which limited walks, without permission, to Mr. Kift's greenhouses at Dean Street. Thus was walking freedom telescoped to three blocks north of the young campus.

The year also marked the appearance of the first paper to be published on the campus. The Moore Literary Society, on the occasion of its fifth anniversary on Saturday Evening, February 3, 1877, presented a program whose main feature was the unveiling of Volume I of the Moore Literary Gazette. The modest paper of eight pages carried a masthead of the main college building with the Moore motto "Scire est Regere" underneath. Prior to this anniversary, the gazette was simply read as the last item on the program. The first edition also noted the crowded condition of the building in terms of several rooms being converted to dormitory space for students. The Normal was beginning to burst at the seams, a condition that would be chronic in its first hundred years.



State Normal School.

You are cordially invited to attend
the Anniversary of the

Moore Literary Society,

Saturday Evening, February 2, 1878.

West Chester, Pa., Jan. 1878.

The graduating class of 1877 would have their commencement under the motto of "Veritas non Gloria" (Truth not glory). A printed notice in the pale green program stated that certain final speeches "would not be read." Apparently previous audiences had taken a dim view upon the reading of lengthy graduation speeches.

1877 - 1878

The seventh year catalog noted the assignment of Mary K. Schreiner M.A. as teacher of Reading and Gymnastics. The Principal and the board apparently felt that the physical culture requirement had to be focused under the leadership of one faculty member rather than upon all.

The month of September was marked with the hundredth anniversary of the Paoli Massacre, eight miles away. To suitably celebrate the occasion, arrangements were made for the teachers and students to go by wagons to the site. A rather interesting aftermath is noted in the faculty minutes of September 24th.

> "A Special meeting of the Faculty was called to consider the cases of Lavallette Wade and John Hannum, who, on Thursday the 20th, when most of the teachers and students were at Paoli; went to the town, and bought and drank wine at several places, became intoxicated, went to the Fair Ground and acted disgracefully. The question was, whether to prosecute the liquor-sellers, and keep the boys, (imposing punishment upon them) or to expel them at once. Mr. Wade was called in, and seemed unable to give any information whatever by which the barrooms could be identified. Mr. Hannum was then called in and refused at first to tell where the wine was obtained, but after considerable reasoning he said they had bought it at the Eagle Hotel, Green Tree Hotel, Mansion House, Mansion House Restaurant, and the Hemphill's Building Restaurant. It was decided to lay the matter before the Board of Trustees, and the young men were confined to the "campus" until their decision was learned."

The reference to the Fair Ground above needs elaboration. On a field directly back of the Normal School was the site of the Civil War encampment. This same area had been converted to use as an Agricultural Fair Gound with stables, pens, small wooden buildings, and a "figure eight" track. Thus the area became, in modern parlance, "an attractive nuisance" to the Normal authorities. Many disciplinary references were and would be made to students being in this area. It will also be noted that the saloons in West Chester were not adverse to accepting the patronage of the young men of the college – a situation which will continue for many years until the development of the more rigid drinking laws on the part of minors, with heavy penalties to both the dispenser and the drinker.

It was customary for the students to petition for time off for various reasons. One occasion is noted in the minutes of October 11th when a half-holiday was asked for Friday the 12th to go chestnut hunting. This was considered to be an important event from the college view, as a source of nuts for use in the winter diet and from the students' point as a social occasion. It is recorded that permission was given for the following Wednesday afternoon. One can envision on that sunny afternoon the hurling of sticks into the trees to shake down the ripe nuts and then a male and female hand reaching to pick up the same nut.

Crowded conditions continued and discussions were held as to enlarging the building as provided for in the original Normal plans. The pupils of the Model school were now taking gymnastic activities in the chapel during their recess period. This reduced the study time available there.

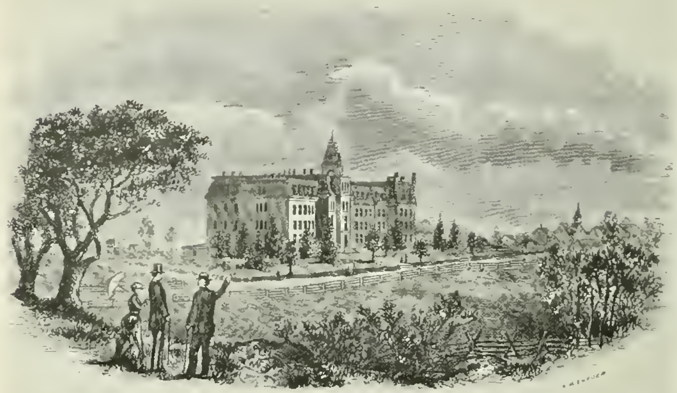
The graduating class of 1878 would choose as their motto "Astra castra, numen lumen." (The starry camp, the heavenly light).

1878 - 1879

The 1878 catalog carries for the first time an account of the Model School purposes and practices:

> The Model School is a most important adjunct to the Normal School. If a Normal School fails to inculcate good methods of teaching, it fails to accomplish the great end for which it was established. The Model School should, therefore, be what the name implies, a school in which teacher-students may witness the best methods of instruction, and learn to practice them.
>
> This school is conducted with a view to produce the best results both in the progress of the pupils, and the attainment of correct methods by the student-teachers. Before students are allowed to teach classes in this department, they are required to witness the plans adopted by the Principal and her assistant. They are then required to teach under the constant supervision of the Principal of the Model School. Two meetings each week are held for the purpose of correcting errors in teaching and suggesting new methods. In addition to the course of training in the common branches, a full course in object teaching and Kindergarten instruction is given by the Principal of the department.

The same catalog on the last page would carry hopefully the section of the Law relating to Normal Schools accepting Gifts and Bequests. Over the years this prerogative would be more marked by its absence of use rather than by its exercise.

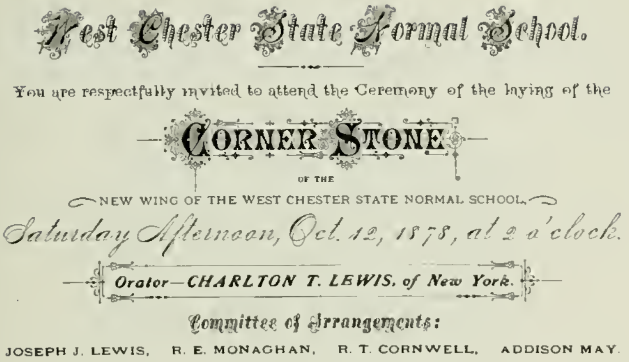


STATE NORMAL SCHOOL WEST CHESTER, PA

October 12, 1878, at 2 o'clock the cornerstone of the North wing was laid with Charlton T. Lewis of New York giving an oration. Williams and Burn had the major contract to put the addition under roof for $13,000.00. Two years later the total cost would come to $26,686.68. An additional sum of over $2500 would be spent to equip the building. The dimensions of 80 by over 100 feet, the four stories, and the nine brick chimneys were impressive. The first floor would serve as a class room for the Model school as well as a dormitory for the young boarders. The second and third floor would be dormitories and the top floor would be shared by the Museum, chemical laboratory and lecture rooms.

At the same time, the town of West Chester was expanding towards the rural location of the Normal school. As of this date the Pennsylvania Railroad was scheduling eighteen trains running each way from Philadelphia to West Chester. The present Security Force of the college had its beginnings on September 19th when the faculty passed a unanimous resolution that "the safety of the institution requires that a night watchman be appointed."

George Groff, Class of '74, reported an unusual prank that the students pulled in this year. It was possible for a student to place his mouth over the burner of the gas jet, open the valve, and by blowing vigorously, extinguish the lights in a number of rooms.



West Chester State Normal School.

You are respectfully invited to attend the Ceremony of the laying of the

CORNER STONE

OF THE

NEW WING OF THE WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL,

Saturday Afternoon, Oct. 12, 1878, at 2 o'clock.

Orator—CHARLTON T. LEWIS, of New York.

Committee of Arrangements:

JOSEPH J. LEWIS, R. E. MONAGHAN, R. T. CORNWELL, ADDISON MAY.

The concern for student health and exercise was discussed in a number of meetings with the faculty committee recommending that one of their number should lead the program. Since no volunteers came forward, the next recommendation was that Principal Maris should lead them. He declined, saying he had other plans for their implementation. He took the matter home and the advertisement for the spring term starting March 1879 listed "Mrs. A. M. Maris – Calisthenics."

The Thanksgiving sociable prepared by the students drew the attention of the faculty when they learned that some were planning to invite strangers. This brought a flat announcement that no strangers would be admitted. In those days the Normal family's social life was a closed circle and the administration wanted no outsiders on campus.

An interesting procedure is brought to light in the minutes of November 17th when a letter from Shippensburg State Normal was read in which notice was given that John Sims had been expelled, and under the Law he could not be admitted to any other Normal school. The records contain frequent exchange between Principals of names of expelled students with the reasons therefore to be read to their faculties. In light of current student rights it would be interesting to review that of a case of one woman being expelled for a "defiant spirit."

In January the Principal tried to have the faculty join him in supporting a lecture series which, if loss were incurred, they would underwrite it. This they were unwilling to do. Later he would ask the students to support the cost of the lecture series. The students' disciplinary records carry some unique items such as cutting a lead water pipe in the washroom, fixing bed slats so that the occupant would fall to the floor, abusing the chapel organ, and turning the water on so that the fourth floor was flooded. The girls would petition the Principal for play apparatus since the boys had equipment for their use outside while they had none.

The Seniors two weeks before the end of the winter term petitioned the Principal for permission to burn their lights later than half past ten when necessary to study. Apparently economy forced the Principal to answer their request by relieving them of Model school work for the rest of the term. Graduation day arrived and with it class day with the inspiring motto "Ut satio, ita Messio" (as the sowing so is the reaping).

1879 - 1880

The Normal year 1879-80 started with the formation of a second Literary Society. On Saturday evening, September 6, the organization was formed as the Aryan Society, with Professor C. B. Cochran as President. One week later the first public meeting was held with the feature event being a debate resolved "that brains have done more for our country than muscle." It is noted that the affirmative won. By the end of the year they would adopt as their motto "Finis Coronat Opus"—"The end crowns the work." They would also select light blue as their color at that time. By the time of the printing of their sixth review they would have blue badges with gilt letters and later gold badges. The latter colors, when joined with those of the Moore society's, of garnet and gold, will be used by a Normal committee in the nineties to select new school colors.

On January 26th the Moore Literary Society was granted a charter for corporation purposes by Judge J. J. Smith Fultey of the 15th Judicial District of Pennsylvania. The challenge of incipient rivalry between the two Literary Societies was met head on with the formation of two bipartisan music groups. These were the Union Glee Club and the Violin Corps. Future anniversary programs will use the talents of these groups. Professor Maris started the year by suggesting that members of each Literary Society be asked to pay ten cents per semester to use the library, and that all others pay twenty-five cents. No action is recorded upon this proposal but it is obvious that the fiscal support of the library was less then desirable.

An interesting revelation comes from Professor Cochran, in January, to the extent that a master key was in the possession of one of the boys. This discovery provided anxious moments for the Principal and faculty, and at the same time unusual opportunities for the students to escape the rigors of supervision. Throughout the first hundred years despite security checks and pleas from the Administration, students will get master keys. Recently after the disappearance of a master key, locks on a number of doors had to be changed—an item costing several hundred dollars.

The young Alumni Association, in addition to the usual officers, became structured with what may seem in current light as amusing assignments: Orator, Orator Alternate, Poet, Poet Alternate, Essayist, Essayist Alternate, Declaimer, Declaimer Alternate, and Toastmaster. These duties were taken quite seriously. The newsletter announcing the coming association meeting would carry the comment "All graduates of the school are expected to be present or send a written excuse for their absence."

The *Daily Republican*, which advertised in the literary annuals, noted the paper's price as one cent. S. K. Hammond, druggist across from the Court House, offered a ten percent discount to students and faculty. Mrs. L. A. W. Pyle offered oysters, ice cream, and every luxury of the season for sale in her ice cream saloon at 15 West Gay Street.

On April 19, 1880, the *Daily Local News* reported the results of the baseball game played between the Normal nine and Worrall's school at the Normal which was won by the hosts. Baseball was a favorite sport and its popularity is evidenced by the formation of a second Normal "nine" one week later. By June there would develop a third "nine" as well as a number of informal teams among the male students who would adopt picaresque names. One group called themselves the "Neversweats." Since there were no Normal teams close

FIRST NORMAL

EARLY NORMAL "NINE"

enough to schedule, the opponents consisted of what today would be referred to as "sandlot teams"–these included the Quickstep Baseball Club, the Excelsior Club, and the Amateurs. The players would draw the comment of faculty, particularly as Mrs. Sensenig noted that "Alger Nimson had an excused absence from class in the morning but was able to play baseball in the afternoon." This will be a continuing anathema to many future faculty in dealing with athletes.

The more athletic boys once again demonstrated their fearlessness by walking along the "mansard" projection and entering students' rooms by way of the windows. By this time it is also noted that students expected to have a "sociable" the last evening before holidays. In later years the perpetuation of this practice of celebrating the night before a holiday will occasion some interesting behavior, including involuntary departures of the more overt participants.

By April the faculty weighed the work to be pursued by the Seniors and decided that they might burn lights until 10:30 P.M. The extra study time enabled fourteen Seniors on July 1, 1880, to graduate under the fatalistic class motto of "Qualis vita, finis eta." (As the life, so the end).

1880 - 1881

The year started with a new demand upon the faculty to always have no less than two male and two female teachers at the school at all times. In addition, evening bell ringing assignments would be rotated.

In the Fall the concern of the faculty included the following: Meals being too "light", Willie Knight having a bottle of brandy in his room (with the suspicion that a number of students were drinking), classrooms still not heated, and students smoking on the way to church. The climax was reached before Christmas when three boys were reported for going up town to a pool hall and coming in late by entering a window. One of the unfortunates, as reported by Secretary Longstreth, also had the temerity to go up town with a "lady he did not know." To emphasize this in the minutes Longstreth placed an exclamation point (!) after the revelation. The final comment that perhaps best reveals paternalistic supervision of the times is Elvira Speakman's statement in the minutes to the effect that "she thought certain couples were conspicuously attentive to each other."

In the year 1881 Professor Sensenig, who is honored by the Annual Mathematic Awards, noted that "students stay away from breakfast" and he thought it was injurious to their health. This trait must be transmitted in the genes since their grandchildren continue the practice.

PROFESSOR DAVID SENSENIG

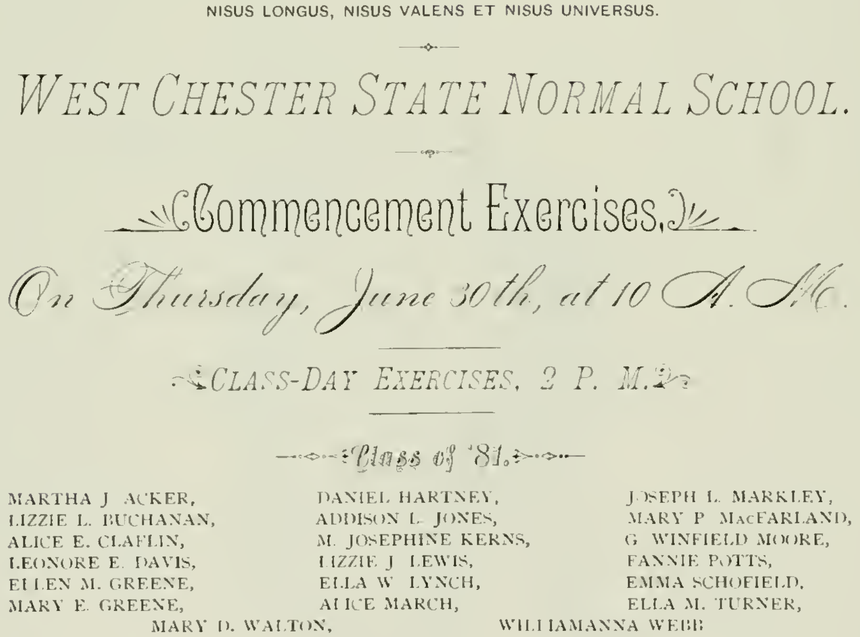
In February a discussion was held as to the advisability of retaining the Cubans in school. At this time there was a Latin American colony in the area and the well-to-do parents enrolled their sons in the Normal notwithstanding the communication difficulties. One, Antonio Valdes, requested permission to burn his light one hour later than the usual time. That his request was denied bears out the implication of uniform application of rules unrelated to individual needs, a practice common in all the Normal schools. Yet vacillation in application did occur particularly as Senior graduation approached. Four Seniors had failed Algebra and, of these three had not passed Geometry. They made a joint urgent appeal to stay with their class and graduate which, upon consideration, the faculty granted. When pressures were brought to bear upon the Trustees or Principal it was not unusual to find reconsiderations of previous determinations.

The Moore Literary Society recorded the order of Exercises for a Literary Meeting in formal fashion:

1. Calling to order.
2. Calling the roll.
3. Reading of minutes of previous meeting.
4. Literary exercises–music, declamation and recitation, essay, music, oration, recitation, select reading, music, referred questions, resolution for debate, music, reading of Moore Literary Gazette, voluntary exercises.
5. Adjournment.

Sophisticated students of today's college, with its extensive extra-curriculum program, may find it difficult to understand the frenzy with which the Normal students threw themselves into the activities of their Literary Society or Debating Club. In 1753 the first of these appeared at Yale University. There the tradition of two competing societies was established. By and large the Normal school like the early colleges were guided by an established doctrine with a fixed course of study surrounded by piety and discipline. Thus in the classroom the student was bound to recitation of memorized textual material. Conversely, the Literary Societies would open the intellectual life of the student permitting individual vitality to bubble up. The student's mind escaped the narrow confines of the regimented discipline of the Normal curriculum. Challenges were sent from one society to another to test their strength on such practical topics as "Resolved the farmer is of more use to society than the mechanic." Future lawyers, state assemblymen, and literary figures, would nurture a talent in the societies' activities. Thus the literary societies would be the pioneer base of all future "extracurricular" activities so vital a part of the contemporary college scene.

Throughout the academic year George Maris gave indication of considering a change in his future plans. He saw the class of 1881 graduate selecting a class motto more likely to be adopted by a rowing team "Nisus Longus, Nisus Valens, et Nisus Universus." (A long pull, a strong pull, a pull together). For eight years he had labored diligently. Enrollment had more than doubled, the plant had been expanded; the reputation of the new Normal had grown. On August 8, 1881, a four page bulletin was published by the Trustees in which Professor Maris announced his intention to leave and endorsed his successor, George Morris Philips, as a man most capable and "qualified in all respects" to fill the position. George Maris had accepted a Professorship at Swarthmore College and would continue for many years making a splendid contribution in the educational world including Friends Central High School in Philadelphia and as the first Principal of George School in Newtown.



NISUS LONGUS, NISUS VALENS ET NISUS UNIVERSUS.

WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

Commencement Exercises.

On Thursday, June 30th, at 10 A. M.

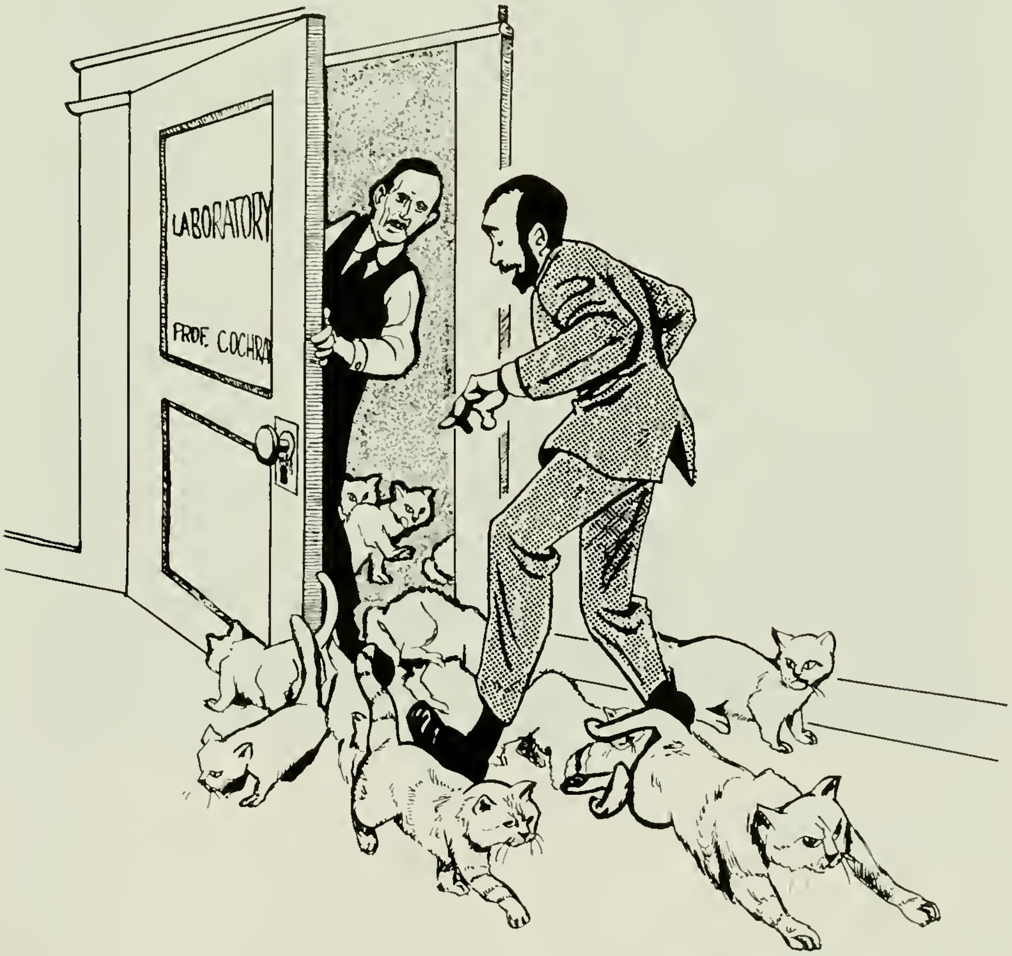
CLASS-DAY EXERCISES, 2 P. M.

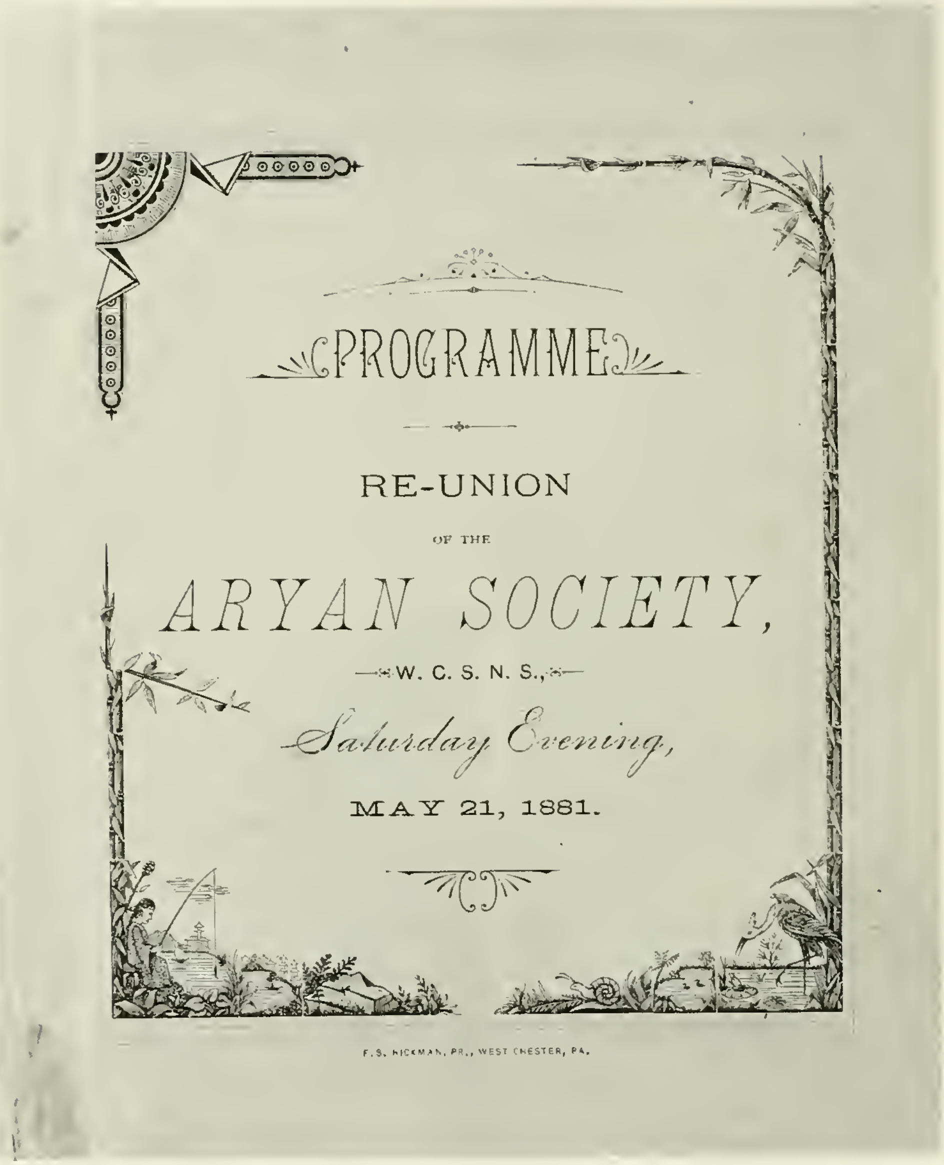
Class of '81.

MARTHA J ACKER,
LIZZIE L. BUCHANAN,
ALICE E. CLAFLIN,
LEONORE E. DAVIS,
ELLEN M. GREENE,
MARY E. GREENE,
DANIEL HARTNEY,
ADDISON L. JONES,
M. JOSEPHINE KERNS,
LIZZIE J LEWIS,
ELLA W LYNCH,
ALICE MARCH,
JOSEPH L. MARKLEY,
MARY P MacFARLAND,
G WINFIELD MOORE,
FANNIE POTTS,
EMMA SCHOFIELD,
ELLA M. TURNER,
MARY D. WALTON,
WILLIAMANNA WEBB

CHAPTER FOUR

George Morris Philips
Scholar and Educator
1881-1920


LABORATORY
PROF. COCHRAN



PROGRAMME

RE-UNION

OF THE

ARYAN SOCIETY,

W. C. S. N. S.,

Saturday Evening,

MAY 21, 1881.

F. S. HICKMAN, PR., WEST CHESTER, PA.

GEORGE M. PHILIPS

1851 - 1920

Principal 1881 - 1920

George Morris Philips was born October 28, 1851 at Atglen, Chester County, Pennsylvania. His early education included attendance at the high school conducted by Professor William E. Buck. He entered Lewisburg University (Bucknell) in 1867 and graduated in the classical course in 1871. Following graduation he taught Mathematics for two years in Monongahela College in western Pennsylvania. In 1873 he joined the faculty of the West Chester Normal School. In 1877 he married a faculty member, Miss Elizabeth M. Pyle, a teacher of instrumental music. A year later he resigned to accept a professorship of Mathematics and Astronomy at Lewisburg University. In 1881, upon Professor Maris's resignation, he was appointed Principal of the West Chester Normal School.

Dr. Philips had the longest tenure of service, 39 years, of any Principal or President at West Chester. His accomplishments within and outside the institution he served were prodigious. He appeared as a teacher in classes and inaugurated the Normal School lecture course which brought outstanding men and women to the campus between 1890 and 1920. Among these were three United States Presidents – Theodore K. Roosevelt, William H. Taft and Woodrow Wilson. He accompanied twenty Senior classes on their Washington tours where they had opportunities to meet the President and cabinet officers.

In his community he served as Director of the National Bank of Chester County, founder and President of the Dime Savings Bank, Trustee of the Chester County Hospital, and President of the Chester County Historical Society twenty-six years. He was a trustee of Bucknell University and a member of the College and University Council of Pennsylvania 1895 to 1912. He was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania to the State Committee to codify and revise the School Laws from 1907 to 1911. He served as a member of the State Board of Education 1911 to 1914.

He was much in demand as a lecturer on educational subjects and served as instructor in teachers institutes in the United States. He wrote a number of books including Astronomy, 1882; Natural Philosophy, 1883; Key to Philosophy (with C. C. Balderston), 1884; Civil Government of Pennsylvania, 1893; Geography of Pennsylvania, 1895; Nation and State, 1905; Pennsylvania Geography, 1907; and Silver-Burdett Arithmetic Series (with Dr. Robert F. Anderson), 1913. He was a constant contributor to educational journals.

Prior to his death, he initiated a program, unique in his time, analagous to the contemporary Golden Age groups. He made lists of citizens over ninety years of age and invited them to a special dinner at the school.

Death terminated his life work on March 11, 1920. On the New Chester County Court House, with the names of Washington, Lafayette, Darlington, and Taylor is inscribed–George Morris Philips–Scholar and Educator.

1881 - 1882

George Morris Philips had taught higher mathematics at the Normal School several years, and prior to accepting the appointment had been Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy at the University of Lewisburg (Bucknell). With sixteen instructors, of whom only two were new, he entered upon his duties with missionary fervor and zeal. The school was short of space, and he worked closely with the Trustees to plan the addition of the South Wing, 106 feet by 54 feet, to match the recently erected North one. (Actually the new one would be 10 feet deeper and 2 feet wider.) By the end of the year, James Wells, contractor would have the addition under roof, and within one year a total of $44,890.82 would have been paid by the Trustees for the completed wing. Throughout his Principalship he would be continually planning expansion of the physical plant and supervising the equipping of completed facilities.

The minutes of the academic year of 1881-82 give every indication that he faced the same problems with which Principal Maris had labored. Classrooms were cold; they had always been cold and now he would plan to meet the problem head on with plans for a new boiler house twenty yards from the rear of the main building. Student discipline was heavily featured in the lengthy minutes – lady students went to gentlemen's halls without permission, local clergy reported misbehavior in church, bed slats were hurled down stairs at night, two male students attended a ball and returned at 3 A.M. and the ever continuing problem, since the first Roman latrine, of offensive writing on the washroom door. Then to top the year two ladies and two gentlemen on a Saturday had gone to the Fairgrounds and danced together. George Morris Philips was busy dispensing fatherly justice, advising parents, keeping the educational ship afloat, and wheedling the Pennsylvania railroad to give special rates to the students of the Normal School.

The embryonic music department, under the leadership of Humphrey Carpenter, Mrs. R. G. Strickland and Carrie O'Neill and assisted by talented students, presented a Musical Soiree – a joint faculty-student music night in the chapel on March 16th, 1882. Not only was this well received, but the proceeds accrued to the library fund. This idea of faculty-student recital will continue as a main feature of the music specialists of the school.

The winter had been quite cold and the *Daily Local News* noted that Eachus Dam, one mile from the college near the West Chester and Pennsylvania Railroad line, was heavily patronized by Normal students. Not only was skating a popular activity but the boys played "shinney", an elementary form of ice hockey.

S. A. Kirk livery stables advertised in the Moore Literary Gazette: "I will turn out, at the first snow, three new cutters, two single and one double large sleighs, with driver, that will hold from five to twelve, furnished for parties."

The State examiners arrived in the persons of a number of local Superintendents plus Normal School Principals. For several days exams were scheduled in every area in which a series of questions were given. Samples are shown herewith:

History of the United States

1. Protection tariff – origin, advocates, opponents, operations. free trade.
2. Discuss the Signal Service Bureau.
3. Causes of the Panic of 1837.

Arthmetic

1. Divide $(.101 + .5\frac{1}{4} - .3\text{-}1/8 \times \frac{.4\text{-}1/6}{1\text{-}2/3} \times \frac{.84\text{-}3/5}{.6}$
2. If 3 men do as much as 7 women and ten women do as much as 27 boys and 42 boys do as much as 75 girls and 36 girls can bind 500 sheaves in an hour, how many can 12 men bind in an hour?
3. Find the face of a 60-day note, discounted at 2% per month, to pay $768.25.
4. Write a negotiable note for $100 – payable in 10 days and calculate the interest on same at 7%.

Spelling

Pernicious
Vignette
Taciturn
Isoceles
Vaccinate
Coercion
Surcingle
Witticism
Supersede

Grammar

1. Parse "corn", "is", "where", "I".
2. Form possessive case of tyro, fox, baby and flowers.
3. Define case and number of pronouns.

Geography

1. Name the mountain systems of Europe.
2. State in one or two lines what may be said of Hammerfest, Geneva, Montenegro, Alsace, Amsterdam.
3. What valuable woods are obtained from South America?

Constitution

1. Write the Fifteenth Amendment.
2. Name five limitations of the power of individual states.

Geometry

1. Prove that similar triangles are to each other as the squares of their homologous sides.
2. Define a point, a line, a surface, a solid, a trapezium, a trapezoid.

Rhetoric

1. What is Diction, Purity, Propriety, Energy, Unity?
2. What is Rhetoric and what are its relations to Grammar and Logic?

Algebra

1. Solve the following and give reasons for completing the square $5X^2 + 2X = 88$.
2. Prove $A^o = 1$.
3. A number is expressed by two digits, one of which is the square of the other and when 54 is added its digits are interchanged. Find the number.

Latin

Read various sentences in first chapter of Caesar.

Botany

1. Define botany, flora, herbarium, cryptogamea, endogens, exogens, aestivation, venation, vernation, inflorescence.
2. What is the difference between an imperfect and a perfect flower.

Natural Philosophy

1. Illustrate the action of light upon a concave mirror, upon a convex lens.
2. What is natural philosophy? Define the three forms of matter.

Literature and Reading

Student required to answer questions upon four classics and repeat passages of same.

Vocal

Board work with scale and notes and sing several pieces.

School Economy

Describe briefly the proper kind of school sites, buildings, furniture, and apparatus.

Bookkeeping

Explain debit and credit; what is an assignee rule on board a ledger page?

Physiology

State the use of the bones in the body, their composition. Locate the ulna, carpals. How many bones in the spinal column? How united?

Mental Philosophy

Define consciousness, abstraction, analysis. Explain reasoning from analogy and show upon what the force of argument depends.

George Morris Philips probably breathed a sigh of relief as he saw the class of 1882 graduate paraphrasing St. Paul for their motto "Corona est eorum qui contendunt." (The crown is for those who contend). He was not striving for a crown; his labors had much more practical goals. In the departing class was a young man listed as Frank B. H. Green. He would be the Francis Harvey Green, one of the most well known members of the Normal Faculty and his name would be given to the Library.

PRINCIPAL PHILIPS WITH STUDENTS – 1882

1882 - 1883

The Principal conducted a one-man publicity campaign through every possible media with the goal of increasing enrollment. This year saw the number enrolled pass the 400 mark. The library which had modestly grown placed a new responsibility in the lap of the Principal. Thus on 31 August 1882 the first "librarian" was appointed. The honor fell not to a professional person but to a student, Edwin C. Tyson. He was given another student, Ella P. Mendenhall, as his assistant. Again the Seniors petitioned to burn their lights until half past ten and again it was thought best to keep the rule of 1879 in force. Up to this time the paper work – recording of grades, etc. was on a rather informal basis as to form and paper used. Now insidiously crept in what today is astronomical – the official printed pamphlets and forms. The first infiltration is noted on January 4, 1883 when it was decided to get class roll grade books as well as printed excuse forms.

The faculty took cognizance of the budding sexuality of their charges by the observation that there was "persistent pairing off by some of the pupils after Society on Saturday evening" and "there was too much asking to study together during evening study hour." On top of the intersexual aspects there was also an observation of "a rebellious spirit exhibited by some of the boys."

Matters came to a head when a special meeting was called to consider

> "a serious violation of rules of school. Principal being absent having gone to the California State Normal School to assist in the examination there, Prof. Lewis acted as chairman. During the evening, while the exercises of the Literary Society were in progress, Messrs. W. R. Fronefield and J. C. Stites descended by means of the fire escape from third hall to second hall and entered the room occupied by Misses Mary Hawxhurst and Eloise Mayham; after remaining there a considerable time, they were discovered by one of the teachers, and at that time the door was locked. Faculty met to consider best action until return of Principal. After considerable discussion, it was moved that the boys, above mentioned, be suspended and notified to leave on Monday morning following; the length of suspension to be determined by further action of Faculty. Motion carried. The case of the girls was next taken up. After quite a long discussion, it was moved the girls be suspended on the same conditions as the boys."

The use of fire escapes will appear frequently in the annals of Old Main as it offered a means to effect assignations between the sexes. George Morris Philips, as well as other Normal Principals, was required to conduct examinations for teachers desiring certification. One can imagine his state of mind upon returning to the Normal and being advised of the news. As the catalog stated "any pupil whose influence is found to be vitiating will be removed from the school."

In this year the Trustees felt the monetary pinch rather severely. The new South wing under construction had reached the stage where more money was needed to complete it. A four page brochure addressed to the members of the Legislature was prepared. The facts as presented were most revealing. For the year the State had made a niggardly direct appropriation of $2500 to a budget requiring an expenditure of over $43,000. The financial statement revealed that of this sum the students would pay in over $37,000. Faculty salary lists showed the Principal receiving $1600, the professors' salaries averaged $750, teachers $500, and assistants $300. The household staff fared worse with the matron receiving $500, the engineer $540, the baker $330 and the fourteen general employees received from $2.00 to $4.50 per week.

Professor Lewis, teacher of languages, would have a schedule of Virgil, Cicero, Senior Latin, Greek, Beginner's Latin and German, as well as supervising the chapel. The Principal would teach Philosophy and Constitution, Astronomy, and Mental Philosophy. In the town an air of snobbishness was fostered when John G. Gladman, the best barber, advertised his shop as "just the place to get your hair cut in the latest European style." A. M. Dobson, Jr. in his restaurant would offer oysters, fried, panned, broiled, etc.

COMPLETED MAIN BUILDING – 1882-83

The Trustees belatedly recognized that the Principal's task was increasing to the breaking point, so, after giving the matter consideration, it was determined to employ a bookkeeper and general business agent. Additional duties would include supervising the chapel and controlling textbooks and stationery of the school. The appointment in the person of Harry S. Johnson finally was made. Mr. Johnson relieved Principal Philips of the aforementioned duties and in a few years will be named Steward of the Normal. Later Mr. Johnson will complicate not only the life of George Morris Philips but also that of the transfer of the West Chester Normal School to State ownership.

In June Andrew Thomas Smith was a member of the graduating class of 1883 whose motto was "Nisi Dominus Frustra" (without God, in vain). He will return later to head the institution.

The new school year started quite happily with the faculty minutes indicating a significant absence of discipline reports.

1883 - 1884

The minutes note that "according to the custom it was decided (by faculty action) to take Friday afternoon October 12 for a Chestnut Hunt." On October 25 Governor Pattison visited the Normal and it was recorded that he and his party were most pleased with their inspection.

The *Daily Republican*, after Thanksgiving, noted that the holiday had been celebrated by a "sociable" with 200 students in masks and costumes, promenading in the dining room until 9 P.M., after which they unmasked and had refreshments and repaired to the chapel for singing and entertainment under the eyes of the faculty. The first official social event was thus accomplished.

The faculty must have been in a salubrious mood because with little discussion they decided to allow the ladies to give a leap year party on January 4th for the gentlemen of the school. Within two weeks after the party the President would be engaged in assisting with the prosecution of some enterprising purveyors of spirits who had sold their product to male students.

The new South Wing was progressing nicely. In the southeast basement a large room was being fitted for a ladies gymnasium. This was necessary by reason of the girls refusing to exercise under the ogling of male students. The *Republican* on March 15, 1884, would note that it "will be used as a romping place for the girls where they can go and exercise themselves unmolested." Apparently interested reporters covered this activity frequently since the paper carried a number of news items as to its use, on one occasion even referring to it as a "recess Elysium."

Miss Mary Cummings, who arrived in the Fall as a new teacher of Penmanship, Drawing and Bookkeeping, would volunteer to direct the exercises in the new playroom. She would also write for both literary journals on the subject of Health, as well as publish poems under the initials of M. A. C. In 1892 she will help select the present college colors.

On April 3 Professor Sensenig made what, at that time, was a daring proposal. He suggested that each faculty member fix a certain amount of work in each branch of study for the Junior year, and when a student had completed this work he could be excused from attendance. The faculty reception was not enthusiastic by any means. Professor Sensenig was ahead of his time with the "contract" plan.

The fixing of the exact enrollment of the Normal was rather difficult. A prospective student could enter at any time when school was in session and have a schedule tailored to his own capabilities. Students would register in the summer, pay their fees, and then enter at their own convenience. A student might enter on November 1 and leave on December 15. There was a continual readjusting of programs preceded by an oral or written examination by the student. Faculty minutes are continually occupied with the matter of adjusting the individual student programs.

The year ended quietly with graduation being observed on one of the warmest days of the year. The morning commencement, starting at 10 o'clock, included seven orations and eight essays. In the afternoon there were six more presentations and the climax consisting of a mass-singing of the class ode composed by the class poet. This class would break tradition and have their motto taken from John Greenleaf Whittier in English: "The Century's aloe flowers today." The ode is here reprinted as pleasant reminder that there was a time when views of life, duty, teachers, Normal schools, and classmates could be a James M. Barrie nostalgic "Never, Never Land", the path to which was "second to the right and straight on 'till morning."

CLASS ODE

O, Normal, all within thy reach
Are taught by thee the way to teach.
Thou hast protected us so long;
Hear to-day our parting song.
To thee our highest praise we give,
In thee our sweetest memories live,
With thee our fondest wishes dwell,
O, *Alma Mater,* fare thee well.

Dear schoolmates, who from far and near,
For learning's sake have gathered here,
Who wrought with us the tasks we wrought,
Who sought with us the ways we sought.
Our schooldays can not always last;
They but prepare us for life's task,
Which to begin we go to-day;
Farewell, we then with sorrow say.

For life's great work we've been prepared
By you, who for our welfare cared,
Who all our joys and sorrows shared,
Who taught us hope when we despaired.
Who to our eager eyes did show
Where wisdom's fountains ever flow.
To duty, teachers, you've been true;
With thanks, we say farewell to you.

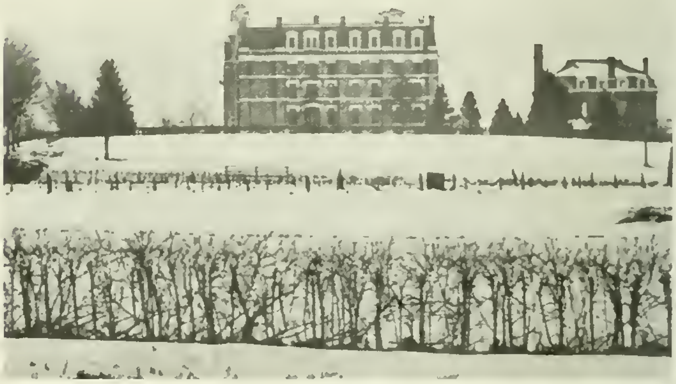
Dear classmates, let us ne'er forget,
That much to know is unknown yet;
Though we must part, we still may store
Our minds with gems of richest lore;
Do not forget that work pays best,
And indolence is earthly rest;
Let learning's fragrance ever stay,
"The century's aloe flowers to-day."

Wm. H. Johnson

1884 - 1885

The year started with Professor Lewis bringing up the subject of cooler drinking water for the faculty and students during the warm weather. This subject was ruled as out-of-order by the Principal.

The new building, 62 by 42 feet, was under way located sixty feet to the rear of the main building. This would accommodate three new boilers in the cellar and on the first floor house a laundry run by steam. The second floor would contain the new scientific laboratory-classroom with tables for 25 students. A third floor would house the scientific collection belonging to the Normal. This structure erected by Williams and Burns would, in particular, solve the winter heating problem. At its completion it would cost $18,422.08, not including the furnishings.



NEW SCIENCE-CLASSROOM-LAUNDRY-BOILER BUILDING
1882-84

The Thanksgiving sociable in November exceeded all previous ones. For weeks students had been secretly preparing or attempting to borrow costumes. The program started with a Senior class meeting followed by a "prayer and praise" meeting conducted in the chapel at 11 A.M. by Dr. Philips. At noon this session closed with the whole assemblage singing "Praise God from who all blessings flow." Within an hour 275 students and faculty entered the unlocked dining room doors to be greeted by 28 steaming turkeys on plates surrounded by all the gravies, sauces and other holiday delicacies. Following the feast the afternoon was spent in making final mask and costume arrangements. At 7 P.M. the dining room, having been cleared of the tables, was converted into a promenade into which streamed the young ladies from their seraglio in the south wing and the young men from their Spartan barracks in the north wing. After two hours of parading and guessing the masks were removed causing further hilarity. Then all proceeded to the chapel where singing and games were the order of the event. At eleven o'clock the young men escorted the ladies to the center hallway and each group returned to their respective dormitory wings. Thus ended the first big sociable.

As this affair was closing Dr. Philips faced a serious problem, having just been advised that a student who was sent home had his illness diagnosed as scarlet fever. The Principal, upon physicians' advice, at once isolated thirteen boys who were associated with this student and sent them home. The quarters of these boys were then closed off and fumigated. It was assumed that all steps had been taken when another male student, Frederick Graves, became ill, and within a few days the diagnosis of malignant scarlet fever was made. Principal Philips consulted the Trustees and the attending physicians, after which he called the students into assembly declaring the school would be closed for four weeks. Meanwhile Fred Graves' condition worsened and on Sunday, December 7, 1885, he succumbed, the first death in the history of the Normal School.

George Morris Philips did his best to console the bereaved family. At the instruction of the physicians, the Principal, with several of the faculty, nurses, and servants, prepared to fumigate the building. This would be a monumental task. Every garment had to be taken out of closets and drawers and hung up; clothing had to be spread out so that fumes could freely pass through, and all carpets had to be taken up. All transoms, doors, windows, and vestibules had to be closed and sealed. Then sulfur candles soaked in alcohol were sealed on dishes, and placed in all parts of the building. Once ignited they burned for 12 hours after which all windows and doors were opened.

George M. Philips sent public relations material to all members of the press with a view to counteracting the negative view that would undoubtedly come. At the same time, letters were sent to the parents expressing his concern that their sons and daughters should come under surveillance of their physician.

This latter appeal elicited a unique response from one parent who on December 18, 1884, wrote:

> "Dear Sir – My son Joseph Albert Pennypacker *has not* taken scarlet fever, and it should not concern me very much if he had as it is a disease of which we have little dread, having seen it in all its phases. The Drainage *from* the school needs correction. *That* is the trouble – Very respectfully, Charles H. Pennypacker."

When school reconvened in January the first order of business was the forwarding of resolutions of sympathy from faculty and students to the parents of Fred Graves. Professor Cochran was then drafted by the faculty to give four lectures to the students on successive Wednesdays on the "Effects of Alcoholism on the Human System." It is not recorded what effect they had upon frequency reports of student drinking.

On February 19, 1885, the faculty went on record advocating the building of a gymnasium for the students. The first official notation of the Senior sleighride is found on February 26 when Mr. Smith was recorded as being absent to take charge of this event. Through the winter the Seniors looked forward to their annual sleighride. When nature cooperated there were feverish activities in preparing for this event. The President of the class sought approval for the date from the Principal, and having received this, a number of assignments were given to the class. A group would visit Kirk's livery stable to engage a sufficient number of sleighs to accommodate the group, including the faculty chaperones. One of their number would go to the telegraph station to compose a message to be sent to the hotel in Phoenixville. The message would order supper for the party and furnish information as to arrival time plus the number of sleighs and horses. The latter information was needed by the hotel hostler to make preparations for the care of the animals. The members of the class would search their closets and those of their friends for coats, mittens, scarves, blankets, ear muffs, hand muffs, furs and such other impedimenta to sustain body heat and ward off the cold during the fifteen mile sleighride across the snowy, frozen road.

Early in the afternoon Kirk's drivers would bring the sleighs down to the front of Old Main, and the happy group would embark to the jingle of the bells on the horses and the sides of the sleigh. Kirk's farriers had placed winter shoes on the horses, giving them sure footing on both the snow and icy patches. Up High Street and across present Route 29 the group would travel, singing and calling to each other on the way. Upon arrival in Phoenixville at the hotel the Seniors unloaded and went inside, while the drivers took the teams to the stables. In the hotel the supper would be laid out for their enjoyment. From newspaper reports this was a "Dickensian feast" with several main courses including oysters, fish, beef, and ham plus an assortment of vegetables, nuts, cider and pie. Having fed the inner man and woman as well as getting warm again, conversation and jokes would be tossed about. Then came the time for departure. On would be put the sweaters, coats, mufflers, furs, etc. and out the door they would go with the farewell of the host bidding them come back. They climbed into the sleighs for the long ride back, singing and exchanging good-natured jests. The moon reflected on the snow giving a Christmas card look to the landscape, and the jingle of the bells and singing echoed across the Great Valley. Finally the lights of West Chester came into view; then down High Street to the front of the Normal, unload and into the warm parlors to greet the Principal and the faculty who welcomed their return. The Seniors invariably counted the "winter sociable" the highlight of their Normal days. Life was simpler, so uncluttered with the necessities of contemporary life–television, motor cars, radio, motion pictures, and the thousand and one other diversions. It was good to be alive, to be a Senior at West Chester Normal school on February 26, 1885.

The Moore Literary Gazette in the same month would rejoice that "the washrooms were a thing of the past. Every room, on both sides of the house, is furnished with washstand, bowl, and pitcher." The museum also benefitted at this time by a gift of more than one hundred specimens of invertebrates through the kindness of Congressman Everhart of West Chester and Professor S. F. Baird of the Smithsonian Institute.

On March 16, 1885, the *Village Record*, under the by-line of "A Timely Discovery", reported a fire at the Normal. Some damage was done in a room on the second floor. Much work on the part of the Principal and his staff avoided a serious conflagration. Apparently the first fire scare caused a reevaluation of fire safety procedures before the start of another year. The *Daily Local News* on August 29, 1885, noted among the improvements that the dirt flues for the reception of floor sweeping had been lined with fireproof brick and iron doors were placed on each opening. Two new fireplugs, one on the north side connected to the Walnut Street water main, and one on the south side connected to the High Street water main were added. These two added to the present street plugs gave access for local fire equipment connection. Inside the building, in addition to the two sets of one and one-half inch fire hose, racks of Hardin's fire grenades were placed at a number of convenient points. Thus the fire safety measures were increased.

Student pranks were rather light including the spilling of paint around the building and the greasing of door knobs, the latter being in vogue at this time. However, in March an enterprising student, Fred Krauser, "made" a key for the middle door on the Fourth floor which separated the boys and girls side. As Dr. Philips stated "some of the boys and girls were guilty of secret meetings with the opposite sex", even to the extent of disdaining the use of the key and effecting assignations through the "mansard walk." Four boys were sent home, two permanently. The girls were campused in their rooms except for school duties for the rest of the term. Thus, summary justice of the period was executed.

On April 16, Joseph Rothrock, native of West Chester, Professor of Botany at University of Pennsylvania, and recognized as the father of Pennsylvania Forestry, gave a lecture in the chapel. Later he will be honored by the planting on the grounds of a grove of Pine trees in his memory.

Professor Sensening, at the end of the school year, had the temerity to suggest to his fellow faculty that a "standard of admission now be fixed." Apparently he struck no spark of accord, and it may be assumed that the policy of the past fifteen years to admit any applicant would continue.

On Commencement Day the chapel could accommodate less than half of those who came to attend the exercise. Within a year the Trustees will attempt to meet the problem with plans for a new chapel. Humphrey Carpenter directed the Manerchor Garden Orchestra of Philadelphia in the musical numbers sandwiched in between the many orations and essays. So on July 6 under the motto of "Qui docet, discit" (who teaches, learns) forty-four graduates completed their work at the Normal.

George Morris Philips was invited to appear at a State Institute in Atlanta, Georgia for two weeks in the summer by State Superintendent Orr. The fine impression he made enhanced the reputation of his school.

The Normal School now had a telephone in operation. This enabled the Principal to have connections with the 111 other phones in the town of West Chester. Discussion was taking place concerning a private company being organized to provide the new "electric lights" in the town and possibly the school. Progress was coming to the Normal!

As a social note, the exclusive barber shop in West Chester, owned by John G. Gladman at 26 E. Market Street, advertised not only "hair cuts in the latest European style but also shaves, razors put in first class order, a special room for ladies, bangs cut in the latest style, and polite attention to all!" All the distinguished political set from the County Court House patronized John. He was the best. John also was a black man and this was 1885.

1885 - 1886

The year started as it always seemed to in the last several years with general frustration regarding gymnastics, calisthenics, and the lack of exercise on the part of students. The faculty, however, were apparently concerned with their own health since they formed a lawn tennis club for exercise. Mary A. Cummings of the faculty, who was one of the most prolific writers at the Normal, wrote a poem about the club from which they took the name of their group. "Hit or Miss"–

MARY A. CUMMINGS

"HITYRMIS."

A doughty knight and modest 'squire
Enter the list–the tennis court.
Upon the right another pair
Pass to resist–a tilt in sport.
"Ah, Right, you serve; an honor lent."
"O oui! ich dien,–so please you all;
And you deserve a good one sent.
Now–Love, fifteen!" Speeds back the ball.
"With turn and cut, I'll next assault.
This telling blow shall not rebound."
Then quoth the king, "A fault, a fault!
Love, thirty–so you give them ground."
"Ah, dreizig! well! This time I win.
Now send that back!" "I will, I will!
Your 'squire may tell I sent that in."
"Our loss, alack! Love, forty–ill!
Now 'duce' we must, or lose the game!
And here's a swift. We'll beat them yet.
We can I trust, with careful aim.
Each Point's a lift. O that's a 'let.'
There, that's all right!" "'Tis not denied."
"Sent back I claim!" "Returned–this way!"
"Oh! what a flight! Out! on your side!
You have the game." "Love, fifty–hey?"
"For love–we played; you played for gain.
'Tis no new thing in human ways,
With both arrayed, though Love sustain
All loss, we bring to Gain, the praise."

M. A. C.

Professor Philips had the usual great number of invitations to appear at Teacher Institutes. He would be a featured speaker in Chester, Delaware, Bucks, Montgomery, Northhampton, Lehigh, Carbon, Lebanon, and Franklin counties. He would often have two in the same week. The life of a Normal Principal of Philips' stature was a very busy one.

The new Geography and History teacher's name is Elvira Y. Speakman; later she will take on the additional duty as Preceptress of Girls and will serve as the Principal's "right arm" for 34 years. The annual chestnut hunt took place on Friday afternoon, October 16th, at the farm of James C. Smith. Someone noted that the students did not seem as enthusiastic about this big Fall social event.

The kitchen came in for its share of complaints when the faculty on November 12 requested the household committee of the Trustees to "investigate the cause of the frequent delays in meals, the general bad cooking, the bad condition of the queensware (crockery), coffee pots, etc." In those days the faculty had to eat with the students! The faculty in the same month discussed the advisability of having separate reading rooms for boys and girls.

The Principal sought the advice of the faculty in preparing a draft of a revised curriculum for the Normal Schools. This was thoroughly discussed in January. By February the Principal brought back the adopted curriculum to his faculty. This would now be put into practice. In essence, the new curriculum was as follows:

The Course of Instruction for the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania, embraces two distinct courses of study: *The Elementary Course* and the *Scientific Course.* These courses as fixed by law, and as arranged for this school, are as follows.

THE ELEMENTARY COURSE.

PREPARATORY CLASSES.

School Economy, Orthography and Reading; English Grammar and Composition; Arithmetic; Algebra; Geography and History of the United States; Writing and Drawing.

Orthography, Political Geography and Penmanship (practice and principles) must be thoroughly finished, and a very good knowledge of the remainder of these branches must be shown, also as much drawing submitted as can be done in fourteen weeks of daily exercises—before students will be admitted to the Junior Class.

JUNIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Methods of Instruction; Reading; English Grammar and Composition; Latin Grammar and Reader; Arithmetic; Algebra; Physiology, Physical and Mathematical Geography; Drawing and Vocal Music.

Second Term.—Methods of Instruction and Reading; English Grammar, Latin Grammar and Reader; Arithmetic (except Mensuration) and Algebra; History of the United States; Civil Government; Drawing and Vocal Music; Single-Entry Book-keeping, seven weeks.

An examination by the State Board of Examiners in all of the above branches, except in School Economy and Methods of Instruction, must be passed before entering the Senior class.

SENIOR YEAR.

First Term.—Psychology, embracing the Intellect, Sensibilities and Will, Methods of Teaching and School Management; a prescribed course of Professional Reading, Teaching in the Model School and semi-weekly meetings with the Principal of the Model School to discuss Practice of Teaching; Outlines of Rhetoric, with at least a fourteen-weeks' course in English Literature, including the thorough study of one selection from each of four English Classics, and elocutionary exercises, also a prescribed course of reading; Latin, Caesar; Plane Geometry; Natural Philosophy.

Second Term.—Methods, History of Education and the reading of General History, the completion of 21 weeks of teaching in the Model School for 45 minutes per day, and semi-weekly meetings in connection therewith, a Thesis on a Professional subject; Rhetoric or English Literature with reading; Caesar, through the Helvetian War; Geometry and Mensuration; Botany.

THE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

Pedagogics.—Moral Philosophy; Logic; Philosophy of Education; Course of Professional Reading, with abstracts, notes, and criticisms, to be submitted to Board of Examiners; a Thesis on a Professional Subject.

Language.—Latin, six books of Virgil, four orations of Cicero, the Germania of Tacitus, or a full equivalent; an equivalent of Greek, French or German, will be accepted for Spherical Trigonometry, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Mathematical Natural Philosophy, and Mathematical Astronomy; Literature.

Mathematics.—Higher Algebra; Solid Geometry; Plane and Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying, with the use of instruments; Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus.

Natural Science.—Natural Philosophy, as much as in Snell's Olmsted; Astronomy, Descriptive and Mathematical; Chemistry; Geology or Mineralogy; Zoology.

History.—General History.

This course requires two full years of hard study. The examinations in it are conducted by the State Board of Examiners, at their annual examination. *But graduates in the elementary course can be examined upon any of the studies of the Scientific Course at any State examination, and can have these branches put upon their diplomas.*

In February the Women's Christian Temperance Union of the West Chester Normal School was organized with fifty members. The pledge given was "We do solemnly pledge ourselves to abstain from the use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and from all the use of them except in cases of absolute necessity." It is not recorded as to the two conditions inferred in the pledge being interpreted in terms of making mince pies or just what might considered "absolute necessity." Eight divisions were structured and the ladies with evangelistic zeal set "their faces to the foe" which was their motto. They would make a final effort to win the Seniors who had "not taken a proper stand on the temperance question," and look after furnishing the sick of the school with flowers.

The Seniors elected to take their annual sleigh ride this time to Wilmington when snow was rather scant. Over denuded roads, alternating riding and walking it took five hours to get there. After dining, the rest of the night was spent getting back to the Normal just in time to make breakfast.

In the town a new activity, roller skating, was being promoted. Two private rinks were in operation, one in Brinton's Agricultural Warehouse on North Church Street and the other in Horticultural Hall. The latter was operated by the West Chester Cornet Band and this group would parade nightly to drum up business. Skates were rented to non-owners and an admission fee was charged to observers. No disciplinary reports exist regarding Normal students so it may be assumed that those who did participate did not come under the surveillance of the faculty. The skating craze carried over to the outside as the temperature dipped and at 4:10 P.M. each day the local ponds were carved with O's and 8's. Students assiduously practiced "outside edge Dutch rolls" and "French twists."

The Trustees made two decisions in the year, the one to abandon all use of coal oil in the school and the second to install an electric bell system. By the end of the year they would reveal to the faculty their plans for the new chapel and dining room to connect the central area to the new boiler-laundry-science building in the back.

The spring session also gave an indication of what even today occurs in faculty deliberations. In April Professor Welsh moved that "each student be required to take exercise every day and each evening report the time so spent to his hall teacher. This motion was carried. It was afterwards decided not to put the plan into operation for the present." Mary A. Cummings wrote an article for the Moore Literary Gazette titled "One Armed". Well-written, applicable today, it would validate Philips' decision to assign her additional duty as girls' gym instructor in the afternoons. On July 1 the Seniors graduated, inspired by their somewhat mysterious motto "Per pulverem ad palmam." (Through the dust to the palm.)

1886 - 1887

Principal Philips started the year with a campaign to advertise the Model School. He published a four page brochure offering as a special inducement three special lectures for the program. These included Mr. Calvin Gantenbein, German and French, Mr. H. H. McGranahan, Vocal Music and Dr. Sue P. Stackhouse, lecturer on Health.

SUE P. STACKHOUSE

He also published a smaller four page flyer offering special instruction in instrumental music, modern languages and vocal music. For the first he proposed to charge a dollar a week for two lessons, for the second, fifty cents a week and for the last one dollar for fifteen lessons. He would use Gantenbein and McGranahan for the latter two courses; later he would employ Dr. Stackhouse to give six lectures on Hygiene to the Normal students. She was a graduate of the Normal Class of 1876 and had completed her M. D. degree at the Women's Medical College. The Lectures were given at 3:15 P.M. on Fridays and were open to the public. Her subjects included "Skin and its care," "Air we breathe," "Respiration," "Dress," (Ladies Only). In one of her talks she would spend a great deal of time attacking the use of feather beds. Naturally, on the Friday of the chestnut hunt, which was traditional, she would give her lecture on Thursday.

Faculty involvement and leadership in affairs of West Chester were best illustrated by the development of two scientific societies at this time. Dr. Philips was President of the Microscopical Society and Professor Sensenig had the honor of being President of the Philosophical Society. Almost all the literary and scientific gentlemen in the town were members of either one.

Another senior faculty member, Humphrey Carpenter, was honored by being appointed Postmaster at Avondale. It was not incompatible in those days to be a Normal Professor and still accept a political appointment by the party in power.

HUMPHREY CARPENTER

The faculty minutes also bear the concern for the first time that certain of their deliberations have not remained privileged. Apparently a certain unidentified member had shared the faculty discussions with students.

The libraries of the two Literary Societies were now occupying an important position as far as student resources were concerned. The Moores had 425 volumes stacked two deep on limited shelf space and the Aryans had 320 books available. Both groups would appeal to their graduate members to donate additional volumes. The main bulk was principally of an entertaining nature with some on history, biography and travel. Both groups observed the principle of providing light reading material, and let the school take responsibility for providing reference and supplementary course readings.

In December the Aryan Society presented a winter show which drew "rave" notices from the *Daily Local News.* The featured number was a tambourine drill by twelve young ladies. Dressed in white trimmed with blue ribbons, performing twenty-six figures led by a captain to the accompaniment of the Aryan orchestra, they were enthusiastically received. By popular demand they performed again on June 29, 1887. Miss Mary Cummings edited the Prince and the Pauper from 400 pages to a concise drama for the Aryan Reunion. Fifteenth century costumes were rented in Philadelphia. As a prelude to the play Gib Cornwell – son of one of the founders of the Normal delivered an address titled "Our Teachers."

Robert E. Monoghan, Esq. of the Board of Trustees presented a large number of autographed letters and autographs to the school. These embraced several United States Presidents as well as most of the men prominent during the Civil War. These were added to the rare collection of Revolutionary War autograph letters which were given to the school by Colonal Isaac Wayne, son of General Anthony Wayne.

The chapel now was so crowded that three students sat in space formerly designated for two. The dining room also was stretched to the breaking point. The new facilities would be most welcome. The new addition behind the main building measured 60 x 80 feet. The first story above the basement would be the new dining hall twice the size of the previous one. The old dining room would have a hallway constructed through it to lead to the new one. On both sides of this hallway would be classrooms. Above the dining room would be the new chapel, two stories with a ceiling height of 33 feet. The architects planned it on the same proportion as the Academy of Music in Philadelphia. Although 1000 seats were planned only 950 permanent ones would be bought at a cost of $2,013.40. Today such seats cost ten times this figure.

RARE PHOTO OF NEW CHAPEL-DINING ROOM, BRIDGING GAP BETWEEN OLD MAIN AND BOILER SCIENTIFIC BUILDING 1888

The old chapel floor would be converted into six classrooms and the upper floor would provide a study room for day scholars, a room for classes, and the space in front of the second story would be converted to accommodate all the libraries of the school. In addition the new building would have two sanitary towers accessible day or night by covered passageways.

The chapel and dining room cost $30,818.48 and the sanitary towers with all fire escapes, $8,179.22. The Normal School was growing. Andrew Thomas Smith is now in charge of all pedagogical work in the school. The future Principal's reputation is growing also. At this time certain needs were expressed for seamstresses to come to the school to do sewing for women students. In 1886-87 ready made "store" clothing was in short supply. The Board thus noted in their minutes that private seamstresses would be charged 50 cents a day for their meals.

Professor Cochran, one of the most able and popular teachers in the school, "made" the West Chester paper on January 28, 1887. He customarily hitched up his sleigh and drove through the snow to the Normal. He would park his rig behind the Scientific Building in a small shed and after class drive back to his home. However, on this occasion his return trip was aborted. When he came out of the building both horse and sleigh had vanished. His search eventually revealed the sleigh perched up in a tree and the friendly news that the horse was at his home. Perhaps his very recent marriage invited the students to plan this unconventional "shivaree. in his honor.

DR. COCHRAN

The warm spring brought the usual "sophomoric" stunts and the brave attempts to show independence. Three young men arrived back at the Normal at 2:00 A.M. The watchman refused them admittance. They decided to sleep on the Fair Grounds, but when it started to rain they crawled in one of the pig sheds and slept till morning. In the same week an unknown student having gymnastic ability muffled the bell clapper by securely tying a pillow around the end. A not so skillful H. C. Allebach exercising on the "flying Dutchman" in the outdoor gym fell and broke his leg in three places. The flying Dutchman was a huge pole planted in the ground north of the main building with chains attached at the top on a revolving hemisphere. A ring was fastened to each chain to make a "giant stride." Next to this was a heavy framework supporting eight flying rings for the young men to further test their muscles.

May found the students excited about the arrival of the circus on the 11th with a huge parade scheduled to pass in front of the Normal. The faculty, perhaps with their own curiosity involved, agreed to dismiss classes to watch the parade in the morning and later to have no school in the afternoon. In the same month the faculty and Principal discussed plans that "could be adopted to prevent the conversations between the sexes on the street." The Senior examinations ran from eight in the morning to eight at night. Perhaps the reader would like to try the questions in arithmetic as well as take the spelling test:

ARITHMETIC

1. Name the units of the Metric system.
2. Prove (by analysis) the rule for reducing X to a decimal.
3. When it is noon at Greenwich the time at Harrisburg is 6 hours, 32 minutes, 40 seconds – what is the Longitude of Harrisburg?
4. An immigrant buys a Kansas farm for $950; terms $500 cash, balance in 2 years without interest. In 8 months he pays the balance less 9 per. cent. discount, how much does he pay?
5. Write a bankable note; calculate the bank discount; state how bank discount differs from true discount and from single interest.
6. What is the inside measure of a cubic box that holds a bushel of lime?
7. What alterations will be made in an income by selling $10,000 4 per cent stocks at 89¼, including brokerage ¼ percent, and buying 5 per cent stocks at 105 including brokerage?
8. Indicate how you teach the number three and the figure 3.
9. How can you secure accuracy and rapidity in arithmetical calculation?
10. What is the educational value of arithmetic?

SPELLING

Alpaca
Caviller
Cavalier
Fascinate
Ninetieth
Scavenger
Bilious
Acquitted
Singeing
Guillotine
Scarlatina
Soldering
Frieze
Ghoul
Balking
Trellis
Mulley

Ruta-baga
Liquidate
Liquefy
Canvas
Conveyer
Purveyor
Mussel
Amethyst
Tenement
Rescind
Treachery
Mity (?)
Tennis
Xylophone
Poll-evil (?)
Juiciness
Illicit

Delaines
Witticism
Nucleus
Chandelier
Gazetteer
Assessor
Parricide
Vermilion
Exonerate
Diphtheria
Dyspepsia
Osseous
Tussle
Parachute
Pleiades
Elicit

In this year George Morris Philips sprang to the defense of the Pennsylvania Normal Schools, a dedication that would continue up to the time of his death. Professor Magill of Swarthmore college wrote a paper for the "American" in which he attacked the Normals, suggesting they be closed. He offered a plan to have the private colleges offer courses as a replacement. George M. Philips, in a well-prepared defense published on March 19, 1887, clearly and concisely met the challenge of Professor Magill. Such sporadic attacks by private college and university interests will continue up to the present.

That women's liberation movement is not new is well illustrated by the lady members of the Moore Literary Society organizing in May a special Literary Meeting. The drama presented was titled "Champion of Her Sex." On June 30, 1887, the class participated in the Commencement under the class motto of "On the Threshold."

The *Daily Local News* in July printed a letter from a former student in which he made recollections of his life at the Normal. In the evenings weather permitting from 6:30 to 7:00 P.M. a prescribed walk was permitted under rather strict supervision. There would be no talking between the sexes and the pattern of groups was so arranged that a liberal sprinkling of faculty observers was sandwiched between the strollers. The rigidly confined tour started from the front of the building proceeded north on High Street to Union, turned right (East) one block, turned right (South) down to Linden, turned right (West) to High, crossed and reentered the Main building. On the occasions when the Principal vetoed the ladies' participation in these excursions, the men by a strange coincidence did not avail themselves of the privilege.

Trips to town to purchase necessities were permitted on a specific schedule – girls 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. on Tuesdays and boys 4:00 to 6:00 P.M. on Wednesdays. On Saturdays each group could go to town for one half a day but, alas! not at the same time. One group could go in the morning and other in the afternoon in alternation on successive Saturdays. The printed regulations, eleven in number, posted conspicuously, ended with, "The ladies and gentlemen of the Institution will not be allowed to be together, or to carry on conversation or other communication except in the performance of school exercises unless by special permission." Six official "sociables" were held each year as follows: the day before Thanksgiving Holiday, the day before Christmas Holiday, the Moore Reunion, the Aryan Reunion, at the end of the Winter term, and on Commencement day. The writer mentions hazing that took place in initiating new students. This will grow reaching its zenith in the "thirties", to be described later.

George M. Philips, one of the most knowledgeable men regarding public relations, now sent post cards of different colors to the teachers of the several counties. These recruiting devices, skillfully worded, established liaison with every teacher in the service area. Teachers of Chester County would receive a violet colored card, while Teachers of Delaware County received a pink card. Those whose names were referred to the Principal as potential students received a gold colored card. The messages on each were separately constructed in a skillful manner.

1887 - 1888

The year started with the formation of the Christian Endeavor Society under the sponsorship of Carrie Bemus and Mary Cummings. The previous spring Miss Cummings had edited the Aryan drama and Miss Bemus had directed the actors. In the interim they also attended Chautauqua Summer School. Before the close of the first meeting 111 students and faculty would endorse the constitution of the Christian Endeavor Society. Another effort was underway to fight the devil and corruption.

The chestnut hunt took place on October 7th. The big event of the month was the New Chapel Rededication on October 29th. A guest of the Normal who actually had come to West Chester to dedicate the Civil War Memorial to the 97th Volunteers, was ex-Governor Curtin. He will be remembered for his visit twenty-six years earlier when he delivered an address at Camp Wayne next to the Normal. His address following the speech of Professor Welsh was well received.

Dr. Stackhouse again was invited to give her six health lectures. Perhaps they were not contracted early enough or else the topics were not applicable since on November 11th the Principal reported that three men students had bought cider at Spence's Saloon in the town. The three returned to the Normal and soon gave a lucid exhibition of the effects of alcohol. To the modern reader it must be explained that the cider referred to here is not the innocuous beverage purveyed at Halloween, principally for children. In these days, and, extending until the repeal of the Volstead Act, cider, if properly handled, could be transformed into a beverage whose effect would approximate that of modern alcoholic ones. Several recipes of the day included among other things the introduction of raisins or dried fruit to promote a further fermentation. Within a few weeks the parallel vice of smoking rears itself and the faculty vainly discussed means of prohibiting it.

In January Professor Philips arranged for a teacher's pedagogical library to be set up in Professor Smith's room. Although the catalogs up to this time carry no assignment of a nurse, the faculty minutes of February 15, 1888 note that a nurse is on duty in the "Nursery." The latter term describes what later will be the sanitarium or infirmary.

The Seniors took their annual sleigh ride to Chester. An event not described before which was generally the last Senior winter social was the taffy pull. On a selected evening the Seniors, dressed in old clothes and wearing cook's caps, repaired to the kitchen to make "pull" taffy. Huge pots were filled with the sugar and other ingredients. After cooking, the mixture was placed upon marble slabs and the "pulling" took place. The Seniors would also take part of the batch and treat it with pepper to make "hot taffy". This was placed on the sill to cool and would soon be "stolen" by unsuspecting victims. Another game was to hide a quantity of the taffy so that the Juniors could not discover it. The Seniors looked upon this as a great social event since it was possible in the pulling of the taffy to touch fingers and hands "sticky and buttery." What a thrill!

In March the first elocutionary contest was held for the Juniors. By coincidence the first presentation was titled "Snowstorm". The blizzard of 1888 would isolate the Normal for three days. No mail came through and a drift eighty five feet long by four feet high closed the road. At the same time rain and snow froze the bell rope, silencing the cupola's inhabitant. Sleighing was allowed on Saturday, however as per usual under the restrictions of "boys, alone, girls alone."

STUDENTS IN CHAPEL

G. M. PHILIPS and the "NEW STEINWAY"

The Board of Trustees made two significant purchases, one a larger concert grand Steinway piano for the chapel, and two, a life size dissectible manikin for $300.00 imported from France. The Moore Literary gazette now carried two new advertising patrons – John Thorpe – Undertaker and Upholsterer, and Jos. B. Smith – Funeral Director and Fine Furniture.

The catalog under preparation for 1888 for the first time carried specialization in piano for the Music Department.

MUSIC

This department is unexcelled outside of the large cities. The teacher in charge is a graduate of the New England Conservatory of Music, and has for several years been the pianist at the great Chautauqua Summer gatherings. The following is the course arranged for the piano:

Graded Synopsis of Musical Study

First Grade

Emery's Foundation Studies, and the N. E. Conservatory Method, or Urbach's Instruction book.

Pieces

Very easy selections from modern composers.

Second Grade

Etudes

Loeschorn, op. 52; Heller, op. 47; Czerny, op. 849; Kohler, op. 50; Gurlitt, op. 50.

Pieces

Sonatinas and other easy works, by Lichner, Spindler, Gurlitt, Kullack, Reinecke, Schumann, and others.

Third Grade

Etudes

Bertini, op. 29; Heller, ops. 46 and 45; Loeschorn, op. 66; Berens, op. 61; Bach, Little Preludes; Turner, Damper Pedal Studies, op. 15; Technics, Emery and Mason.

Pieces

Selections from Heller, Reinberger, Schwarvenka, Mendelssohn, Haydn, Schumann, Schubert, Bach, and others.

Fourth Grade

Etudes

Turner, Elements of Modern Octave Playing; selections from 50 Selected Studies, Cramer; Bach, Two Part Inventions; Clementi, Gradus ad Parnassum; Moscheles, op. 70; Selections from Chopin, ops. 10 and 25, and Bach's Preludes and Fugues.

Pieces

Selections from classical and modern composers.

Pupils completing this course in a satisfactory manner will be awarded a diploma. The time required to complete the course cannot be specified, depending, as it does, upon the talent, previous acquirements, and industry of the pupil.

Piano Recitals

Are held every two weeks in the chapel, for the purpose of giving the pupils ease and self-control in playing before an audience.

For these recitals a Steinway Concert Grand Piano is used. This instrument is the largest and best made, and has just been bought at the Steinway's ware-rooms in New York, being the best to be found in their establishment.

A course of reading in musical literature is recommended to cultivate the style, and enrich the pupil's knowledge of the great masters.

Terms:—Winter Session, two lessons per week, including two practice periods daily, $34.00. For Spring Session, $16.00. Class instruction in Vocal Music is free.

For lessons on other instruments than the piano and cabinet organ, special arrangements must be made.

Graduation in the new chapel on June 28, 1888 included in the morning eighteen essays and two orations (two excused). Class exercises in the afternoon included ten events. Those who attended graduation exercises had to have sheer fortitude. The class motto was predictive — "And thus endeth the first lesson."

Among the graduates was Anne Goshen who would not only give long service as a teacher, but also become a centenarian and be honored by her school with a dormitory bearing her name.

The death of Dr. Sue Stackhouse, who for two years had given health lectures, necessitated a replacement. The Board was able to secure the services of Dr. Mary Allen of Ithaca, New York. The titles of the lectures included "Hygiene and Health," "Laws of Health," "What Shall We Eat and Drink?" and "Wherewithal Shall We Be Clothed." The lectures were quite successful, and some 200 citizens from the town came to hear them. Extracts of some comments from the lectures are typical of the itinerant pragmatic health speakers of the time.

1888 - 1889

Dr. Allen stated that athletic sports carried to extremes "enlarge the heart, destroy tonality and then it becomes flabby and loses its power! The best exercises are passive." Sit still have a friend gently tap the segments of the spine with the finger tips. "Slippers unbalance the circulation!"

She solicited questions at the end of one lecture and at the beginning of the next provided her answers. "What is the best time to bathe"? Her laconic reply was simply "10 A.M." "Is Dancing a good exercise"? This question apparently touched a raw nerve in her fiber since her reply speaks for itself: "I am morally opposed to the round dance — the promiscuous dancing (together) of ladies and gentlemen. But for the ladies to waltz together, or gentlemen by themselves, at suitable times, . . . " Today's students take note!

The first political club, a Republican one, was formed in the school on October 5, 1888. The club conducted a student poll at the time of the National Elections. Much to their gratification Harrison carried a plurality of 115 and a majority of 96. Debates with open discussion were carried on the major subjects of the day — tariffs and temperance. A new face, an alumnus, appears on the faculty and promptly is elected secretary to record the minutes. Francis Harvey Green would become one of the most famous teachers of the times, and the present college library bears his name.

The annual chestnut hunt came to its appointed time, however it was decided to allow the students in chapel to vote as to its continuance. The cyclical or pendular effect took its toll. By almost a unanimous vote the motion to abandon it carried. Sic semper chestnut hunt!

In November George M. Philips was advised that the Board of Bucknell University had unanimously elected him to the position of President. He considered the honor and weighing his present task against the new one decided to remain. This decision occasioned an enthusiastic response by the students and faculty. Other offers to entice Professor Philips will occur a number of time including that of the State Superintendency.

Francis Harvey Green brought new life and a sense of humor to the faculty minutes. February 13, 1889 minutes are as follows:

> Though Profs. Philips and Sensenig, Misses Speakman and Martin and Mrs. Sensenig and the Sec. were the only ones that had gathered for Faculty meeting at five o'clock, it began. Soon an installment group arrived made up of Mr. and Mrs. Welsh, Mr. Smith and Misses Bemus and Cummings. Mr. Jones work was discussed. Blaikie's lecture which occurs on the 14th was spoken of, and the pleasing announcement of his intention to speak to the boys of the school on Social Purity was made. Following was a discussion of the arrangement of arithmetic classes for the spring session. In the midst of the discussion our second installment of members in the persons of Misses Davis and Shugert entered, and at about 5:25 P.M. a third installment arived, it being Mr. Dunn. Mrs. Smith was sick and Prof. Cochran absent from school. On motion, adjourned about 5:40 P.M.
>
> F. H. Green, Sec.

The appearance of the Honorable William Blaikie as lecturer the next day was the highlight of the year. Blaikie, a New York lawyer, had attained wide reputation as a health lecturer as well as the author of a book "How to Get Strong." His particular forte, as far as the several Normal Schools Principals who engaged him were concerned, was his talk on "Social Purity." The newspapers of the town thoroughly covered his talks. At 4:10 P.M. in the afternoon, the "Social Purity" program was presented after which he shook the hand of each boy present. In the evening he gave his famous speech on "How to Get Strong." General admission was fifty cents, and reserved seats were one dollar. Most students had purchased lecture course tickets for a dollar which covered the entire year's program.

Blaikie proceeded with what today would be described as a purely pragmatic experiential approach to health and strength. Yet in his day he was a powerful asset in promoting healthy living. At the Normal his talk in particular would motivate the Principal and the Board to consider the imperative need of a gymnasium, since he spoke at length to this point.

At the end of his lecture questions were invited. Like Dr. Mary Allen, his answers should not be scrutinized to closely by today's scientific views. Professor Welsh asked "What is the best time in the day to exercise?" Blaikie's reply was "Probably about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, but any time that is convenient for taking it regularly is the hour to adopt." The speaker was presented with flowers at the conclusion of the program.

The story of his appearance does not end here. The *Local News* the next week carried a story entitled "Two Normal Girls Take a Walk."

> "On Saturday morning last two of the Normal girls (Misses Annie Smith and Katie Dunn) arose about 5 o'clock and after succeeding in getting a special dispensation in the way of an early breakfast from the Matron of the institution left the building at 6:30 o'clock sharp for a walk to Philadelphia; and it is on record that they reached Fortieth and Market streets, that city, at one o'clock P.M. They did not walk back to West Chester, but arrived at the school at six o'clock in the evening none the worse for their walk, they having made the return trip by train. They reported having had a nice time and they will now put themselves in training for greater accomplishments of a pedestrian character. This is one of the beneficial results of Prof. Blaikie's recent lecture on "How to Get Strong" delivered at the Normal, and it will no doubt put the male pedestrian (?) club of our borough to blush. So it should."

That the girls, so inspired, walked a distance of approximately sixteen miles in six and one-half hours over the West Chester Pike, then a country road, was quite a feat.

The new library on the second floor now had over 6,000 volumes and sixty periodicals. The rules provided that only Moores and Aryans could take books from the library, though all students could use them freely in the room.

Francis H. Green's minutes continued to carry humorous asides relative to late arrivals, differences in watches, etc. He did not spare himself when he wrote on March 27 "The minutes of the last meeting were read and though pronounced a "gross libel upon the Faculty" (?) were declared approved." His manner of writing style and his sense of humor developing at a quick pace would be the basis of his wide spread popularity as a lecturer in the coming years. He acted as a catalyst in the faculty sessions and promoted lasting working friendships among the staff.

Meanwhile the class of '89 had selected their colors of cherry and silvery gray. It was customary for each class in these times to do this. Such identifying colors would then be prominently worn on clothing, be the basis of pillow covers, blankets, banners, signs, and all other class chauvinism.

A class yell, given at every opportunity, would also be adopted. Their yell was "Rah, Re! W.C. '89. Ah, Yes! N.S.!" They would also elect, in addition to their officers, the Historian, Prophet, Presenter, Poet, Reciter, and Orator.

Over 450 students were now enrolled. George Morris Philips was a good recruiter. The first Normal Baseball nine presented a variegated appearance, each man wearing his own choice of costume notwithstanding the colors. Teams with identified colors were in the offing.

In April 1889 the White Cross movement for young men was organized, a predecessor of the Y.M.C.A. formed October 16, 1890. Its main goal was purifying society. The obligations which the young men, "Knights of the White Cross", promised to conform to included:

> "the Obligations of the Knights of the White Cross"
>
> 1. To treat all women with respect and endeavor to protect them from wrong and degradation.
> 2. To endeavor to put down all indecent language and coarse jests.
> 3. To maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women.
> 4. to endeavor to spread these principles among my companions, and try to help my younger brothers.
> 5. To use all possible means to fulfill the command "Keep thyself pure."
>
> I promise by the help of God to conform to the above obligations."

The boys so pledged wore a red ribbon with a white Latin cross imprinted upon it. Some even sported enameled pins of the same design. The irrepressible Francis H. Green gave leadership to the group.

Within the year the girls, inspired by Dr. Mary Allen's lecture and under the leadership of faculty members Bemus and Speakman, organized a parallel group called the White Shield League. They adopted a silver badge with a white Maltese cross inscribed thereon. The obligations they would adhere to were;

> "1. To exercise a spirit of charity toward the outcast woman, and endeavor to protect her from further wrong and degradation.
> 2. To maintain the law of purity as equally binding upon men and women, and carry out my principles in all social relations.
> 3. To especially discourage the association and marriage of virtuous young women with corrupt young men.
> 4. To endeavor to discourage all extravagance in dress, decollete, costumes, and extreme fashions.
> 5. To be a defender of the virtue of the orphan and the working girl.
> 6. To educate and train all young persons under my control or guardianship in these principles and use all possible means to purify our homes."

It would be interesting to speculate the reaction of these faculty sponsors and student members of the White Shield league if they could spend an evening on the campus today with its mini-skirts, barefeet, T-shirts, and tight dungarees. Perhaps the highlight would be the inter-social exhibitions given in the several lounge areas of Old Main between the hours of seven and midnight. A supply of smelling salts would be in order for the White Shield girls. This organization would be placed under the control of the Temperance League. and in 1894 would be absorbed by the Y.W.C.A.

An enterprising student, signing his name as H. wrote an article in the Moore Gazette concerning the nature and extent of food eaten in one year of 42 weeks by 375 students and faculty ages 15 to 45. The supplies consumed included:

46,876 large loaves of bread
7 long tons of butter

4615 quarts of syrup
64,887 pounds of meat
4510 pounds of fowl
9718 pounds of fish
84,000 oysters
2184 pounds of oyster crackers
1150 bushels of potatoes
730 heads of cabbage
10 barrels of turnips
22 barrels of beets
52 barrels of sweet potatoes
1564 quarts of tomatoes
4020 ears of corn
2350 pounds of peas
1760 pounds of string beans
50 barrels of spinach
800 bundles of radishes
800 bundles of onions
9 barrels of squash
300 bunches of asparagus
375 quarts of shelled lima beans
9 bushels of white baking beans
5320 pounds of oatmeal
27632 pounds of sugar
2110 pounds of grapes
57 barrels of apples
1320 quart cans of peaches
8 barrels of cranberries
598 pounds of dried fruits
732 quarts of strawberries
370 watermelons
8820 puddings
3150 pies
7420 cucumber pickles
220 quarts of chow chow
3955 quarts of milk
2009 pounds of coffee

Unknown H. commented that "when the new gymnasium is in working order, we expect to beat the above figures considerable." The foregoing reveals the nature of the diet as well as the importance of the Normal to the economy of the community. The bulk of items were purchased locally. Over the hundred years the value of the college trade in dollars to the West Chester area, has been most significant.

In January the board purchased the four acres north of the main building from Messrs. Monoghan and Gheen for $9,000. A new street, Normal Avenue, was laid out at the north of the new purchase. This will become the present College avenue. Pavements, shrubbery and grading cost an additional $2785.57.

In April the State Forestry Association met at the college, and the Chester County Forestry Association was formed under the aegis of Dr. Joseph Rothrock. Many of the present faculty joined, along with Board members and citizens of the town. The Seniors planted the 16th class tree, this time a linden rather than an oak. The campus was developing its own forest.

One more portent of the future was revealed in the Aryan Review of May 1889 when an article was written on "Soul-Music." At least the title was eighty years ahead of its time.

The new sanitary towers, discussed previously, had a single bathtub on each floor of the North and South wing. One of the major problems was scheduling the use of the bath tub. Apparently the "sign in" schedule was rather tight since on May 1st, F. H. Green recorded the discussion held as to bathing during study hours on Friday evenings. He notes "a pretty general sentiment expressed against it."

One new program open to Juniors and Seniors had been initiated. This was manual training offered on Saturdays, only, under the guidance of Mr. A. B. Entwhistle of the Philadelphia City Manual Training School. Thirty benches and woodworking tools installed in the basement of the North Wing were available at no extra cost.

By the end of the year the Normal family had raised $112.12 for the Johnstown flood relief and gathered five barrels of clothes. At the same time students had donated $16.30 to decorate the Soldiers' graves.

Graduation saw the girls revolt against the white dress, and many colorful costumes were exhibited. The invitation to graduation and class day carried the title of both the class ode and the motto, "We've been rehearsing."

1889 - 1890

George Morris Philips and the committee of the Board of Trustees, inspired by William Blaikie's speech, were studying gymnasium structures. A visit was made to the leading schools in New York and New England. The selection of style was narrowing down. On July 15, 1889 the Principal sent out recruiting material including the plans for building a $25,000 gymnasium!

Thomas Roney Williamson, prominent Philadelphia architect, assumed the charge given him by the Board of Trustees to develop plans for the new gymnasium based upon the exterior and interior plan of the "Hemenway" Gym at Harvard. This gym was considered to be one of the best in the United States. His modified plan, when translated into action, would place West Chester Normal School, like "Avis," Number Two in the country.

On September 7, 1889, the newly purchased ground north of the Normal was staked out and two days later the contractors, Plummer and Jefferies, had horses pulling scoops inside the marks. On October 9 the Serpentine stone was being laid in the walls and at completion it would cost $27,545.99 including Williamson's fee of $682.41. The Pennsylvania School Journal in the October issue of the same year drew attention to the unique features as well as singling out the leadership of West Chester Normal.

> The trustees of the West Chester State Normal School are now building a gymnasium which will be a credit not only to the school, but to the whole State. The best gymnasiums in this country have been visited and carefully studied by the building committee, in company with the architect, and as a result West Chester will soon have not only one of the most complete, but, probably, all things considered, the best gymnasium at any college or school in the United States.
>
> It will be built of the same beautiful green serpentine stone as the other school buildings. It will be north of the main building, yet set far enought back from the street not to hide it from the town. The main gymnasium building will be rectangular in shape, 104 by 64 feet, with an annex in front for entrance and offices 39 by 28 feet. The lower story will be 12 feet high, and will contain a swimming pool 40 feet by 20, sloping from three to five feet in depth; a hot room, six hot and cold shower baths of various kinds, a large number of individual lockers or closets for gymnasium suits, four bowling alleys, a

> sixty-foot base ball alley, water closets, hand basins, etc., etc. Above this is the main gymnasium room, 100 feet by 60 without post or pillar. The walls will go up twenty-two feet above the floor then the open roof begins and runs up fifty-two feet above the floor. Twelve feet above the floor is a gallery for the running track, twenty laps to the mile. The floor is double, the upper being of maple, and the walls under the gallery are entirely wainscoted. Around the sides of the room and on the floor will be all sorts of modern gymnastic apparatus, of Sargent or similiar pattern, for the development of every portion of the body. In the annex will be handsome front entrances to the main and lower floors, a reception room, office, examination room, stairways, etc.
>
> The building and its equipment will be finished in the best manner; it will be handsome within and imposing without, and next to the Harvard gymnasium will be the largest in the United States. The ridge of the roof will be sixty-seven feet, and the top of the cupola ninety-five feet from the ground.
>
> It is proposed to employ special teachers of gymnastics, who will make careful examinations and measurements of all students who enter the school, and direct their exercise regularly and systematically; and we may hope that hereafter students from the West Chester Normal School Will be as thoroughly developed and trained physically as they have been mentally. It is needless to remark that the establishment of this gymnasium marks a distinct advance in the Normal School work of this country, and it will be a source of pride to us all that a Pennsylvania Normal School is so far as we know, the first to erect and maintain a first-class modern gymnasium.

Alfred Paschall, owner of the *Bucks County Intelligencer"* and member of the Board of Trustees offered a prize of a five dollar gold piece for the best essay by a senior on the "New Gymnasium." This was won by Miss Clara Grove of Stroudsburg.

The first fall faculty meeting got underway with Francis Harvey Green serving as secretary. The minutes again reveal his ability to write lightly and humorously about his fellow faculty members and their deliberations. Chewing gum is mentioned for the first time as a problem along with the perennial items of dancing on the first floor, walking the mansard ledge and talking between the sexes. Another tradition joined that of the extinct "chestnut hunt" when the faculty abolished the Thanksgiving "masquerade."

Colonel H. C. Demming, a stenographer from Harrisburg, brought a new invention, the phonograph, to the school for a demonstration. Visitors from the town came to the evening shows. Thanksgiving was a memorable one in 1889. The music department was growing prosperous; six new Miller pianos had been placed in the school. Three teachers were spending their full time teaching music. Students now were purchasing a new device for writing – the "Fountain Pen". Two dollars and a half was the price for a good "Wirt."

Contacts between the sexes drew the attention of the faculty with the succinct note in the faculty minutes of January 29, 1890. "Flirting upon the part of the students was spoken of and condemned."

The souls of the students were not forgotten. Church attendance was required each Sunday morning. Now a general prayer meeting was held on Sunday evening. In addition to the regular daily chapel service, the boys had a special prayer meeting on Tuesday evening, while the girls had theirs on Thursday. One more opportunity was given to escape the devil by joining Professor Welsh's Bible club which met immediately after supper on Sunday. As the Aryan Review stated, "Helpful, cheering words are there said and read, hymns that help the soul are sung, and general good given and gotten." This was common in 1890 in American colleges, as well as the incidence of faculty playing the role of Elmer Gantry.

The "Normal Band" was organized on November 22, 1889, principally to furnish march music for a military company composed of students. Frederick Clough, its first director, with the help of A. J. Emery, proprietor of the book room, secured instruments and enrolled twenty-one members. On February 22 the first concert was a huge success. This group would be the predecessor of the famous West Chester State College Marching Band of contemporary times.

Another program was initiated – the Normal Lecture Course – which formalized the planning for a series of talks to be given by prominent men from all walks of life. This list would include three United States Presidents, Theodore Roosevelt, William Taft, and Woodrow Wilson. In addition the students would see and hear Lieutenant Robert E. Peary, Russell Conwell, Frederick Douglas, Julia Ward Howe, Booker T. Washington, Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt, Thomas Nast, James Whitcomb Riley, and many others. Any profit that might be made would be spent for library books and any loss would be paid out of the school treasury. One Board member remarked that there could be no real loss since the school would have the benefit of the lectures.

THE NORMAL ORCHESTRA
Miss Speakman, Chaperone, on the left.

This year brought a Russian emigre, Jenne Charsky, from Pultowa as a student at the Normal. In an interview with the *Local News* she would review the educational situation in her homeland. Professor Cochran gained renown for his development of a new process to estimate the fat in milk. He also served as Inspector of Foods for the State Board of Agriculture, not inconsistent nor prejudicial to his faculty status. In January the faculty discussed the advisability of "having typewriting introduced in the school, for the advantage of some who seem unfit for the work of the regular courses."

Paternalism continued with joint faculty effort being asked to check on church attendance, discourage card playing and novel reading. The baseball team was evidently playing games away from school since the faculty went on record recommending that a teacher always accompany them – the forerunner of the coach. The Moore Literary Gazette now carried eighty-seven advertisements in its annual journal. With over 500 students enrolled the merchants realized the advantage of reaching not only them but their parents as well as the alumni who would return to the reunions.

1889 BASEBALL TEAM
No. 8, Andrew Thomas Smith, Future Principal

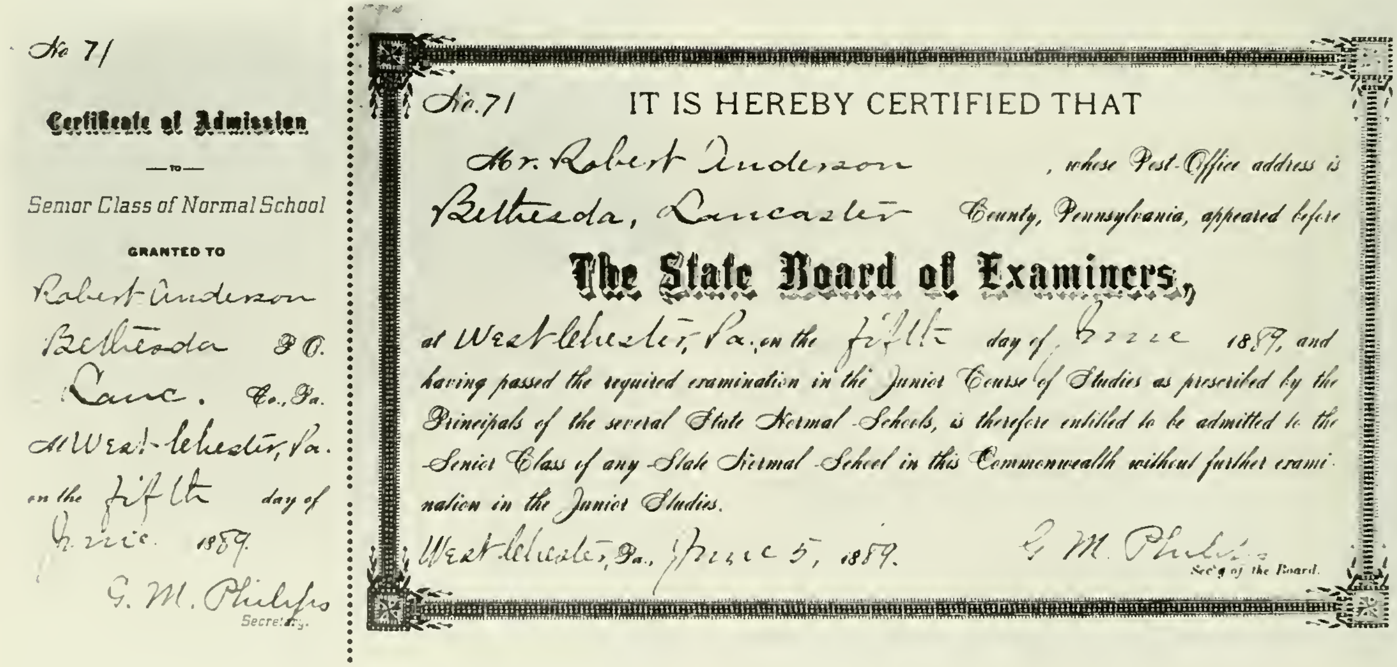
The Aryans at their reunion gave a cherry wood cabinet in which to frame their charter and on either side two bronze statues stood on shelves. The one represented an Aryan and the other a Varangian Northman in war attire. Of these items the only survivor as of 1969 was the Northman. One night in the view of students a young man tucked the 1890 statue under his arm and laughingly walked out the front door. Notwithstanding an offer of $100 reward by the author and "no questions asked", as of this moment the last Aryan major memento has vanished. "Sic Transit Gloria Varangiani."

As the Commencement approached the faculty received the welcome news that the Principal would employ someone to record final grades in the record books. The State Board of Examiners came and tested the Junior and Senior classes. Upon successful completion of the examinations a Junior was given a "certificate of admission to the Senior class" of any State Normal School. A receipt stub of the certificate given to the student was retained in the office record book. The one granted to Robert Anderson June 5, 1889 is illustrated.

Class day exercises were marked with Edwin L. McKinstry reading a humorous parody on Hiawatha using all his classmates as characters. The class departed from the Normal inspired by their gramatically questionable class motto of "Still Must I On." (Do you want good grammar or good taste?)

George Morris Philips had been searching for a Director for the new gymnasium. On April 28, 1890 the end of the search was noted by a card announcing the employment of Dr. Clyde E. Ehinger and his wife as Directors. On August 1st a second announcement was issued on a white card with blue printing and a red design.

> STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
> West Chester, Pa., Aug. 1, 1890.
>
> Work on our new Gymnasium is now proceeding rapidly and it will be finished and ready for use at the beginning of the Fall Session (Sept. 1,) or very soon thereafter. The building is of green stone (Serpentine) 104 by 64 feet, with an administration annex in front 36 by 29 feet. It is two stories high, the lower one being 12 feet high and containing a swimming pool 40 by 20 feet, shower baths, toilet room, hot room, locker room, three bowling alleys and a ball cage. The main gymnasium room is on the second floor and is 100 by 60 feet in the clear, without pillar or post; it is 22 feet to the square and the ceiling rises to a height of 50 feet from the floor. It is amply lighted by windows and skylights, and a gallery 12 feet from the floor furnishes a running track of twenty laps to



No 71

Certificate of Admission

—to—

Senior Class of Normal School

GRANTED TO

Robert Anderson
Bethesda P.O.
Lanc. Co., Pa.
At West Chester, Pa.
on the fifth day of
June 1889.
G. M. Philips
Secretary.

No. 71 IT IS HEREBY CERTIFIED THAT

Mr. Robert Anderson, whose Post-Office address is Bethesda, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, appeared before

The State Board of Examiners,

at West Chester, Pa., on the fifth day of June 1889, and having passed the required examination in the Junior Course of Studies as prescribed by the Principals of the several State Normal Schools, is therefore entitled to be admitted to the Senior Class of any State Normal School in this Commonwealth without further examination in the Junior Studies.

West Chester, Pa., June 5, 1889.
G. M. Philips
Sec'y of the Board.

ROBERT ANDERSON'S 1890 CERTIFICATE OF ADMISSION TO THE SENIOR CLASS OF ANY NORMAL SCHOOL

> the mile. The administration annex contains a reception room, an office and an examination room, as well as the stairways. The gymnasium will be fully and completely equipped by the Narragansett Machine Company of Providence, R. I., with their best apparatus at a cost of about $3,000.
>
> This is the second largest gymnasium in the United States, that of Harvard University alone being larger; and it is believed to be upon the whole the best and most complete gymnasium erected so far by any college or school in this country. Dr. C. E. Ehinger, formerly of Quincy, Ill., recently a Professor in the Chicago Medical College, and lately associated with Dr. Anderson at the Brooklyn School of Physical Culture and at Chautauqua, has been appointed Director of the Gymnasium and will take charge of the work here on Sept. 1. Mrs. Ehinger, who is also thoroughly trained for the work, will assist her husband, having special charge of the young ladies.
>
> All students will be carefully measured and examined according to the Sargent system, and the proper exercises prescribed for them. All students will take light gymnastics regularly, and opportunity will be given to all to take heavy gymnastics and to use the developing apparatus under the direction of the directors.
>
> All of the advantages and privileges of the gymnasium will be afforded to all students of the school, including the Model School, without any extra cost. Those not connected with the school can join the gymnasium classes and have its advantages and privileges by the payment of a small annual fee.
>
> G. M. Philips, Principal

MRS. ELLA EHINGER

1890 - 1891

The students and patrons received a different card carrying essentially the same message with the inclusion of some specific information about gym costumes and swimming suits.

> While it is not absolutely necessary to have special gymnasium suits, it is advised that those of the young ladies who desire to have such suits, should make them of dark, navy blue flannel, of five or six oz. weight, which costs from fifty to sixty cents per yard. The waists should be made after Butterick's pattern, No. 2608, with a moderately full skirt reaching to the shoe tops, or about six inches from the floor. It has been suggested that this will be found to be a suitable school dress by simply wearing over the flannel skirt an ordinary skirt which can be quickly taken off or put on in the gymnasium dressing room. Gymnasium shoes or slippers with rubber soles will also be needed. These are inexpensive and arrangements will be made by which they can be procured in West Chester at reduced prices.
>
> At present no suggestions with respect to gymnasium suits for the young men are made except the required slippers or shoes, as their ordinary clothing will probably not interfere with the required work of the gymnasium.
>
> The swimming pool will be used at different times by the two sexes. Young ladies using the pool will need bathing suits, probably such as are worn at the sea shore will be found as good as any. Young men will need bathing suits or swimming tights.

DR. CLYDE E. EHINGER

In the town Chas. H. Burns, provisioner, grandiosely advertised "oysters by the hundred, thousand, or million; by the sack, barrel, or wagonload. Thousands opened daily. Call and witness it!"

The major topic of conversation was naturally the new gymnasium. That the faculty supported the program is attested by their endorsement of a required one hour out of doors or gymnasium exercises for students who were not scheduled for the new facility on any day. The plans obviously called for separation of the sexes in all facets of the program. How this was effected will shortly be divulged.

The Moore Literary Gazette covered the building, the directors and the program quite well:

> First in importance is the gymnasium proper which occupies the whole second floor of the main building. This room is one hundred feet long and sixty feet wide, the highest part of its ceiling being more than fifty feet above the dloor. Twelve feet above the floor circles the gallery containing the running track, with its turns properly inclined and the track itself covered with felt and painted canvass. Seventeen laps to the mile, the largest indoor track yet constructed in America. The lighting of this room deserves special mention; there is nothing like it elsewhere. The great windows on all sides of the building, and the four large sky-lights in the roof show that the Building Committee heeded Dr. Sargent's advice in that direction. While at night the electric light lights up every part of the building almost as brightly. In front of the main building is an annex containing the main entrance and the staircases leading both up and down. On one side of the entrance are a neatly furnished reception room and an office for the Director; on the other side is the examination room. In the basement of

> the annex is a handsomely appointed toilet room with marble trimmings and the best of fixtures. Opposite to it is the shower room, with its half-dozen shower baths, hot or cold at pleasure and varying in form and effect. This room is the especial delight of the boys. Communicating with the shower room by way of a hot room is the great swimming-pool, forty by twenty feet, and holding more than twenty thousand gallons of water. It is deep enough everywhere for swimming, yet not deep enough to drown one. The water is well warmed and frequently changed. Beyond the pool is the locker-room, with one hundred and thirty lockers, each five feet high, fitted with keyless locks, open brass doors, and galvanized wire netting tops and bottoms. Coils of steam-pipes run underneath every locker to dry off the clothing. Next comes the alley-room with its three bowling-alleys fitted up in the best manner and of course never idle. And just beyond is the ball cage, sixty feet long, thoroughly lighted and so surrounded by wire netting that nothing can be injured as the base ball players practice pitching, catching, and even batting. The apparatus was put in by the Narragansett Machine Company, of Providence, R. I., now the leading manufacturers of gymnasium apparatus in this country. Every useful variety of apparatus is found, all of the best quality, and in large quantity. There are forty-two pairs of chest-weights, one hundred pairs of dumb bell, one hundred pairs of Indian clubs, two sets of travelling rings with eight rings in each set, four sets of parallel bars, two vaulting horses and a buck, four rowing machines, together with breast-bars, travelling parallels, vaulting bars, capstan, wrist and finger machines, striking-bags, climbing ropes and poles, etc. The total cost of the apparatus has been more than $3,000, while the gymnasium itself and its equipment have cost over $30,000.
>
> All students are given a thorough physical examination by Dr. and Mrs. Ehinger. This includes the measurement of every part of the body, the testing of the lungs, heart, eyes, etc. More than sixty different examinations and records are made for each person. The rules of the American Association for Physical Culture are followed in these examinations and the record of their results.
>
> On Mondays, Wednesdays and alternate Fridays, 8 a.m. until 3:15 p.m., the young men go to the gymnasium in classes, each lasting three-quarters of an hour, and are systematically drilled by Dr. Ehinger, all of the young men being expected to do this work. At 3:15 the ladies from West Chester, to the number of forty or more, have their class work under Mrs. Ehinger, while from four until six the young ladies of the school and the town ladies all have the "run" of the gymnasium, swimming, bowling, or exercising at pleasure, but under Mrs. Ehinger's direction always. On Tuesdays, Thursdays, and the other Fridays, the young ladies have their class-work from eight until a quarter past three, while from four until six the whole building is given up to the boys, Dr. Ehinger being always there with the young men. On Saturdays it is also open for voluntary work, while in the evenings a large class of young men from town take advantage of the unusual advantages here offered them. This program is found to work admirably. The gymnasium is in constant use, day and night, and every student has an opportunity to use it every day. It need scarcely be said that the gymnasium is exceedingly popular with the students. And the excellent effects are shown in the fact that there have been fewer sick than ever before, while Steward Johnson reports that the consumption of provisions has increased alarmingly.
>
> Nothing connected with the gymnasium is a greater success than its directors, Dr. and Mrs. Ehinger. The Doctor, by his fine physique, his medical training and practice, and by his special training for this work, is exactly suited to it. He is an excellent gymnast and a natural leader. Mrs. Ehinger, like her husband, is thoroughly fitted by nature and experience for her work with the girls.

GYMNASIUM 1880

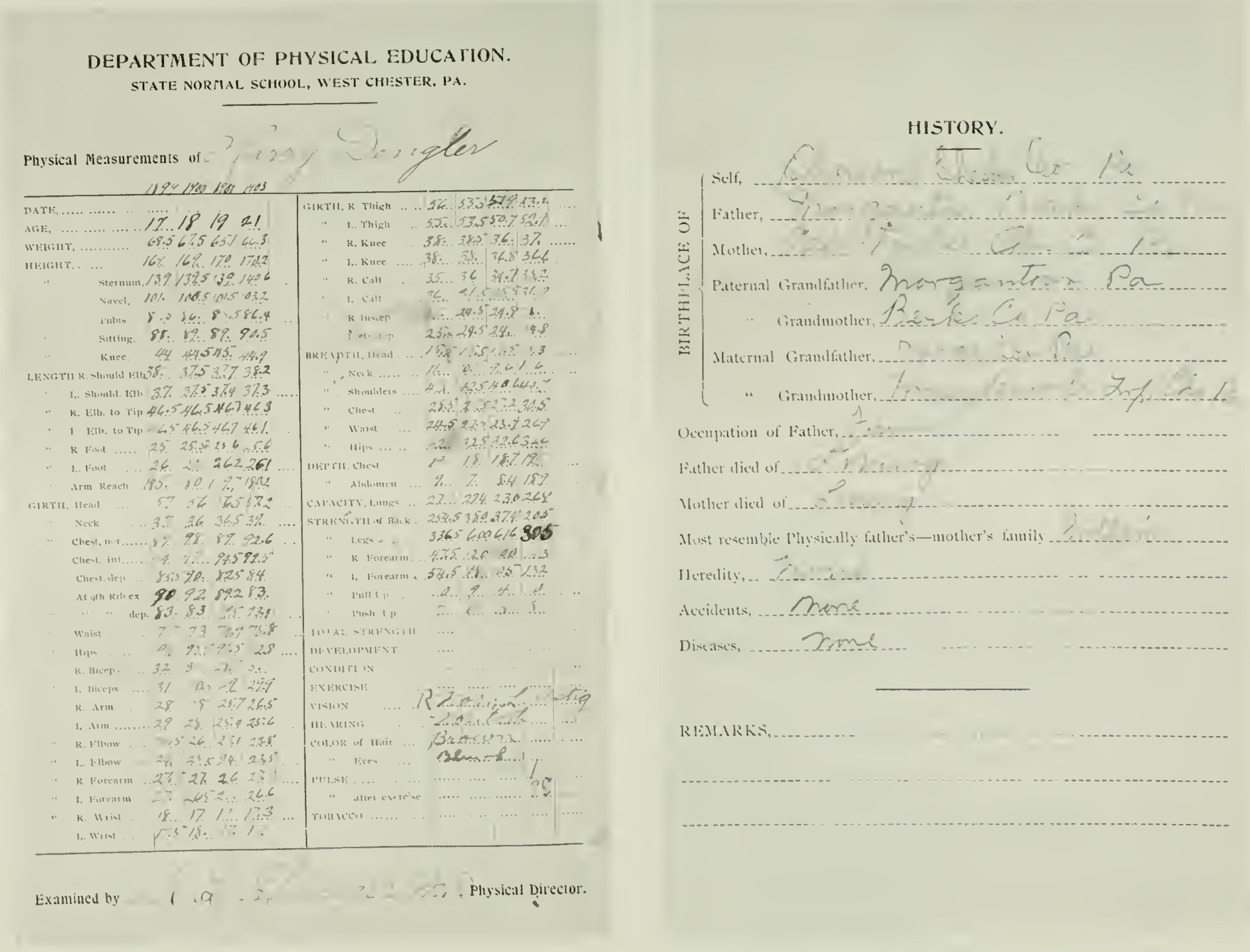
Outsiders were charged twelve dollars per year to use the gym. The first year saw eighty patrons enrolled, some coming from a distance by horse and carriage. The measurements referred to were anthropometric ones, very much in vogue in that period of physical culture. George Morris Philips volunteered to be measured first. In the month of October alone Dr. Ehinger completed the measurements of forty-four students based upon the standard medical record-anthropometric chart.

In addition he sought family health background through fourteen questions. It was common practice in theose days for the Director of Physical Training to follow up the total examination with a prescription of exercises tailored to each individual.

The students in their enthusiastic response adopted as a motto for their new facility and its program: "Run! Jump! Swim! West Chester Gym!" Next to the Principal, Dr. Ehinger had the most difficult combination of positions at the Normal. He was Director of the gymnasium, activity teacher of all classes, advisor in all athletic matters, and Normal School physician. For these duties in which he was assisted by his wife he received living quarters and $1800. Both he and his wife would continually contribute articles on health and exercise to the Normal periodicals as well as professional journals of the day.

In December the Board announced plans to build a classroom building to be called Recitation Hall, as well as new quarters for the Principal. This year saw the removal of all coal lamps from the school. A complete conversion had been made to gas.

The Principal's position in the young Normal School was one requiring the particular help of a confidential secretary, monitor and general factotum. In most of the schools a newly graduated senior with good handwriting, some degree of intelligence and a willingness to serve all the duties of a typical "batman" or "flunkey" might be offered the position as



DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL, WEST CHESTER, PA.

Physical Measurements of [illegible]

	1899	1900	1901	1903
DATE,				
AGE,	17	18	19	21
WEIGHT,	68.5	67.5	65.1	66.3
HEIGHT,	168	169	170	170.2
" Sternum,	139	139.5	139	140.6
" Navel,	101	100.5	101.5	103.2
" Pubis	[illegible]	86	[illegible]	86.4
" Sitting.	88	[illegible]	89	90.5
" Knee.	44	44.5	45	44.9
LENGTH R. Should. Elb.	38	37.5	37.7	38.2
" L. Should. Elb.	37	37.5	37.4	37.3
" R. Elb. to Tip	46.5	46.5	46.7	46.3
" L. Elb. to Tip	[illegible]	46.5	46.7	46.1
" R. Foot	25	25.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
" L. Foot	26	[illegible]	26.2	26.1
" Arm Reach	185	[illegible]	[illegible]	180.2
GIRTH, Head	57	56	[illegible]	57.2
" Neck	[illegible]	36	36.5	39
" Chest, nor	87	88	87	92.6
" Chest, inf	[illegible]	[illegible]	94.5	92.5
" Chest, dep	85.5	90	82.5	84
" At 9th Rib ex	90	92	89.2	83
" " " dep.	83	83	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Waist	[illegible]	73	[illegible]	75.8
" Hips	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" R. Biceps	32	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" L. Biceps	31	[illegible]	[illegible]	29.9
" R. Arm	28	[illegible]	25.7	26.5
" L. Arm	29	28	25.4	25.6
" R. Elbow	[illegible]	26	[illegible]	23.8
" L. Elbow	[illegible]	[illegible]	24	23.5
" R. Forearm	27	27	26	[illegible]
" L. Forearm	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	26.6
" R. Wrist	18	17	[illegible]	17.3
" L. Wrist	[illegible]	18	[illegible]	[illegible]

	1899	1900	1901	1903
GIRTH, R. Thigh	56	53.5	[illegible]	[illegible]
" L. Thigh	55	53.5	50.7	52.1
" R. Knee	38	38.5	36	37
" L. Knee	38	38	36.8	36.6
" R. Calf	35	36	34.7	35.2
" L. Calf	36	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" R. Instep	[illegible]	24.5	24.8	[illegible]
" L. Instep	25	24.5	24	[illegible]
BREADTH, Head	15.8	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Neck	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" Shoulders	[illegible]	42.5	40	[illegible]
" Chest	28.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	30.5
" Waist	24.5	22.7	23.7	26.7
" Hips	[illegible]	32.5	32.6	34.6
DEPTH, Chest	[illegible]	18	18.7	19
" Abdomen	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	18.7
CAPACITY, Lungs	[illegible]	274	230	268
STRENGTH of Back	253.5	380	374	205
" Legs	336.5	600	616	305
" R. Forearm	47.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
" L. Forearm	54.5	[illegible]	[illegible]	132
" Pull Up	[illegible]	9	4	[illegible]
" Push Up	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTAL STRENGTH				
DEVELOPMENT				
CONDITION				
EXERCISE				
VISION	R [illegible]			
HEARING	[illegible]			
COLOR of Hair	Brown			
" Eyes	[illegible]			
PULSE				
" after exercise				
TOBACCO				

Examined by [illegible], Physical Director.

HISTORY.

BIRTHPLACE OF

Self, [illegible]

Father, [illegible]

Mother, [illegible]

Paternal Grandfather, Morgantown Pa

" Grandmother, Berks Co Pa

Maternal Grandfather, [illegible]

" Grandmother, [illegible]

Occupation of Father, [illegible]

Father died of [illegible]

Mother died of [illegible]

Most resemble Physically father's—mother's family [illegible]

Heredity, [illegible]

Accidents, None

Diseases, None

REMARKS,

STUDENT ANTHROPOMETRIC RECORD

secretary. Frederick M. Clough was offered such a post under Dr. Philips and began his onerous duties.

From the students' viewpoint he was considered a spy, a toady, and a lackey. The fact that he had been one of them a few months before colored their judgment, and his position straddling fence between the faculty and students was an uncomfortable one.

RECEPTION ROOM OUTSIDE DR. PHILIPS' OFFICE

Samuel K. Brecht, class of '91, on November 6, 1890, wrote a letter to his brother, George K. Brecht, class of '89, which among other revelations indicates the animosity between the students and the Principal's secretary –

> State Normal School
> First District
> Pennsylvania West Chester, Pa. 11-6-1890
>
> My Dear Bro. I almost began to think you had forgotten to write me. I should have liked to attend Norristown Institute but as this was impossible, I did the next best thing, attended Chester County Institute, but you know that the standard of Mont. Institute is above that of Chester Co. Friday afternoon was given us to attend. They had pity on us and gave us half holiday although I attended several times during the other days. The evening lectures generally are well enjoyed. Conwell spoke on the Jolly Earthquake which I think was the poorest lecture I ever heard him deliver. The Ideal Banjo Club of Boston entertained the audience on Friday Evening. I had a jolly time that week. Instead of coming directly back to the Normal we use to see that some of the timid school ma'ams did not have to hunt their boarding palaces themselves. On Friday I did not get in till after I o'clock! The fun of it is we got in without being caught. Nearly all the Senior boys did duty that week. I have been up town twice, besides Institute week, during the night, but am going to stop it now. The first time we went up to see Delamater some of the boys asked Dr. (Philips) to go, but he refused them permission. So nearly all the Seniors and Juniors leagued together, in all about 20 and went up without permission. But we were disappointed since Delamater did not appear. Still we had the fun of going up without being caught. On election night we went to bed till midnight, then arose and slipped uptown to hear the reports of elections returning again at 3 o'clock again without being caught. At annual election held at the school on Monday before election Delamater poled 228, Pattison 115 votes, while Gill received 31. So you see the Normal is loyal to the Grand Old Party.
>
> We started to observe in the Model School last week. I must teach this week. I do not fancy the work much. We have already read over 29 chaps. of Caesar and are reviewing them. Our criticism of Fitch is to be handed in next Saturday. I am not half done yet. Tomorrow morning we will have an examination in Geometry in Book II.
>
> Last evening I was elected president of the Society (Moore) by a vote of 96 to 6 against Mr. Clough. It was a put-up job. Mr. Clough was nominated and nearly everybody was instructed to vote against him to show him how unpopular he is. The boys are boiling hot over him, he has had a lot of boys put on campus and class roomed (restricted). Dr. Philips was away the greater part of last week and did not return till last evening. Clough said he had 40 names to hand him. Things are reaching a crisis. When he goes through the halls, the boys hiss him. The Aryans say they are going to propose his name as a honorary member of their Society and then vote it down. A change must soon be had. Everybody is waiting to see whether Dr. Philips will stand by him. All kinds of schemes are proposed to dispose of him. One is hang him in effigy. "Something will have to be done quick." Clough even goes so far as to leave school during Dr. Philip's absence, but this is enough for once. A change may be made.
>
> How about seats for the anniversary (Moore).
>
> Your affectionate Bro.
> S. K. Brecht

Thus without title or recognition did Frederick Clough attempt to function as an administrative assistant to the Principal, to keep the ship afloat during his required absences. Despised by the students, both exploited and ignored by the faculty, he was a stop gap to the inadequacies of both staff and finances of the Normal. Fred finally escaped to enter the ministry. Ave Atque Vale Clough!

William Blaikie who was one of the main speakers inspiring the construction of the gym returned to the school in October. His topic was "How to Develop Our Bodies." On Sunday following his lecture, Blaikie helped "Social Purity" along by speaking to the boys and men on "The Secret Sins of Young Men" and gave pointed, helpful advice to all present.

The Music Department in 1891 had ninety-eight pupils enrolled requiring the purchase of an additional piano which had to be placed in the Gym reception room for want of practice space. Monthly recitals were held and the study of Musical Literature was introduced. The Model school pupils were being taught singing by the Mason National system.

The plans for the New Recitation Hall were now fully developed. It would be located West of the present main building thus forming a quadrangle with the Gym on the North and the first building on the East and West. Thus was created the term "Quad," which would be the scene, in turn, of social diversions, parking of carriages and autos, and furnishing the title of the college newspaper in the 'thirties.

The building 185 feet by 70 feet would have a basement and two floors. In the basement were three recitation rooms, two large shops for manual-training and a suite of rooms and laboratories for the scientific program. The first floor had twelve classrooms and large drawing rooms and a study hall 50 by 61 feet to accommodate over 250 day scholars. The exterior would be of Serpentine. The architect again was Williamson and the total building cost was $63,127.23 with Davis Pennock having the principal contract.

PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE, 1891

The plans for the Principal's house at the corner of High and Normal Avenue was nearing completion. Williamson continued the basic Serpentine construction plans with G. T. Guthrie handling the contract. By 1894 the total cost came to $12,333.65. The building of Serpentine would fit in nicely with the campus architecture and will stand until its demolition 33 years later for the memorial building in honor of Dr. Philips.

The Normal nine won nine of its thirteen games. Perhaps the reason for this successful record was the unique emblems they wore which were made by Mrs. Ehinger. The blue badge had embroidered in pale yellow and red "W.C.S.N.S." and in smaller letters "B.B.C." Below was seen a natural spray of white clover blossoms with an emblematic four-leaf clover among the leaves!

By the end of the year some statistics were available. The average Normal boy was 18½ years of age, was 5.5+ feet in height and 123.3 pounds in weight. His female counterpart was 18-2/3 years of age, weight 116+ pounds, and 5.2 ft. in height. The old anthropometric record books make interesting data available for comparison with today's students.

A gentle student revolt occurred when the Juniors sought faculty approval to organize themselves in the same manner as the Seniors. The faculty felt that such "organization would not be beneficial at the present." Then followed considerations of meeting the "evil" of disorder at the Saturday night literary meetings, and the submission of "bogus" excuses from class.

The Seniors had the audacity to request a social in which they could conduct a "Cremation of their Rhetoric notes." This was fully commented on and condemned; however, in order to calm the situation, suggestions of a substitute in the form of a straw ride, taffy pull or trip to Washington were discussed. The Seniors chose the straw ride, so under faculty supervision old fashioned hay wagons without springs arrived at the Normal to take them to Downingtown with a short stop for ice cream and cake. Sensitivity to the student interests was sprouting.

In February the Principals of all the Normals met in Harrisburg and adopted a one year post graduate course as follows:

I. Mathematics. 1. Solid Geometry; 2. Plane Trigonometry and Surveying.

II. Latin. 1. Three Books of Caesar; 2. Three books of Virgil.

III. Pedagogy. 1. Advanced Psychology; 2. Moral Philosophy; 3. Logic; 4. Practice in Teaching; 5. A careful reading of "Quick's Educational Reformers," "Fitch's Lectures on Teaching," and "Payne's Contributions to the Science of Education," with written notes and criticisms.

IV. Natural Science. 1. Chemistry; 2. Zoology; 3. astronomy.

V. History and Literature. 1. General History; 2. History of English and American Literature, with a careful study of four classics, with written notes and criticisms, and a course of general reading.

"IN FRONT OF OLD MAIN"

This was engendered by a demand from teachers who were interested in high school positions as well as the shortage of qualified personnel to staff these new schools which were expanding in number.

The student bandsmen now were pressed to find a place to practice so as not to interfere with studying. The players of the bass horns were especially ostracized, being deported to the "catacombs" of old Main. The young Music Department thus was exiled to the basement for the purposes of practicing upon their instruments. They would not be liberated from their musical "Siberia" until almost seventy years later – in Swope Hall.

The tracks of the West Chester Railway were laid down High Street past the Normal providing students with public transportation to the front door. The West Chester Electric company not to be outdone provided arc street lights down to the Normal; the great white way was developing.

Harry S. Johnson, the genial steward at the Normal, took the occasion to advertise the sale of banjo strings at one dollar per dozen as well as options on a banjo and mandolin. Hop Lee, the Chinese laundryman, also joined the advertisers in the Moore Literary Gazette.

As graduation approached the size of the class buried another tradition – that of having the Seniors sit on the stage. Their places on the platform were now occupied by the Board of Trustees and the faculty. The program included twenty eight essays and nine orations. The motto "Row, not Drift" appeared in the chorus of the class ode.

A new face appears on the faculty in the person of

Professor Wallace P. Dick as head of the language department. A fine teacher and devoted to his profession he will serve 34 years in a number of capacities at the Normal.

George Morris Philips' ability as a public relations expert is best illustrated with the program he planned for October 2nd.

1891 - 1892

With the cooperation of the Pennsylvania Railroad a special ticket was issued to visit West Chester and the Normal School via the Broad Street-Media route and return via Frazer and the Main Line to Philadelphia. The unique features were the use of a special Shaw locomotive to pull the train, a ride on the newly opened Electric Railway to the Normal, dinner at the school, and a lecture with lantern slides and poetry on the new locomotive. Here was positive public relations at its best. The news media gave it full coverage and the Pennsylvania Railroad printed a special ticket with a picture of the "Shaw" plus the Normal invitation. West Chester Normal was on the move! The *Local News* that covered the affair also noted that the hot weather of the previous week had drawn 53,115 people into the public bath houses of Philadelphia!

The competition between the Literary Society journals had now reached the point where the annual published by each group did not provide sufficient opportunities for reporting society and school articles. The possibility of a joint monthly publication was discussed in October, and in November it was decided to suspend both journals and publish the first issue of the new as yet unnamed media. The joint committee selected F. H. Green, editor; Mark Sullivan as his main assistant; Lydia A. Martin as Alumni editor; with Anne Goshen, J. C. Hockenberry and Cora L. Battin as Editorial staff.

LYDIA MARTIN
First Alumni Editor of "Amulet"

In February 1892, Volume 1, Number 1 of the new joint-effort appeared under the name of "The Amulet." This title was taken from the printed name on the clock which hung above the fireplace in the Normal office. The editors discovered a couplet by Ralph Waldo Emerson, "Give me an amulet that keeps intelligence with you," and used this on the title page of each issue. The subscription price for ten issues was one dollar, and single numbers cost fifteen cents. This journal would be the major single news media of the Normal School for over 28 years.

In December, the managers of the Columbia Exposition which was to be held in Chicago in 1893 invited the Normal to prepare an exhibit of work done. This was agreed to and plans were made for the display.

The financial support needed by the Normal nine exceeded that available so in March the club members presented a Minstrel Show. Normal athletes of the day who participated included Warren Way and D. B. Longaker, end men, and Fred Brady as interlocutor. The four-part program was enthusiastically received as well as being financially successful.

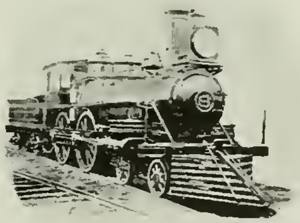
The Juniors set a precedent by requesting permission to organize as a class and getting faculty assent to their wishes. This now would build up the identity and spirit of the underclassmen, providing a basis for continuous rivalry with the Seniors in the years ahead.

As association for the promotion of football was formed on December 17th under the leadership of Dr. Ehinger. He limited the membership to thirty-five men and gave instruction three times a week with the hopes of arousing interest in fielding a team. "LaCrosse" almost became a sport here when the Philadelphia YMCA challenged the Normal to a game. Regrets were sent.

On March 25, 1892 the grounds were staked off for the new Recitation Hall and three days later Farrell Brothers began excavating with horse drawn scoops. Arbor Day exercises on May 6 provided the first evidence via the printed program of a true "May Day" program. The class of '92 planted a Norway Maple in advance of a thunderstorm. Moving into the Gymnasium the program continued with the raising of a Maypole and the crowning of the May Queen, Carrie M. Wollaston.

RECITATION HALL — 1892

Since the first graduation each class had chosen its own colors, flower, motto and yell. The Normal as an entity enjoyed no specific identification in any of these aspects. Principal Philips appointed a committee from the faculty consisting of Francis H. Green, Miss Elvira Speakman and Miss Mary A. Cummings to meet with representatives of both Literary Societies. Their mission was to choose school colors, a flower and a yell. On May 25th the committee reported its recommendation to the whole faculty. They chose as their colors gold and purple, the flower, the pansy (shades of todays connotations!) and the school yell:



GOOD ON SPECIAL TRAIN

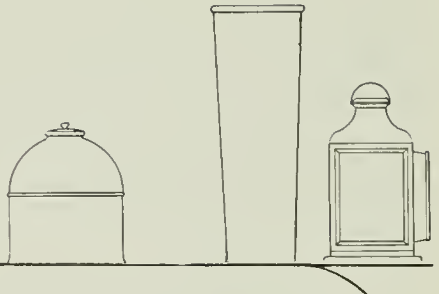
FROM

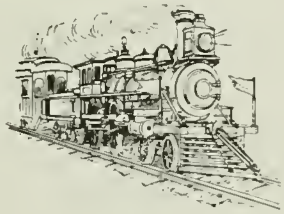
PHILADELPHIA TO WEST CHESTER

October 2d, 1891.

LEAVING PHILADELPHIA 5.15 P. M.
LEAVING WEST CHESTER 9.50 P. M.

Please present the enclosed card, at Broad Street Station, to a messenger, who will show you to the train. Also, on the train, on the electric railway, and at the Normal School. Good going and returning.





Philadelphia, Sept. 25th, 1891.

Through the courtesy of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the undersigned is pleased to extend to you an invitation to visit West Chester, Pa., by a special train, pulled by the Shaw Locomotive, "Henry F. Shaw," to witness the formal opening of the West Chester Electric Railway, and also to attend a lecture by the undersigned at the Normal School, Friday evening, October 2d, 1891, at 7.45 o'clock, entitled "Adaptation of the Locomotive to Safe High-Speed, Travel," and "Echoes from the Locomotive Cab, the Round-House, and the Rail," with magic lantern illustrations by Professor Henry S. Fortiner.

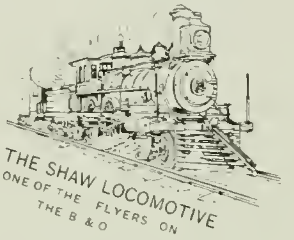
The special will run to West Chester from Broad Street Station over the Media Route, and return via Frazer and the Main Line to Philadelphia.

WILLIAM E. LOCKWOOD.

R. S. V. P.

Please present the enclosed card at Broad Street Station to a messenger, who will show you to the train, on the train, on the Electric Railway, and at the Normal School. Good going and returning.

"For the Spirit of the Living Creature was in the wheels." Ezekiel 1st Chap. 20th & 21st Verses



Leaves Philadelphia 6 30 P M Arriving 9 25 A M

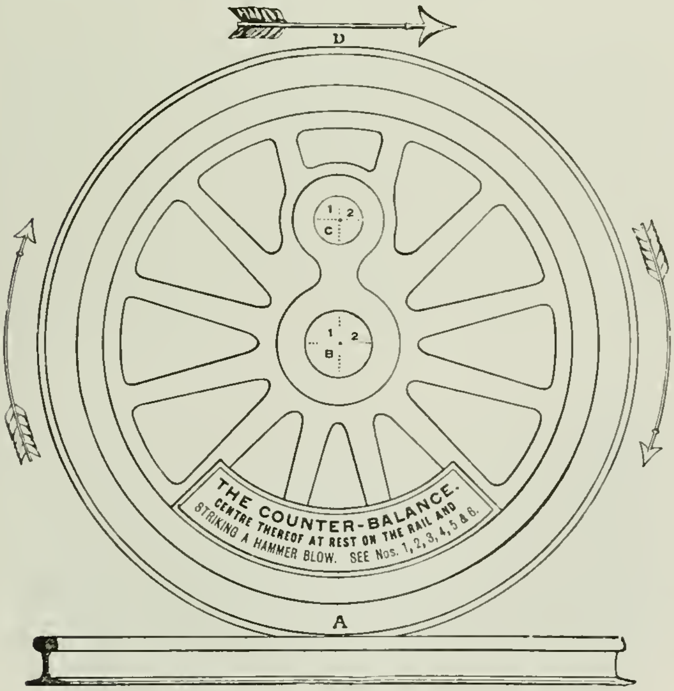
Single Slide Valve, Duplex Acting, Steam Counter-Balanced, Double Cylindered Locomotive.

No "Nosing Around," "No Wee-Wahing," "No Hammer Blows," "No Lurching," "No Galloping," "No Rotating and Hammering Metal Counter-Balance," all "Pulls" and "Pushes" in a downward direction, and none lifting or gyrating. All backward and forward jerks removed. All motion in the direction of the line of translation. Perfect elastic steam balance in all directions and at all speeds.

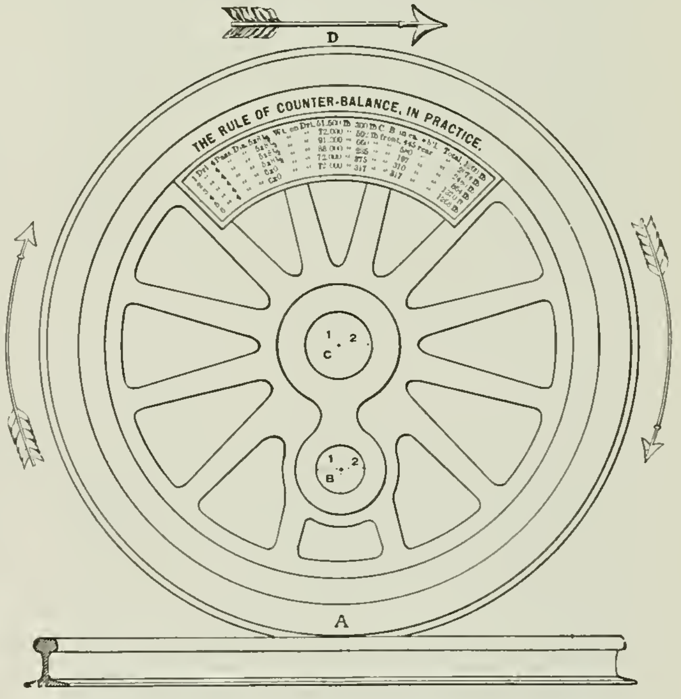
Photograph of this Locomotive, 6 by 4 feet, at John Wanamaker's, Juniper Street entrance, small photographs with explanatory circular, for sale at Photographic Counter.

From Philadelphia Record, Saturday, July 21, 1889. Double Sheet.

Circulation on this day 115,134


D
1
2
C
1
2
B
THE COUNTER-BALANCE.
CENTRE THEREOF AT REST ON THE RAIL AND
STRIKING A HAMMER BLOW. SEE Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 & 6.
A

The Counter Balance of a Locomotive's Driving Wheel in contact with the rail, and striking the so-called "Hammer Blow."



The position of the Counter Balance of a Locomotive's Driving Wheel when producing Centrifugal Lift combined with Tangential Throw.

"Hoo! Rah! Rah!, Hoo! Ray! Ray!, Rah! Rah! Rah!, Rah! He!, S. N. S.!, W. C.!"

The committee stated that their selection of the colors was based upon the present colors of the two literary societies. Both had the common color of gold. The Moore's red when mixed with the Aryan blue resulted in purple, thus this was a true mixing of the "blood" of both societies.

Mary A. Cummings inspired by her participation on the school color selection committee wrote the Normal Color Song for the school paper. Its first verse explained in rhyme the choice of the purple:

> "Oh purple and gold, regal purple and gold!
> Let every truth lover your beauties uphold;
> The Red of the Moore and the Aryan blue
> In purple commingled for all Normals true."

A month later the amulet would publish her second poem titled "Purple and Gold" – a particular tribute to the pansy since it combined the new school colors. Thus the college colors of today–Purple and Gold–were adopted officially on May 25, 1892, by unanimous faculty action. As to the "yell" and the pansy, these passed into oblivion along the way. Many times throughout the coming years attempts will be made to adopt an official yell or fight song; more about that later.

The modern reader can get the feel of being a student at the Normal by reading letters and comments written by students who were part of the Normal family. Clara Virginia Cook attended the Aryan reunion in May 1892. Let her actual letter speak:

> "An Account of Aryan Reunion"
>
> May 30, 1892
>
> "Saturday, May 21, 1892, marked the twelfth annual reunion of the Aryan Society of West Chester State Normal School, and the day will long be remembered with pleasure, by those who assembled to renew old associations, and meet former classmates and friends, and also by those who participated, in the joyful event for the first time. It will be a pleasant picture to look back upon, in after life, when school days are over, and all the pleasant events associated with them are things of the past.
>
> Although the weather was threatening, the visitors and former students began to flock to the school from early morning until evening, when the chapel was filled to overflowing, and a myriad of happy smiling faces waited eagerly for the beginning of the evening's exercises.
>
> The brilliant lights, brightly clad figures, and smiling faces, together with the perfume of flowers and strains of sweet music, formed a very pleasant impression on the minds of all, and seemed to put everyone in the very best of humor.
>
> The evening's exercises were opened by an address of welcome by the president, Mr. Henry Borneman, who spoke of the use and joy of reunion time, and extended a hearty welcome to all present, after which he introduced the poet James Whitcomb Riley, who was received with great applause.
>
> Mr. Riley rendered a selection entitled "Thought For the Discouraged Farmer" following it with the story of a bachelor, who tells in quaint verse why he has remained in "single blessedness."
>
> Miss Park, one of the finest lady cornetists in America, made her appearance attired in a costume of pale yellow, and rendered a cornet solo, which was highly applauded after which the poet recited several selections, and being encored he gave, by request, "On the Banks of Deer Creek," it being a touching remembrance of boyhood days spent in wandering about the old home. Miss Park then gave, "Souvenir de la Swiss," after which the poet delighted the audience with another selection, and Miss Park again played a beautiful solo, and, on being encored, rendered, "Old Folks at Home" in a most beautiful manner. The poet again made his appearance and recited "Prior to Miss Belle's Appearance," and in answer to the storm of applause which followed, gave "Little Orphan Annie" which concluded the exercises for the evening.
>
> Everyone now prepared to enjoy the remainder of the evening in a social way, and soon little groups were formed in various parts of the building, speaking to friends, and exchanging pleasantries with each other, or promenading by two and three through the hall.
>
> The Bell summoning all students to their rooms came all too soon, and the halls which were the scene of such life and confusion were soon quiet and entirely deserted.
>
> The long looked for day was past, and all felt that it had been one of profit and enjoyment, and look forward to reunion days of the future with greater interest and pleasure than ever."
>
> Clara V. Cook

On June 5 the new flag and flag pole received the attention of the Normal family as well as the townspeople. A formal program was held with patriotic speeches and music to launch the display of the twelve and one-half by twenty-four foot standard and the six by ten foot storm flag. The total cost of this new addition was $324.50.

The Chautauqua movement had now spread to Pennsylvania. Dr. Philips was invited to head up the department of Pedagogy at Mt. Gretna the coming summer.

Mrs. C. E. Ehinger assisted the cause of "Social Purity" with an article in the June 1892 Amulet. The battle against sin was a never ending one. Dr. Ehinger brought prestige to the Normal by being elected Treasurer of the National Association for Physical Education. He was the first faculty member to be so honored on a national level, serving in this office for three years.

The Senior class were wearing their class rings of gold featuring a tablet in the shape of a pointed ellipse upon which the year was engraved. This class had the unique privilege of participating in the corner stone-laying ceremony for the new Recitation Hall. Each class member in turn placed an "1892" penny in the metal box, already holding memorabilia of that occasion. One of the graduates wrote the class ode – which will be part of his extensive contribution to the literature of America as a well-known future writer–Mark Forrest Sullivan. The class yell "Ha! Ha! Ha! Hoo! Hoo! Hoo! S.N.S. '92" well matched their motto of "Still be doing, never done."

The Principal of the Normal now took the responsibility of placement of the "Post Graduate Students." He arranged to have a card printed upon which was placed the name of each with his or her biographical sketch. The May 20, 1892 copy has seven names. Number 4 is reproduced herewith:

> "No. 4 – J. Kirk Leatherman, Gardenville, Bucks Co., Pa. – 26 years old. Graduated in Elementary Course here in 1890, after an attendance of 3 years. Has been doing post-graduate work all of this year. Has taught 4 years in the Public Schools, last year was Principal at Newtown, Pa. Is best suited to be an assistant in a high school or for similar position. Mr. Leatherman is a nephew of Supt. Slotter of Bucks County, Pa."

Principal Philips was taking no chances when he included the last sentence. Thus was created the grandfather of the present college placement program. George Morris Philips now had a post card printed as a reminder to be mailed to those who still owed the Normal money:

> "State Normal School
> West Chester, Pa. July 14, 1892
>
> Will you kindly give the enclosed bill your attention, and if found to be correct remit to us at once the amount due?"

The desire to set up medical service away from the main building was made possible with the purchase of five acres of ground for $2,000.00 at the Southeast corner of Rosedale and High Street. The "sanitarium" as it was called was built in this year at a cost of $4,850.48. This building will serve as the medical center of the college for over seventy years.

"SANITARIUM" or INFIRMARY – 1892

The breaking of the ground for the new Recitation Hall had caused the loss of the baseball field, a situation that will repeat itself numerous times in the future when new building programs will devour recreation spaces. Now the space beyond the "sanitarium" would provide an area for a new baseball field and grandstand at a cost of $3,144.55. The sport was the most popular one in these days and the new facility would provide 300 seats protected in front with wire netting.

The growth in number of students enrolled had exceeded the capacity of the dormitory in recent years. The townspeople around the college were now formally becoming a part of the housing plans of the college. It was not uncommon for a strong "farm" girl from Lancaster county to arrange to live with a family near the Normal. In exchange for her services as maid or helper she would receive room and board. This practice will be mutually beneficial to the college, the students and the community.

FIRST REAL BASEBALL FIELD and GRANDSTAND – 1892

The infirmary building, one of the first of its kind in a Pennsylvania Normal School, was now underway. Constructed of red brick two and a half stories high it would have an isolation area on the second floor with outside stairway for possible use in contagious disease cases. It is interesting to note that local physicians assisted with the planning of the building.

E.J.L. writing in the Amulet recommended a visit to New York to see the sights. He cited the cost of a single room as fifty cents and one for two persons as eighty cents. Meals for the week could be secured for three dollars and fifty cents. Today's prices at twenty to thirty dollars per day are hardly comparative.

The Normal's first alumnus to enter and graduate from the United States Military Academy at West Point, 2nd Lieutenant Robert W. Mearns, wrote to the school paper from his duty station 2500 miles away at Ft. Assiniboine in Montana. By 1918 he will serve as a Lieutenant Colonel in Europe.

One of the first items of business concerning the students was the adoption of a school pin. In November a committee of the faculty, which included Francis H. Green and Elvira Speakman who were on the "colors committee," were appointed to serve with representatives from the two Literary Societies. The pin was adopted and Bailey, Banks, and Biddle of Philadelphia were given the order. It took the form of a small purple pennant edged with gold and upon it the letters of gold, "W.C.S.N.S."

1892 catalog carried a new program in the department of music. The growth of interest necessitated a division in responsibility.

> **VOCAL MUSIC**
>
> This department has been separated from that of instrumental music, and put in charge of a first class teacher. The best modern methods of instruction are used both in class work and in individual instruction, and the success and popularity of the department have been very marked. Private pupils in vocal music pay the same rates as in instrumental music, and have the use of a piano to aid their practice. Class instruction in vocal music is given without extra cost.
>
> **Synopis of Vocal Studies**
>
> *Methods and Vocalizes Used*
>
> Lablache's exercises for forming the voice. Vocalizes by Panofka, Concone, and Marchesi.
>
> *First Grade*
>
> Lessons in physiology of voice and organs of respiration. Exercises for combining different registers or tones. Exercises for developing chest; medium and head tones. Vocalizes by Panofka. Easy Ballads.
>
> *Second Grade*
>
> Exercises for flexibility continued. Study of scales. Major and Chromatic. Vocalizes by Panofka and Concone.
>
> *Third Grade*
>
> Practice of Major, Minor, and Chromatic scales continued. Study of embellishments, trills, &c. Vocalizes

by Panofka, Concone, and Marchesi. Selections from Operas and Oratorios.

MUSICAL RECITALS

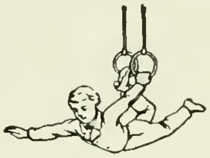
Are held every four weeks in the chapel, for the purpose of giving the pupils ease and self-control in playing and singing before an audience. For these recitals a new Steinway Concert Grand Piano is used.

A course of reading in musical literature is recommended to cultivate the style, and enrich the pupil's knowledge of the great masters.

Terms:—Winter Session, two lessons per week, including two practice periods daily, $34.00. For Spring Session, $16.00.

For lessons on other instruments than the piano and cabinet organ, special arrangement must be made.

The fall of 1892 saw also the intensive preparations for the first gymnastic show under the leadership of Dr. Ehinger. Enthusiasm was at high pitch during the practice sessions. Three arc lights were installed on a rental basis and platforms with chairs were placed on one end of the gym floor. The boys had white stripes sewn on their dark gym trousers for the show. A capacity crowd attended. This first program set the precedent for an annual show the profits from which would be used to the benefit of the students. The program on December 16, 1892 starting at 7:30 P.M. was as follows:



Program.

PART I.

Light Gymnastics

1. Free Gymnastics, - - *1st Division Model Students*
2. ~~Free~~ Gymnastics and Dumb Bell Drill, - *2d ~~Division Model Students~~*
3. Marching by Class of Thirty-two Young Men.
4. Club Swinging by Class of Thirty-two Young Men.
5. Dumb Bell Drill by Class of Thirty-two Young Men.
6. Club Swinging, - - - - *Otto Monahon*

MUSIC.

Piano Duett, - - - - *Misses Jones and Kervey*

Mrs. C. E. Ehinger accompanist for Light Gymnastics; Messrs. Kinzer, Walters, and Hartman for Heavy Gymnastics.

PART II.

Heavy Gymnastics

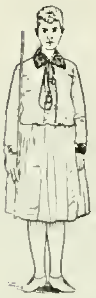
1. Contest in High Jumping from Spring Board.
2. Class Exercises on Horizontal Bar.
3. Class Exercises on the Vaulting Buck.
4. Potato Race.
5. Contest in High Kicking
6. Class Exercises on Vaulting Horse.
7. Grouping with Iron Wands.
8. Acrobatic Work—elementary series in. Elephant Race. Individual Work.

The *Daily Republican* on the 6th of January reported a "cat-astrophic" story. It seems that Drs. Cochran and Ehinger in order to provide the students with cats for dissection had offered a prominent "cat-napper" Lew Miller $25 per hundred for unwanted stray felines. Lew in turn lined up some Normal boys and contracted out to them the actual procurement at 10¢ per animal. They were instructed not to take pets but only strays from the estimated 1,000 population in the town. Within twenty-four hours Lew's place was deluged with little cats, big cats, "tommies", Maltese, tortoise shell, black and whites, cats of all descriptions. Then the howl went up since pet cats, house cats and other loved felines had disappeared. The SPCA entered the scene and soon the culprits Cochran and Ehinger were on the "grill" with the Principal. The District Attorney's office entered the picture and the "cat napping" ceased. However, the incident brought enthusiastic approval of the good citizens who had hoped that the night "yowlers" and "meowers" would be eliminated.

On January 28, 1893 the Normal chapel was filled with the largest crowd ever to attend a program at the school. Lieutenant Robert E. Peary presented lantern slides and a lecture on his experiences in the artic. The highlight of the evening came when his Eskimo driver came on the stage with five muzzled sled dogs from the expedition.

Not to be outdone, the girls were planning their own gymnastic demonstration, and on Friday evening February 10, 1893, their first program was unveiled. This was directed by Dr. and Mrs. Ehinger and included the following:

Department of Physical Education,
West Chester State Normal School,
West Chester, Pa.



Gymnastic Entertainment
—AT—
Normal Gymnasium,
Friday Evening, February 10th, 1893,
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.

Proceeds for the benefit of the Gymnasium, to be used in purchasing new apparatus.

Program.

PART I.

Music—Piano Duett. - *Miss Maris and Miss Van Etten.*

1. Free Gymnastics, - - - - *First Division Model Pupils*
2. Free Gymnastics, - - - - *Second Division Model Pupils*
3. Club Swinging, - - - *Class of Thirty-two Young Ladies*
4. Exercises with Wooden Rings, - *Class of Thirty-six Young Ladies*
5. Heavy Work, - - - - *Parallel Bars and Rope Climbing*

The hoops used by the Seniors were purchased with part of the proceeds of the exhibition given on December 16, 1892.

PART II.

Music—Piano Duett. - *Miss Maris and Miss Van Etten.*

1. Club Swinging, - - - *Miss Bishop and Miss Hamilton*
2. Hoop Drill, - - - - *Young Ladies of the Senior Class*
3. Military Drill, - - - *Class of Thirty-four Young Ladies*
4. Aesthetic Gymnastics—
    1. Exescises for Poise and Grace.
    2. Posture Groupings, representative of: Languor, Mischief, Listening, Surprise, Expectancy, Fear, Grief, Supplication, Triumph.

    Young Ladies of the Town Class
5. Grand March.

The highlight of the program was the aesthetic gymnastics in the Delsarte system presented by members of the town class. The girls wore white flowing dresses with Greek "key" borders. Their powdered hair with a white filet binding made them appear like statues in the several postures assumed. A tableau or grouping of figures was posed to show total facial-body expression. These included languor, mischief, listening, surprise, expectancy, grief, fear, supplication and triumph. So enthusiastically were these "Greek" statues received that they were recalled to do a complete encore of their number. Greek culture had arrived!

Dr. Ehinger led eighty girls in a grand march for the finale. This total program was the first time in the history of the town that such an exhibition involving many young costumed women had been presented. This exhibition following a scant two months after the boys' show placed the Normal Physical Training Department as one of the top schools in the country. News coverage was extensive and subsequent exhibitions and class work would draw physical training teachers from many parts of the United States. Charles W. Hackensmith on page 375 in his "History of Physical Education", published by Harper and Row in 1966 would credit Dr. and Mrs. Ehinger and the West Chester Normal School for pioneer work in the field:

> **PROFESSIONAL PREPARATION IN STATE AND PRIVATELY ENDOWED INSTITUTIONS**
>
> Teacher-training programs were organized in state and privately endowed institutions in the last decade of the nineteenth century. One of the early professional programs was that set up in 1890 by Clyde E. Ehinger and his wife at the State Normal School at West Chester, Pennsylvania. Both were graduates of the Brooklyn Normal School, and they followed many of the practices of this institution. Foundation courses were included among the regular schedule of classes in the normal schools, practical work was elective, and practice teaching was conducted in the senior year in the high schools of the area.

As the year drew to a close the Trustees and the Principal found that the completion of the Infirmary and Recitation Hall would require $50,000 which they did not have available. For the first time in the history of the school a request for a special appropriation was made. A flyer was printed to plead their cause. In this it was revealed that of the twelve Normal schools in the Commonwealth, West Chester had received the least in State Appropriations but was first in amounts contributed locally to establish such schools. Further, the West Chester school was first in total property value – this growth was mainly due to the careful management of the school property by its Trustees. The efforts resulted in a special appropriation of $35,000.

The last week in March saw the Principal and the female Preceptress of the Normal come under attack from the *Providence Independent* published near Trappe, Pennsylvania. Editor Moser revealed that one of the local girls, a student of the Normal, had the misfortune to fall from grace and had been charged with infanticide, in this case the disposing of a new born infant's body. In his last paragraph he stated, "It is the business of those who assume charge of young women–in absent of parental control–to KNOW of their habits, their associates, and of their status in general, mentally, morally, and physically."

Editor Moser was taken to task by the *Phoenixville Messenger* on April 1 for blaming the Normal. The reference drawn was in the nature of the responsibility of the parents plus the not unusual incidence of such unfortunate happenings in institutions and communities.

One of the major tales unsupported by documental evidence in the history of the college concerns the infrequent (?) finding of new born infant's bodies in the basement trash disposal. Pointed references have also been made that the female costume of the day lent itself to concealing the blossoming fact of pregnancy.

"Social Purity", not sex education, was the order of the day; contraceptive devices were practically non-existent. The inferences drawn from the numerous official pronouncements exchanged between Principals of the Normal Schools regarding the simultaneous expulsion of a boy and girl were invariably sexual in nature.

It is the belief of the author that this and similar incidents caused George Morris Philips to maintain private records of students known in their day as the "Black Books." Two are in the possession of the author covering the period 1905 to his death. It is quite obvious that the Principal and his faculty did their best to control the lives of the students, in particular, the females. Extracts of these will be quoted subsequently.

On Friday, June 30, graduation day, the Seniors gave their class yell: "Boom, sis, Rah! Boom, sis, Ree! Normal, Normal, '93", wearing their class colors of rose and white inspired by their motto, "Faithful work, final success."

Prior to the opening of the Normal year an event of great interest to the community took place at the school ball grounds on July 6th. Jacob Kugel, popular West Chester baker, in order to raise money for the local hospital fund, gathered a baseball club of fat men, all weighing over 200 pounds known as the "buoyant buttery nine" and challenged a group of thin men to a baseball game. Kugel's team included prominent West Chesterites John Hannum, David Goulder, A. Smith, Wilfred Cheever, Robert L. Hayes, Gideon Matlack, Jesse Jones, Jack Hayes, John Corman, Sheriff Parker, Benjamin Wright, W. W. McCormick, Will Johnson, Charles Roberts, Will Clay, Frank P. Thomas, John Ramsey, Sam Keech, Robert Hammel, Harry Buckwalter, William Chalfant, William Jones, James Finn, P. C. Hoskins, and R. D. Jeffries.

The thin men's team led by W. T. Hunt included Elwood Taylor, George Peoples, Jesse Webb, William Smedley, Harry Peoples, Sharp Griffith, Charles Bennett, John Woodward and the entire audience as "benchmen" or substitutes.

MAY 7th
1893
FIRST NORMAL

1893 BASEBALL TEAM
Front Row: Fluck, Monohan (Captain), Longaker, Ford, Hartman.
Back Row: Buckman, Farrell, Koons, Farrell, Heron.

Everyone, including the players, had to pay an admission of 25¢. The event was a huge success. On the thin men's team was Harry Peoples who will return to the Normal in 1933 as master carpenter and give twenty-five years of faithful service. As a further note his son William will follow in the father's footsteps and give over 22 years of service as Head of Maintenance.

The Board of Trustees engaged in a rather interesting confrontation which on the surface appeared to revolve simply as to who would be elected the President of their group. During the early part of June, 136 different ballots were taken to try and elect one member as the administrative head but without success. According to those in the know the power politics inside concerned the conflict as to which of the two companies should get the contract to "light" the school. The West Chester Gas Company with its Board adherents was vigorously contesting the Edison Electric Company with its Trustee supporters. The *Daily Local News* noted that without a President to sign warrants, the staff at the Normal had not been paid and in fact had been forced to borrow money. Situations of board politics will arise like the dragon's teeth of Cadmus in the future and on many occasions the faculty and non-instructional staff will be caught in the barrage.

The Normal year proceeded without incident. Bicycling, croquet, and tennis were the main fall activities of both students and faculty. Mr. Frederick sported a "Common Sense" model weighing 32 pounds and having hickory wooden wheels. The bicycles of the day carried the names of Victory, Rambler, Raleigh, Premier, and Columbia.

A tennis court constructed at the south of the building with the help of the mathematics faculty was in constant use. Two additional courts were constructed by Steward Johnson to the west of the new infirmary on Rosedale Avenue. Mr. Holding Beebe, West Chester Champion bicyclist enlisted Dr. Ehinger's aid as a trainer to prepare him for the fall races. Mr. Beebe then, though not a student, competed under the Normal colors and won second prize in the one mile handicap at Phoenixville. In the early years one could be on a Normal team or represent the school athletically without actually being enrolled!

Mr. Robert Anderson, class of '90, joined the faculty and started a period of service that will span over forty years culminating in the designation of his name for a classroom building.

The big social event for the Seniors took place on Saturday, October 7th when one two-horse and two four-horse wagons took the group to Brandywine Battlefield by way of West Chester. A stop was made in town to purchase ribbons of the class colors, white and gold, and to buy some inexpensive musical horns and noise makers. Lunches were packed under the seats and in the center of each wagon a basket of apples had been placed. On the way to Chadds Ford it was recorded that stops were made to gather chestnuts (was the chestnut hunt being revived?).

The new Recitation Hall was in use with its separate approach walks—one for girls and the other for the boys. No chances were being taken on fraternization. The New Kitchen in the South quadrangle off the dining room was under construction. Built of brick, it would cost $3,156.90 and would stand until its demolishment for the new library 75 years later.

VIEW OF THE "NORTH CAMPUS" — 1893-94

The Music Department with its growing pains expanded to take over the first gymnasium on the campus — the girls "Elysium" in the Southeast corner of the basement. Converted into two new practice rooms the department now had ten pianos plus the "grand" on the stage! Professor Carpenter still teaching part-time advertised in the Amulet the insurance company which he represented. (No information on his status as Avondale Postmaster!)

During October the Board underwrote the cost of six University Extension Lectures on American Literature by Professor Ellis Thompson. These were open to students and the community on successive Fridays from three to four o'clock. The enterprising Dr. Philips procured from the Chicago World's Fair their total surplus stock of 15,000 souvenir colored cards. He had an advertisement of the school printed upon them and used them as contacts to future students in the area. Mary Pratt, the first nurse to staff the new infirmary, up to now had not one overnight patient!

The boys' costumes for their gym exhibition on December 9th were blue uniform trousers with broad white stripes, light outing shirts, red neckties and silk belts of dark blue and red. For the first time the pupils of the Model School participated in the show. An interesting feature, also a first, was the appearance of one of the students as a clown. The library now had over 6,000 volumes, yet, of the over 600 students enrolled, the records ending December showed 395 different students had taken books out for use, a situation not entirely foreign today. Dr. Ehinger now put a striking bag up in the gym. At once this became one of the most popular pieces of equipment used by both sexes.

In January the faculty discussed the relative merits of Seniors wearing caps and gowns. "The concurrent opinion was that such a course would be unwise."

Leon Isaacs advertised in the Amulet fifteen different models of metal pen tips for use in schools. A student in handwriting was expected to know the uses of each! The Seniors in Philosophy class now took special work with Dr. Cochran dissecting the hearts and lungs of sheep, dogs, and cats.

The girls' gym show on March 3, 1899 was the feature of the Normal year with 106 girls taking part. A "gymnastic pie," "Dumbell quadrille" and "aesthetic gymnastics" were well received. The combined profits from the boys' and girls' shows came to over $245. From George Morris Philips view the gym exhibitions were the most financially rewarding of any school activity!

The English Department under the leadership of Francis H. Green was requiring a number of activities from the Seniors – Longfellow's Golden legend was being enjoyed; theses were due March 16th as well as written exercises illustrating combination, amplification, condensation, variation, parodies, and practical rhetoric.

The coming spring saw the first call for the baseball nine under the new name of the "Normal Greys." In those days eligibility to play did not exist as a prime factor. The hope for an "exclusive" school team was always expressed but invariably membership would be made up in part of alumni, town players, and post graduate students. Otto Monohan, the captain, had arrived at the same time as Dr. Ehinger and occupied the unofficial position as gym assistant. The greater majority of the opponents were amateur teams of similar makeup. Sport then belonged to the student players and experienced "adopted" athletes.

Over in the History Department Professor Flickinger, in one "semester", led the Seniors through Egyptian, Babylonian, Assyrian, Phoenician, Persian, Greek, Roman, Medieval, and Modern history as outlined by Barnes. The year was coming to an end. Rumor was afoot that a new Model School building would be built and a fifth story would be added to the main hall.

Pierce's Cut-Rate Pharmacy was advertising then Sarsaparilla 60 cents per bottle to cure Impoverished Blood, Boils, Pimples, Weakness, Tired Languid Feeling and Loss of Appetite (Geritol and Lawrence Welk were sixty years in the future). Kugel's Bakery offered fifteen varieties of ice cream and ices including Morisquino, and Roman Punch whose ingredients at present are unknown.

On June 16, 1894 the first Normal Field Sports Day was held. New wooden hurdles had just been received and a program of seventeen events was arranged by Dr. Ehinger. H. B. Buckwalter of the Board of Trustees furnished the prizes which included not only gold and silver medals but also such practical items as gym shoes, tennis rackets, running suits, boxing gloves, baseball equipment, sweaters and Indian clubs. The program printed in purple and gold ink listed all the competitors and officials. The latter included A. W. Slocum, H. B. Buckwalter, Marshal Way, Capt. R. T. Cornwell, Maj. L. G. McCauley, Sam Marshall, Dr. H. B. Boice, Elwood Sweeney, E. L. McKinstry, C. B. Cochran, O. D. Frederick, George B. McCormick, J. Quincy Thomas, Dr. A. T. Smith, George Morris Philips and Dr. C. E. Ehinger. The event was an unqualified success, placing the Normal as the leading center for field sports in the county.

The class of '94 established a first at graduation in publishing a paper called "The Daisy" named after the class flower. Their motto "Finished yet, Renewed forever" and their cheer "Hip! Rip! Roar! "94" rang out the school year in style.

1894 - 1895

Two additions to the growing faculty will make their presences felt over the years. Charlotte N. Hardee was given the Directorship of the piano department and Esther M. Groome a similar responsibility for drawing and writing. Miss Hardee will compose the Alma Mater and give 29 years service. Miss Groome will remove provincialism from the art department and create the foundation for a creative cosmopolitan program in her 28 years of service.

CHARLOTTE N. HARDEE
Director of Piano Department – 1894
Composer of Alma Mater Lyrics

The editors of the Amulet started the year deploring the lack of student interest in society business. "The minority transact all the business of the societies, and the rest silently acquiesce to any thing that these few may do, no matter what may be the manner or method of doing it. The safety of every organized body lies in internal opposition." In 1894-95 the Normal was experiencing the tyranny of the vocal minority which would continually occur up to the present.

Professor Cochran prepared an article on sewage and polluted streams for publication in the Pennsylvania State Board of Agriculture. Shades of the newly discovered ecology of the nineteen seventies!!!

Interest was once again expressed in the Normal fielding a football team, however joint disapproval by both Trustees and faculty buried the idea. The town football club arranged to rent the Normal field, the money from this being funded for the baseball program next spring.

A. L. Worthington, a Normal student, won a $20 gold medal for winning the novice bicycle race at the Fair Grounds on September 1st. Bicycling was a prime sport.

Two field trips started the year – one a Botany trip to Lenape and the other a History trip to Brandywine Battlefield. To add to the academic prestige Evans Rogers of the Board of Trustees presented the library with seventy-five bound volumes of "Niles Register" – a rare collection of great historical value.

Meanwhile Dr. Philips and a committee of the Board are on an extensive visitation trip to New York and New England to see Model Schools. As a matter of further Board business the housekeeping committee had the students' rooms re-papered and Yale locks installed in all doors.

COLLEGE LIBRARY IN OLD MAIN

Kugel, the baker, expanded his store to get the oyster trade. He would prepare on order bivalves fried, steamed a la creme, stewed, deviled, griddled, panned, curried and a la Ponlette. John Gladman, the barber, now listed himself as "Tonsorial Artist". Miss Ida Rambler of the Normal Cafe offered dinner with dessert at twenty-five cents. Frank P. Rogers' New Prescription Store offered Roses and myrrh, mouth and tooth wash for teeth and breath. As a "delightful adjunct" they also proposed lavendar ammonia to keep the skin soft. However their main proposal was Rogers Ku-Kum-bur Kream Complexion Soap. Thus in 1895 cucumbers were featured as a basis for soap and now in the Nineteen Seventies the major cosmetic companies have announced a "new" beauty aid–"cucumbers"!!!

COLLEGE MUSEUM

In December the faculty received notice from Professor Welsh, Principal at Bloomsburg, that he had expelled two men students for "persistent and defiant use of tobacco." The Amulet staff took up the cudgel in behalf of the library, criticising the shortage of reference works, foreign dictionaries, English literature and literary criticism. An appeal was made to the Board to regularly budget for library additions.

The physical culture bug had spread uptown where Mary Cornwell, daughter of Capt. R. T. Cornwell, President of the Board of Trustees, and a graduate of the Normal was invited to take charge of a group at the New Century Club. Mrs. Ehinger at the same time organized an Aquatic club for ladies, the main business being their compact to take a cold bath every morning according to the English custom. Musical creativity was exhibited when Normal band member, J. M. Hartman, wrote the "Normal Polka Aryan" which could be purchased for 10 cents at Kane's Music and Art Store in the town.

George Morris Philips met with his fellow Principals of which group he was now the Senior member. Their mission was to revise the curriculum. As of December 11, 1894, they adopted a four track program for universal application in the Normals as follows:

ELEMENTARY COURSE

Preparatory Studies

Language:–Orthography, Reading.

Natural Science:–Physiology and Hygiene.

Historical Science:–Geography, Political and Physical; History of the United States.

The Arts:–Penmanship, sufficient to be able to explain some approved system; writing to be submitted to the Board of Examiners.

Other studies, as Arithmetic, English Grammar, Algebra, etc., shall be added to the Preparatory year, said studies to be selected by each Normal School, but the "final" examination in these added branches shall be deferred till the end of the Junior year.

Junior Year

Pedagogics:–School Management; Methods of Teaching the Common Branches.

Language:—English Grammar; Latin, sufficient for the introduction of Caesar.

Mathematics:—Arithmetic; Elementary Algebra.

Natural Science:—Botany.

Historical Science:—Civil Government.

The Arts:—Drawing, a daily exercise for at least twenty-four weeks, work to be submitted to the Board of Examiners; Book-keeping, single entry, including a knowledge of common business papers, and a daily exercise for at least seven weeks; Vocal Music, elementary principles, and attendance upon daily exercises for at least twelve weeks.

Physical Culture.

Senior Year

Pedagogics:—Psychology; Methods of Teaching the Common Branches; History of Education; Model School Work, at least twenty weeks of actual teaching daily during one period of not less than forty-five minutes; a Thesis on a professional subject.

Language:—Rhetoric and Composition; English Literature, at least twelve weeks' work, including the thorough study of four English classics; Latin, Caesar, through the Helvetian War.

Mathematics:—Plane Geometry.

Natural Science:—Elementary Natural Philosophy.

Historical Science:—General History.

The Arts:—Elocutionary exercises in connection with the study of English Literature; Manual Training.

Physical Culture.

REGULAR NORMAL COURSE—Three Years)

(This Course includes the studies of the Elementary Course, and the following branches: A full equivalent will be accepted for any of the text-books named in this Course.)

Pedagogics:—Advanced Psychology; Moral Science; Philosophy of Education; Methods of Teaching; Practice of Teaching; Pedagogical Works; Froebel, Education of Man; Quick, Educational Reformers; Fitch, Lectures on Teaching; School Supervision, School Apparatus; Discussion of Manual Training, Physical Culture, etc.

Mathematics:—Solid Geometry; Plane and Analytical Trigonometry; Surveying.

Language:—Latin; Caesar, 3 books; Vergil's Ænid, 3 books; Cicero, 3 Orations.

Natural Science:—Chemistry, including Chemistry of Soils; Zoology, including Entomology; and Geology.

Literature:—Higher Literature, English and American, including a study of at least four classics.

SCIENTIFIC COURSE—Four Years

(This Course includes the studies of the Regular Normal Course and the following branches:)

Pedagogics:—Logic; Course of Professional Reading selected from Regular or Advanced Normal Course; a Thesis on a professional subject.

Language:—Latin; 3 Books of Vergil's Ænid, 3 Orations of Cicero, or a full equivalent; (an equivalent of Greek, German or French will be accepted for any of the following studies: Vergil, Cicero, Higher Algebra, Spherical Trigonometry, Surveying, Analytical Geometry, Calculus, Mathematical Natural Philosophy and Mathematical Astronomy, and an equivalent of Latin and advanced work in Natural Science for any of the foregoing mathematical studies.)

Mathematics:—Higher Algebra; Spherical Trigonometry and Surveying, with use of instruments; Analytical Geometry; Differential and Integral Calculus.

Natural Science:—Higher Natural Philosophy; Astronomy, Descriptive and Mathematical.

Historical Science:—English History; Grecian History; Roman History.

ADVANCED NORMAL COURSE—Five Years

(This course includes the studies of the Scientific Course, and one year's additional work in Pedagogics, as follows: A full equivalent will be accepted for any of the text-books in the Course.)

Psychology:—James, Advanced Course

Laurie's Institutes of Education; Rein's Outline of Pedagogy; Herbart's Science of Education; Spencer's Education; Rosmini's Method in Education; Davidson's Education of the Greek People.

Discussion of Methods and Objects of Leading Educators: Froebel, Pestalozzi, Dr. Arnold, Horace Mann and others.

Discussion of Educational theories.

Education in the United States; Education in Pennsylvania (Wickersham); General Survey of History of Public Education in Germany, France and England.

Advanced work in Language, Mathematics, Natural Science, etc., may be taken at the option of the student.

These curriculum changes were based upon reports of the State Superintendent and the need for more systematized courses which could put the emphasis upon teacher preparation.

Otto Monohan came back from his position at Yale University to help Dr. Ehinger with the boys'exhibition. For the first time all three divisions of the school had colors, the Seniors, red, the Juniors, blue and white, and the "Special Students," red and yellow. As in the past this program was well received and added money to the gym fund.

The Seniors' prayers for a "good" snow bore fruit. On Saturday, January 5th at 3 P.M. three sleighs with 44 aboard started for Coatesville. Arriving at the Speakman House a good supper awaited them. It is unique to note that now on this Senior program boys and girls could ride in the same sleigh. Progress! but what happened to "Social Purity"? By February the faculty became concerned with the young men and ladies conversing in Recitation Hall. They also condemned the practice of the young men using the ladies' boardwalk entrance into the building! "Mingling of the sexes must be suppressed."

In February the President of the National Peace Association, William G. Hubbard, lectured to the students on the evils of war and the beauties of love. His speech parallels the "dove" speeches of contemporary times. He brought laughter from the students when he said he would not talk too much above "love" since he was sure it was not in the Normal curriculum. Philips and Flickinger encouraged the boys to organize themselves into a House of Representatives and the girls requested permission to form a Senate. Both groups got under way and meetings were held regularly on Monday afternoons. Practical politics arrived at the Normal.

The girls' third annual gymnastic exhibition coincided with Washington's Birthday, thus inviting patriotic connotations in the program. This program promoted in George Philips' mind the idea of having a dress-up program to mark February 22nd each year. This idea will continue up into the nineteen thirties to be inherited by future Physical Education Seniors.

In March, Mrs. Jenness Miller appeared as a lecturer on "How to be Beautiful." The afternoon's talk addressed to the girls was well attended. Not only did she discuss dress and food but she also modeled a number of costumes. Like Dr. Mary Allen of former years she gave much pragmatic health advice such as "if the pores are clogged and inactive, the work is thrown back on the liver which rebels and becomes bilious." Mrs. Miller also advertised her patented shoe, her Miller Monthly Patterns, and her choice of cosmetics. It is reported that a number of prominent men of the town came to ogle the plump Mrs. Miller during her evening lecture.

By Spring the editors of the Amulet noted that the "tough" element of town players would not be on the Normal nine this year. However Dicks and Johnson, two of the best players on the Brandywine Club, would be on the team but "they are both gentlemen and are purely amateur players." Thus was the exigency of excellence compromised with ideals!

The Board of Trustees announced the employment of Professor Samuel C. Schmucker to assist in the expanded Science Department. Dr. Schmucker came to the Normal with broad professional training and extensive teaching experience. He will serve thirty-two years on the faculty and be honored by having the Science Center bear his name.

Through the efforts of Major MacCauley of the Board of Trustees, the Philadelphia Professional Baseball League Club came to the Normal on May 30 to play the Normal Nine. The write-up from the Amulet is herewith reproduced:

Phillies Play Ball and Take a Bath

Special Telegram to The Times

West Chester, Pa., May 31.–The Phillies had a sniff of Chester county air today on the grounds of the State Normal School in this place, and their performances with the willow and sphere were decidedly of the happy-go-lucky style. The Normals operated with their own battery up to the sixth inning, when Beam and Grady took a hand, the appearance of the latter serving to call forth a volley of cheers from the folks who knew him when he was on the Brandywine team some years ago. After the game the visitors were treated to a bath in the "gym" and a supper in the Normal School. The score:

Normal

	r	h	o	a	e
Johnson, lf	0	0	2	0	0
Jackson, 3b	0	0	1	2	1
Hartman, 1b	1	1	9	1	0
Pusey, 2b	1	0	5	2	0
Conley, p	0	1	0	0	0
Dicks, c	0	0	3	0	1
Conner, rf	0	1	1	0	0
Gallagher, ss	1	1	2	2	2
Pike, cf	0	1	0	0	0
Beam, p	0	0	0	3	1
Grady, c	0	2	1	1	0
Total	3	7	24	11	5

Philadelphia

	r	h	o	a	e
Hamilton, cf	3	4	1	0	0
Boyle, 1b	1	1	4	1	0
Cassey, lf	0	1	1	0	0
Delahanty, 3b	1	2	2	0	0
Thompson, rf	3	4	1	0	0
Turner, 2b	2	2	2	1	3
Reilly, ss	3	2	1	1	0
Buckley, c	0	2	15	2	0
Smith, 3b	1	1	0	2	0
Hodson, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	14	19	27	7	3

Innings

Normal	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0–	3
Philadelphia	1	3	2	1	0	3	2	2	x–	14

Earned runs–Philadelphia, 7. Left on bases–Normal, 7; Philadelphia, 8. Two base hits–Grady, Reilly. Three base hits–Gallagher, Boyle. Home runs–Hamilton, Delahanty, Reilly. Total Hits–Normal, 10; Philadelphia, 31. Sacrifice hit–Cassey. Stolen bases–Johnson, Hartman; 2; Conley, Grady. Hamilton, Thompson, Turner. Struck out–By Conley, 1; by Smith, 7; by Hodson, 7. Hit by pitched ball–Dicks. First base on called balls–Smith, 1; Hodson, 2; Conley, 2; Beam, 1. First base on errors–Normal, 2; Philadelphia, 3. Wild pitch–Smith. Passed ball–Grady. Time–1:50. Umpire–R. Corcoran.

Forty years and a few months later another Philadelphia professional team, the Eagles, will scrimmage the West Chester Rams in football at the Oak Lane Country Day School. One more athletic event occurred which in turn helped sell the Board of Trustees on the relative merits of purchasing the Fair Grounds. The 2nd Annual Field Sports Day took place on Saturday, June 15th at the Fair Grounds since a track was located there. This track was actually a horse race track and the times were slow. Further the Fair Gound authorities would not permit the use of the track for the pole vault or running broad jump nor permit the baseball diamond for the throwing of the shot and hammer. A number of Board members served as officials at the meet and became increasingly aware of the situation.

The Peale portrait of Washington almost went up in smoke when a traveling photographer was taking flash pictures in the reception room. The curtains, woodwork and carpet caught fire but quick action saved the day. By the end of the Spring term, 591 students were enrolled. The girls' side was practically full, and on the boys' side every bed was occupied, including "emergency" places utilized for sleeping. The second story of the infirmary was now used as a dormitory as well as all the spare rooms in the Principal's home. The use of the town homes for living quarters was growing.

On the 20th of April an Athletic Association was formed under the leadership of Clyde Ehinger. A constitution was prepared and an executive committee was appointed to manage its affairs. The membership in the first year totalled 80. Dr. Ehinger also introduced a new first in requiring Seniors to do practice teaching in the gymnasium.

Negotiations were entered into and it was discovered that the old Agricultural Society of Chester County, established in 1853 and nominal owner, owed considerable back interest on the mortgage. As a result within four months the Board, through a Sheriff's sale, purchased the 22 acres for a total price of $13,825. For this price they got the improvements consisting of the best figure-8-shaped track in Eastern Pennsylvania, the main building, display hall, machinery building, booths and animal pens. Now the Normal would have the ground not only for sports but also for future expansion.

The faculty minutes of June 15 carry a note of apology from a young lady who admitted to cheating during the examinations. Such was the process of retribution.

Graduation day arrived and the titles of the themes of the seventy Seniors were printed in the program. However, in deference to the staying powers of the audience only four essays and three orations were presented. The chosen class motto was "Look up, look forth, and on."

1895 - 1896

Francis Harvey Green produced a student's handbook which contained complete information for the incoming boys and girls. Its sixty-four pages were underwritten by local advertisements. One of its unique features was a table of contents. Professor Green had done a remarkable service for the school. This guide will be a continuous publication up to the present time. The fall started with a joint lecture by Drs. Cochran and Schmucker on the subject of "Germs and Students." This lecture coincided with the day of Louis Pasteur's funeral.

Dr. Philips was significantly recognized by Governor Hastings in being appointed to the newly formed College and University council. This group would have control of the chartering of all institutions of higher learning as well as inspectorial powers. On October first the Trustees paid off the school debt of $20,000.00, incurred twenty years previously. In Pennsylvania Normal Schools such a move was unique!

DR. PHILIPS
Member of State College and University Council, 1895.

The Junior class appeared in their new gym suits–the young women in divided skirts of dark blue flannel with the class colors of pink and gray on the collar of the blouse waists. The young men wore gray flannel trousers, tan belts, dark blue Jersey shirts with turned down collar, laced in front and the figure '96 in pink on the left breast. Class individuality in colors and costume was the main avenue of free expression.

The Senior men and women were now required to do regular practice teaching in gymnastics. Theoretical work was also taken as well as a written test in gymnastics. The foregoing was unique in the United States at this time. Carl Schrader joined Dr. Ehinger's staff. He will be one of the few from the Normal to serve in the Spanish American War. Later he will become nationally known and serve two terms as President of the American Association of Physical Education.

The local West Chester Football club had won two games in the Fair Ground field against Philadelphia teams. The player of the day was wearing a "head harness", jersey cap, pants, belt, stockings, shin guards and a Morrill Nose mask with rubber mouthpiece. In October the Normal boys appealed to the faculty for permission to have a club. The minutes note " . . . . football was pretty thoroughly discussed. There were no advocates of its introduction here and several of the teachers expressed themselves as unfavorable to it." One month later it was brought up again with the same result. Dr. Ehinger is not recorded as being present during either of these discussions!

Theodore Roosevelt, Police Commissioner of New York and later to be President of the United States, graced the lecture platform on January 10, 1896. His talk was titled "Our Native Land" and the *Local News* reporter wrote "He stands erect, with shoulders well back, and his favorite attitude is with his left hand partially in his pantaloons' pocket or resting on his left hip, while the right hand fingers the top button of his low-cut vest where a neat gold watch chain with small fob is fastened."

The men's gym show featured Carl Schrader in a foil and broad sword exhibition – the first of its kind at the Normal. Sara Darlington, a local girl, did a solo Indian club routine in a black skirt and wearing, what at that time was considered daring, a body fitting sweater. Progress was painfully slow.

Dr. A. T. Smith outlined for the Amulet the branches of learning and the texts used for the Pedagogical department. In 1896 the Preparatory class had School Management (Text – E. E. White) and Methods of Teaching (Text – Edward Brooks) every other day in the year. The Junior class had Essentials of Method (Text – Charles DeGarmo) three times a week for the year. The Seniors had Psychology (Text – John Dewey) winter term daily and History Education (Library Resources) daily during the Spring term. The professional education program was becoming more structured.

For the first time the Faculty minutes of March 9th note the categorization of the lowest group of students as Sub-Juniors. Apparently those who had enrolled in the Elementary course and who were now found wanting were put in this group until they could show evidence of being ready for the full Junior program. This would include the dissecting of rats; apparently the "cat-napping" problem of the previous year induced professor Cochran to make a change.

Miss Charlotte Hardee directed an evening of music including an operetta "The Tyrolian Queen" for the Moore Literary Society. She also took a part herself which brought applause from the audience.

The Normal received an invitation to participate in the University of Pennsylvania Relays in April and Dr. Ehinger proceeded to train and select his goup. West Chester was the only Normal to accept the invitation and when the race was scheduled they would run against Temple College (University), Drexel Institute, and South Jersey Institute. This would be the first time the Normal had competed athletically on such a level. The team of Captain Harry Lucas, Ambrose Brough, Thomas Johnson, and Harry Derr with their coach Dr. Ehinger arrived unheralded. That afternoon athletic history and recognition came with the team winning the relay. Each runner received a silver (not plated) loving cup with three handles and the names of the competing teams inscribed thereon. For the Normal, they received a silk banner with University of Pennsylvania colors, red and blue, and the team's names printed thereon. Fans from the Normal who witnessed the victory were Dr. Philips, Miss Hardee, Miss Perry, Dr. Anderson, Professor Sensenig and a number of other faculty. The runners attended a banquet at the University that evening and were guests of the Walnut Street Theater where Joseph Jefferson the famous actor was playing. West Chester had arrived athletically. The framed banner and the victorious team's picture are in the College Museum.

GRAYBILL
IRWIN
GRIFFITH
McCREARY
1899 RELAY CHAMPIONS.

1899 RELAY CHAMPIONS

On May thirteenth the faculty met and among their deliberations was "What is the sentiment of the teachers in regard to the teaching of false syntax?" All who expressed themselves seemed heartily in favor of teaching it, at least to some extent!

Up to now Dr. and Mrs. Philips had given a reception in their home, "Green Gables," for the graduating Seniors. The increased size of the Senior class now demanded the transfer of this program to the Gymnasium. For a number of years Dr. Philips had been trying to organize a Senior trip to Washington. This plan finally came into being on April 30th when he escorted 105 members of the Senior class and 80 faculty and friends of the college on the three day trip. Trolleys were loaded in front of the school at 6 A.M. and the first leg was completed to Lenape. There two red cars from the Baltimore and Ohio were waiting to take the party to Washington. The group checked in at the Riggs Hotel and proceeded to visit the sights. The tour included attendance at the Senate and a trip to Mt. Vernon with dancing on the deck of the boat. The highlight was the opportunity to meet President Grover Cleveland. Dr. Philips and the President of the Senior Class, Harry Taylor, introduced each Normalite. The details of the trip were thoroughly covered by all Chester County papers. George Morris Philips had achieved another first! Elsie Singmaster, class of '90, was given the responsibility of writing the Personal Department of the Amulet. She will become one of the most famous literati to graduate from the Normal.

An interesting baseball game took place when the Normal played the Actives of West Chester. At the end of the seventh inning with the Normal leading 18-14 the college boys had to stop for supper. Since the Actives stayed on the field the umpire declared the score 9-0 in favor of the Actives.

Graduation day arrived coincidental with the celebration of the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of the Normal. Dr. Andrew T. Smith published a Quarto-Centennial History for the occasion. This volume of 63 pages, selling for twenty-five cents, traced the development of the school. The seniors graduated the day before the official celebration. Their motto was: "Vincit, qui se vincit" (He conquers who conquers himself).

For the Silver Anniversary program the next day the featured speaker was the Honorable John Wanamaker of Philadelphia. Additional participants on the program were Governor Hastings, Superintendent of Instruction N. C. Shaeffer, President Harris of Bucknell, Dr. Ezekiel Cook the first Principal, and George Maris the third Principal. On this occasion the Alumni Association also established an Alumni Loan Scholarship Fund. This would be a most significant venture aiding students throughout the years. July 2, 1896 was quite a day for Principal Philips.

Meanwhile the Board settled the school lighting problems by awarding the principal part of the contract to Card Electric Co. When completed for operation a total of $10,690.04 would be expended and the Normal would have a private electric plant. However at 10 P.M. each night it would be tied in with the town system.

1896 - 1897

Miss Cora E. Everett having had eight years experience at Wellesley joined the Normal staff as head of Department of Reading. Her background in elocution will provide the resources to make the Normal known in debate and dramatics. Mrs. Wallace P. Dick, wife of Professor Dick, had been carried as librarian in the catalogs for several years. In the 1896 catalog, the name of Alice Cochran appears, sister of Professor Carlos B. Cochran. She will serve as first professional librarian for 34 years. The third new staff member was Elizabeth Criley added to the English department. She will faithfully serve for 37 years in this department. A special recognition is due her related to the current manuscript since she served continuously as secretary for the Faculty meetings from September of 1896 to June of 1923 – a period of 27 years. Her ability as an amanuensis to the Faculty was of considerable value in the collecting of pertinent data.

Football rears its head again on October 7th when the faculty take a stand for the third time. "Match games of football between our students and outside players are unwise and to be condemned."

Thanksgiving saw the presentation in the Library of the first art exhibit by Esther Groome. This created a precedent for the Normal to follow through the years for which Miss Groome must be credited. At her suggestion the students of the art classes purchased and put in place in the chapel a relief in plaster representing music and a bust of Homer. The relief is an exact copy, one of seven, in the Museum of Santa Maria del Fiore in Florence, Italy. When Dr. Philips saw the one bought by the students he purchased the additional ones for the school.

On December 1st Crescencio d'Varona age 12 entered the Normal as a student. A native of Cuba, promoted to the rank of sergeant for bravery against the Spaniards he had been wounded and the Philadelphia Cuban patriots had sent him to West Chester for schooling. One month later he was joined by seven other refugees including Carlos Ruloff, son of General Ruloff, Cuban Secretary of War.

McClure's Magazine for December 1897 published an article with the photograph reproduction of the Peale Portrait of Washington. The Normal received favorable publicity by the treatment of the story:

AN UNPUBLISHED LIFE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON

by Charles Henry Hart,

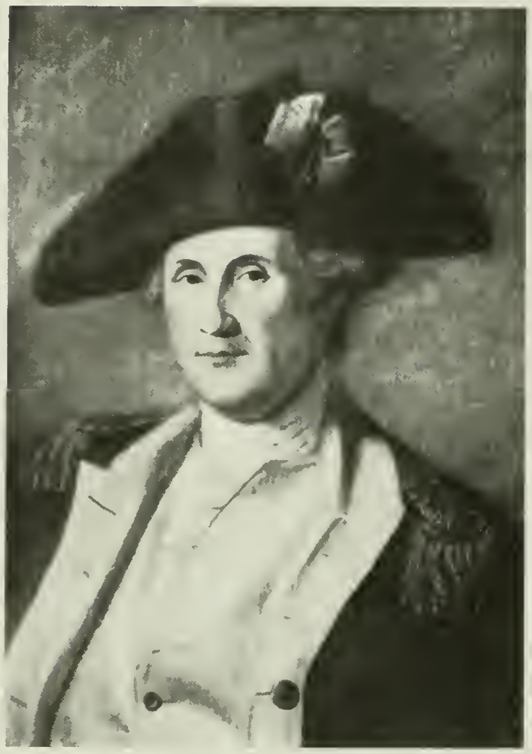
Author of "The Original Portraits of Washington,"
"Stuart's Lansdowne Portrait of Washington," etc.

McClure's Magazine, Dec. 1896.

The State Normal School at West Chester, Pennsylvania, has become possessed of the varied collections of the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Science. As is not infrequently the case with such institutions, the Cabinet of Natural Science had received many gifts of valuable objects not germane to its special pursuits, and these, with its natural science cabinets, now belong to the State Normal School. Among such objects was the portrait of Washington, by Charles Willson Peale, here presented to the public for the first time.

There are at least forty original portraits of Washington known to have been painted from life, with a score more claiming like distinction. To Charles Willson Peale belongs the honor of having painted Washington from life a greater number of times than any other artist. He had not less than fourteen different sittings from Washington, if we can accept the numeration given by his son Rembrandt. In May, 1772, while Washington was still a Virginia colonel, he wrote from Mount Vernon: "Inclination having yielded to importunity, I am now, contrary to all expectation, under the hands of Mr. Peale; but in so grave, so sullen a mood—and now and then under the influence of Morpheus when some critical strokes are making—that I fancy the skill of this gentleman's pencil will be put to it in describing to the world what manner of man I am." In September, 1795, when Washington was in his second term as President of the United States, Stuart, meeting Mrs. Washington, urged her to hasten to her husband's protection, as he had just left him where they were "Pealing him on the right side and on the left, behind and before." The allusion in this jest of Stuart's was to the fact that Charles Willson Peale, his younger brother James, and his sons Rembrandt and Raphaelle, were each availing themselves of this, Washington's last sitting, to delineate his features. Between these two, so widely separated in time, Peale unquestionably secured numerous other sittings.

This complacency to Peale on Washington's part was due, in the first place, no doubt, to the fact that the first portrait he had painted was done by Peale. This was just as Washington was entering his forty-first year. Then Peale himself was a faithful soldier in the Revolution, and did much to relieve the tedium of winter quarters at Valley Forge by painting portraits of many of the officers. It was at this time and place that he painted, on a piece of bedticking, the portrait now reproduced; and despite the unfavorable conditions under which it was painted, it may safely be pronounced the most vivid and life-like portrait of Washington that Peale achieved. An examination of the canvas, which is twenty-three by twenty-eight inches, out of the frame, shows that it has been cut down from a larger picture; and this will account for what seems a somewhat awkward pose. It was presented to the Chester County Cabinet in 1841, by the eminent artist, John Neagle of Philadelphia. How and when Mr. Neagle acquired it, we do not know; nor why he took it away from his own city, to bury it in a country town. But we do know that he presented it as *"An original portrait of Genl. Washington, in revolutionary costume, taken by C. W. Peale, at Valley Forge."*



PEALE PORTRAIT

The certificate from John Neagle means more than it would from many other men. He was not only distinguished as a portrait painter, but he was a most exact and conscientious man, as is evidenced by the careful inscriptions on many of his own paintings, he was past thirty when Charles Willson Peale died, had lived in the same city with him, and belonged to the same artistic coterie. We may therefore rest assured that he did not inscribe this portrait as "original," and taken "at Valley Forge," without good and sufficient evidence, if the remnant of good bed-ticking that served for a canvas did not tell us the same tale. Its originality, too, is clearly attested by its freedom, simplicity, and directness, its natural expression and dignified repose—all of which plainly tell that painter and sitter faced each other while it was being limned. Beyond this it can be accepted as a truthful delineation of the unidealized Washington—the Commander-in-Chief at the head of the army and in camp. Peale seems never to have duplicated it, although he repeated most of his other portraits of Washington many times. Perhaps it was with him as it was with Stuart and his portraits of the same subject—he did not know which one really was the best. A close comparative study,

> however, of this Valley Forge head with Peale's well-known whole length portraits, having Nassau Hall in the background, leads me to the conclusion that it was his chief guide for the head of these pictures.

The account rendered here over seventy years ago should furnish sufficient evidence as to the authenticity of this Washington portrait owned by the College. Later in the narrative a reproduction of a United States Stamp taken from this portrait will be discussed and a photo displayed.

Dr. Schmucker was now rivaling Professor Green in lecture appearances. Rarely did a week go by when he was not appearing at least twice in schools or communities in the service area.

The Athletic Association reorganized in February with a membership of 175 boys. This year's plans included the forming of a gymnastic team and the sponsoring of boxing, bicycling, field sports, and baseball. In the latter activity it was decided to have an "all Normal" team. Again the invitation to appear in the Penn Relays was accepted with high hopes. Tobacco, Alcohol and Sex took their "lickings" on February 25th when two traveling female lecturers from the White Shield League, Dr. Mary Allen and Mabel Conklin, spoke to all the young men in chapel. The subsequent effect of their pleas upon the conduct and interest of the male students in the above three "vices" is not available.

The wives of the faculty living as they did in the main building were a part of the Normal family. Mrs. Annie Ogden Smith, wife of Dr. Andrew Smith, regularly contributed to the Amulet. One of her most scholarly essays appeared in the May '97 issue on the subject of "Some Botanical Allusions in Shakespeare's Plays." The Normal-community relations were strengthened with the auditorium being given to the Chester County Hospital for the commencement of the Training School Nurses.

For the fourth year the Normal conducted their Field Sports Day. The seventeen events contested by 40 entrys and conducted according to the rules of both the "Amateur Athletic Union" and "League of American Wheelman" place the school as the only Pennsylvania State Normal to conduct such a program.

Three professional teachers agencies were now advertising in the Amulet and competing with the one-man operation of George Morris Philips. Sensitive to the general business depression existing in 1897 the Principal sent a letter dated May 18th to all alumni asking their aid in helping to place the Seniors. He asked information regarding vacancies and at the same time sought to bring alumni information up to date as well as securing a list of students interested in entering the Normal. Dr. Philips had three arrows on his bow string.

The employment of a doctor in the infirmary now added another duty to the Principal. He was responsible for dunning the parents who were delinquent in settling medical accounts. The Seniors sought permission to have a picnic. The May 25th faculty minutes laconically state "in the judgement of the faculty it is unwise that the Seniors hold a picnic."

In the Junior Recital on June 26th there was evidence of the first interest in the blacks when Lavinia Oliphant chose as her topic "The Negro in Literature." Of particular interest was her reciting poems of Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Graduation time found 73 girls and 27 boys ready to graduate from the Normal. The Music Department graduated its first two students in the special field of instrumental work – Eleanor Palmer Vance and Mary Hanes Taylor. The Class Motto, "Honor lies in Honest toil," had a homey touch.

1897 - 1898

The new Junior boys' gym suits now reached a sartorial peak. The blue trousers had a stripe of white military braid on each side. The grey jersey shirt with a turn down collar was further ornamented with dark purple stripes on the cuff and neckpiece. In addition the figures 99 were embroidered in purple on the left breast and finally, to top it off, the front had a lace panel!

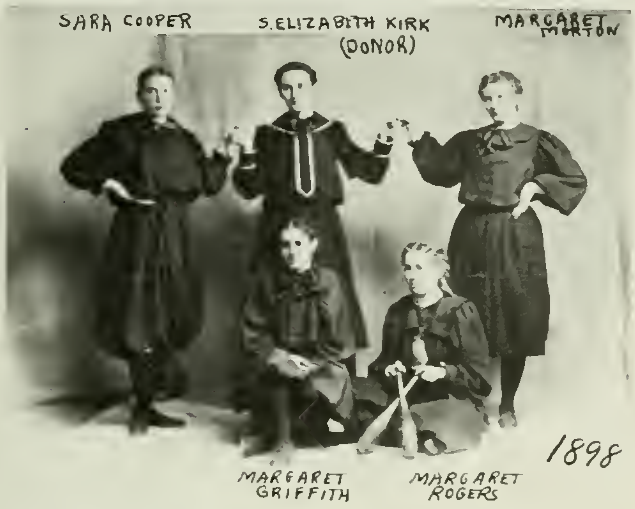
Some intra-school practice games in football were tried but soon abandoned in favor of combining all the classes into two teams – one the Metropolitans and the other the Bon Tons. Three games were played by these enthusiasts. Finally on the afternoon of November 19th at 4:15 P.M. the Seniors played the Juniors to a 0 - 0 tie in what is recognized as the first official game at the Normal. Basketball was eagerly looked forward to as soon as the weather would get cold. Community relationships were again furthered by opening the bowling alleys for a club of West Chester young people not one of whom was a student in the school.

In the boys gym exhibition on December 13th a special contest known as "window" jumping was held. The "window" consisted of two parallel strips supported by uprights. The object was to jump through the space between the strips with them placed as close as possible. Seventy years later the students at their dances will try a special Jamaican musical stunt wherein a single stick will be placed across two uprights and the contest will consist of going under the bar without using the hands nor permitting any part of the body excepting the feet to touch the floor.

In November Yale University offered to play the Normal basketball team at New Haven on December 29th for a guarantee of $75.00. Dr. Ehinger had to decline for the stated reason that the Normal boys would be at home on that date for Christmas vacation. This invitation pressed the issue with the faculty and on January 12 it was agreed that match games of basketball with other institutions would be sought.

The Women's Suffrage Society got a chance to surface at the Normal when Mrs. Baker, a representative of the national organization, lectured on February 11th. By now the editors of the Amulet decided to overtly tackle the businesses in town which did not advertise in the monthly journal. The printed message read "Students should not patronize those who do no help sustain their school paper!" Dr. H. C. Miller's Dental Parlors advertised a good set of teeth for $5.00, a better set for $8.00. Teeth filled, gold $1.00 and up, silver 75¢, teeth extracted 25¢ and partial sets $2.00 and up.

The Board of Trustees purchased four and a half acres adjoining the north side of the Fair Grounds known as the Fitzimmons' plot for $1,300. This addition permitted the expansion of Normal Avenue to the West and provided additional building lots toward the town side. The Board then engaged the services of two of the best known men directing collegiate athletic matters as consultants in the planning of the new athletic ground. James C. Lathrop, Chief Trainer at Harvard, and Mike Murphy, Director of Athletics at the University of Pennsylvania, came to the Normal and planned the layout of the Fair Grounds. A new quarter mile running track with 220 yard straight-a-way with a ball field inside, a bicycle track, tennis and croquet courts, walks, and space allocated for a golf course were in the plans. A unique feature of the track was the banked curves at either end thus permitting their use for cycling events. When the bicycle craze died so did the banked curves.



WOMEN'S GYM FASHIONS — 1898

George Morris Philips took the occasion to publish verbatim the Historic Letters in the possession of the Normal. In a very attractive format complimentary copies were sent to leading figures of the day, including President McKinley. The thank-you replies formed the basis of what would be the autograph collection of the college – another Philips' contribution

The service of the Normal faculty to the community in terms of their special training is again evidenced with the appointment of Professor Cochran to the West Chester Board of Health. One of the hardest workers on the faculty, his specialization in environmental science of the times identified him as an expert witness in chemical-agricultural legal matters in Eastern United States. His contribution has been too long in the shadow of the excellent work of Dr. Schmucker.

Having been unable to accept the Yale offer for a basketball contest the Normal again had an opportunity to step into the "big time" competition of the period. The University of Pennsylvania collegiate team met the Normal at a time when two of the best West Chester players were unable to play. With visions of a runaway score in favor of the visitors it was a pleasant surprise to find at the final whistle a tie score of 8 - 8. It is interesting to note that positions labels in those days were "Attack" for "Forward", "Centre" for "Center", and "Defense" for "Guard." Apparently a defensive game was the order of the day since scores hover around the 10 mark for each team. Fouling was considered ungentlemanly. The sports reporters invariably cited "he had a clean record – no fouls." The Normal band now was an important adjunct at both basketball and baseball games.

The minutes of March 9, 1898 apprised the faculty of the State Normal Principals' plans to change the degrees offered in the school effective this year in the form of three resolutions. "1. that after 1897 the State Normal Schools of Pennsylvania discontinue the issuing of degrees to graduates in the Elementary course except the degree of Bachelor of Elements, 2. that graduates in the regular Normal course shall receive the degree Bachelor of Pedagogics upon graduation to be followed by the degree Master of Pedagogics after two years of successful teaching and (3) that graduates in the Scientific course shall receive (as now) the degree of Bachelor of Science to be followed by the degree Master of Science after two years successful teaching."

The major portion of faculty meetings was still devoted to the adjustment of student programs. There was no possible uniform assessment of the educational level of incoming students. Most had not attended high school, and those who had came from schools where accreditation and standards were still in the future. As a result, the faculty and Principal had to start each student at whatever point his ignorance required.

The Spanish American War's presence was felt when on April 28th the students were permitted to miss their first class so that they might go to see the military company leave town. The faculty of today should take note of the loss of sanctity of the weekend in those days. The meeting to prepare lists of students–Seniors, Juniors, and Sub-Juniors started on Saturday, June 4 at 2:00 P.M. and with a break of two hours for supper finally adjourned at 11:30 P.M. – No teacher union or association in those days!

Something new was added to the furniture in the Normal when several folding beds were installed on trial in some of the rooms. These had a frame with wooden shelf about five feet off the floor. The bed, with covers, folded into the recess below the shelf. Thus the student would gain storage space on the shelf, plus more floor space when the bed was not in use. This also eliminated the bed slats which invited student pranks. That these were successful is proven since over fifty years later some of these were still in use in the dormitories and campus homes.

The Board of Trustees enacted a Spanish American War "G.I. Bill" for the two employees who had enlisted. Carl Schrader, assistant in the gymnasium, and George L. Hoffman, the bookkeeper, would have their salaries continued for the rest of the year and their positions kept open for them *as long as possible.* It is noted, however, that no substitutes would be hired and that other employees will divide the work of the two enlistees. The students now began to display Cuban flags with the American ones.

The Seniors went to Washington and attended a reception with the Queen of Hawaii in their hotel, the Ebbitt House. The Normalites entertained the royal guest with a number of their school songs. They also met President McKinley.

The baseball team, escorted by Dr. Anderson, traveled to Coatesville in a "bus"–a four in hand coach decorated with American and Cuban flags. They won the game 7-4 and the "bus" driver unveiled the bells which he had hidden under the seat in the event of a victory. They came back to the Normal in style, the bells jingling and the team singing.

Carl Schrader wrote from Mt. Gretna that Company I, 6th Regiment, had six other Aryans serving in addition to Captain Cornwell and himself. Carl continued his professional work by acting as physical training instructor at the encampment.

The thirteenth day of June became an historic one for the Alumni Association when it was granted its corporate charter. The lawyer who materially assisted in this matter was Ulysses Koons, an alumni and athlete of note, Class of 1890.

Graduation day arrived with the usual program. John Pinkerton, President of the Board addressed the graduates as a substitute for Governor Hastings, who had been detained. Across the rostrum in large letters of garnet and white the class motto hung, "Still climbing after knowledge infinite." In the graduating class was the son of the Principal. William Pyle Philips, over fifty years later, will make a large bequest to his alma mater in the form of Shakespeare Folios, scholarships, books and funds for lectures – a significant recognition of his appreciation.

As the year closed it was made known that the Principal would have a much deserved leave of absence, during which Dr. Andrew T. Smith would be in charge. A vacancy in the history department brought Professor Smith Burnham to the Normal. He will render 22 years of faithful service to the school. Miss Harriet H. Baldwin joined the English department this year. She will transfer to the Pedagogical specialization and will give 23 years of dedicated service to the Normal.

ELVIRA Y. SPEAKMAN

SMITH BURNHAM

ELIZABETH CRILEY

1898 - 1899

The Minutes of September 14th carry a statement "A number of Pass examinations were arranged for." This is the first use of this term in the official records and an explanation is in order. At frequent intervals, five or six times a year, "pass examination" were given in a number of subjects except Senior ones. Students coming from two year high schools ordinarily would have to spend three years at a Normal. However, competition among them being keen for student enrollment it was common practice for a number of the Principals to "guarantee" graduation in two years residency. Thus such students were encouraged, some times even exhorted, to take the examinations according to Charles E. Martz, Class of '08. In an unpublished manuscript titled the "Development of the West Chester Normal School" he states that while a student here he "passed off" Physical Geography, Geology, Bookkeeping, School Management, and Methods of Teaching, not one of which he studied for a day. Moreover, he states that the "common school branches of the Junior Year – Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, etc. could be passed off. These are the branches of which the teacher should have a full knowledge, but this knowledge could certainly not be tested in a half hour examination."

An existing schedule of the "pass examinations" shows the following:

8:30 A.M.	Reading (Oral) Entrance Geography Vocal Music	Drawing Botany Cicero Zoology
10:30 A.M.	Reading (Written) Arithmetic Algebra	Plane Geometry Caesar Beginning Latin Chemistry
1:30 P.M.	Spelling English Grammar U. S. History (entrance) Civil Government Geology	Physical Geography General History Rhetoric English History Literature French
3:30 P.M.	School Management Methods of Teaching	Physiology Astronomy

This schedule indicates a variance with Martz' observation in that the student had almost two hours to complete the examination. There is no question, however, according to Martz, that the superior student or those who came from good high schools found the work at the Normal to be of little difference from that in the secondary school.

In November the Mandolin club was permitted to practice only in the presence of a teacher. Perhaps students were engaging in other practices. A few weeks later a miscreant who was found drinking intoxicating liquors had to read his apology in chapel. Mansfield Normal would shortly have the same problem when five students will be sent home.

The first evidence of scholastic eligibility comes to light in the faculty minutes of December 7th when Professor Sensenig presented the resolution that "no student be allowed to take part in any contests in sports who does not keep up an average of 80% in each of his studies." That this was purely academic is evidenced by the continuing statement in the Amulet: "The Normal has no football team as it is discouraged by the faculty." The two Spanish American war "veterans" were demobilized and back at their Normal positions in the Fall and Ada Cornwell made women's athletic history by starting the Senior girls' basketball team and introducing several of the girls to "golf Playing."

The Alumni of Chester County had a fall banquet at which a number of the faculty attended. It was noted "at the close of the banquet the whole assemblage drank in cold water with enthusiasm the health of Dr. G. M. Philips, the absent Principal of the school." It will take a long time to officially change the beverage for toasts. A celebrated name came on campus as a student in the person of Calixto Garcia, grandson of the famous Cuban general to whom "the message" had to be carried – one of the most familiar Spanish American War tales. French is introduced to the Normal for the first time when a group of interested students secured the services of Mme. Roubique as teacher on Friday evenings. Thus was established the "Free University of the '90's."

The students now had a close off-campus store on Linden street known officially as the Normal Confectionery but referred to by the students as the "Little Store". In the Amulet, C. W. Talley, the owner, advertised "Chocolates,

"THE LITTLE STORE"

bonbons, French chew taffy, marshmallows, velvet molasses candy, figs, dates, cakes, crackers, home-made jellies, pies, rusk, bread, sandwiches, pickles, olives, canned tongue, ham, foreign and domestic fruit, milk, butter, eggs, laundry and toilet soap, bay rum, witch hazel, etc." Now the students greatest concern in winter was that the path to "the store" might be shut by snow.

George Morris Philips' return from his "sabbatical" leave was marked with a home coming reception. In the next several months he gave lectures accompanied by glass lantern slides of his tour.

Harry Johnson organized a Washington's Birthday party featuring 51 roast turkeys accompanied by red, white and blue menu cards. The feast was served in the dining room after which the women students improvised Martha Washington dresses, powdered their hair and went to the gymnasium for the reception given by the Principal. The *Daily Local News* noted that "the girls were delighted for the privilege of talking to them (boys) even if they were not all George Washington in appearance."

On March 11th another historic first occurred when the boys and girls gave a joint gymnastic exhibition. The papers noted that this drew the largest crowd ever to attend an indoor event at the Normal. Apparently there was some weakening in the philosophy of separating the sexes. The '98-99 basketball team rang up an undefeated season winning eleven games, scoring 251 points to their opponents 74. Both Temple and Drexel were defeated. In April a new organization appears known as the Normal Wheelmen. This consisted of forty devotees of the bicycle. They elected their officers–captain, first lieutenant and second lieutenant–and began to plan runs.

The Darlington Botanical Club, with Dr. Schmucker as President, and the County Geological Club, with Professor Cochran as President, were inviting membership from any interested persons in the county. This Normal - community interchange was of great symbiotic value at their regular meetings in the library.

Dr. Andrew Thomas Smith was notified of his election to the Principalship of Mansfield Normal. He was the third West Chester faculty member joining the ranks of Normal principals – Dr. Welsh at Bloomsburg and Dr. Flickinger at Edinboro. George Morris Philips was having a profound influence in the development and training of educational administrators for the Commonwealth Normals.

DINING ROOM

June 1899 found the Seniors shopping for a cornerstone for the new Model School which was progressing nicely. Baker and Dallet, architects, had designed the building to fit in the pattern of present Serpentine structures. Harry M. Burns had the low bid, and the total cost was $41,283.71, not including the furnishings, an item of $1,779.58. The West Chester Borough School Board by official action agreed to assume the administrative inclusion of the Model School as part of the town system and would assign children to the new facility according to the location of their homes in the area. The local papers now noted that the new athletic grounds would be called Wayne Field in honor of General Anthony Wayne whose name was given to the earlier military encampment.

The 1899 Class Day Program carred an item concerning the class phrenology by Elsie Oleita Bull. This young lady will return to the Normal as a mathematics teacher, well loved and respected, to be honored by having the Learning and Research Center given her name. Perhaps the class motto "Doing not dreaming is the secret of success", describes Miss Bull into

MODEL SCHOOL – 1899

whose hands many, including the author, were placed. Coincidental with the program was the laying of the cornerstone for the new Model school by the class. From the Brinton quarries, the stone of Serpentine, three feet four inches in length, twenty-one inches in width, and fifteen inches in depth, bore the simple inscription "Class of '99."

This year being the centennial of West Chester the students were given afternoons off on the three days of celebration, October 11, 12, and 13, for the literary, military, and civic programs as well as a special firemen's parade. Of particular interest to the students were the balloon ascensions.

1899 - 1900

Apparently the editors of the Amulet were becoming more tolerant since in the October issue they accepted an advertisement from Henry Guss for the sale of "Smoker's Supplies." Burns Great Oyster House was selling the bivales at 20 cents a dozen and ice cream at 25 cents a quart.

The new Model School opened officially on December 4th with Miss Fannie C. Watson as its first Principal at $60 per month. The janitor, Clarkson Fadis, received $35 per month. Now the Seniors had an ideal place in which to practice teach. The old Model School room was now used by the boys for their prayer meetings. Intercultural rapport was developed with an Aryan "double header" musical – literary recital on December 7th, the first program at 4 P.M. and the second at 7 P.M. The "big three" – Charlotte Hardee (Music), Cora Everett (Reading, Dramatics) and F. H. Green (Literary) marshalled not only their colleagues but also a "Ringer" in Miss Staley, from Bryn Mawr to present a well-rounded program. Incidentally, the money realized from the small admission fee charged was used to decorate the auditorium.

WEST CHESTER BOROUGH CENTENNIAL PARADE – 1899

The winter lecture programs saw Julia Ward Howe recite her "Battle Hymn of the Republic" and Charles D. Kellogg give bird imitations. The Normal enrollment consisted of 535 students from forty three counties in Pennsylvania and from twelve other states and territories. Wayne Field had a noticeable increase in the rabbit population which precipitated a hunt with stones as weapons. It was noted that student Ralph Johnson gave a rabbit supper for several of his friends.

The Principal called a special faculty meeting at 7:30 A.M. February 19, to decide the best time for the Senior sleigh ride. Since there was snow on the ground it was decided that they be allowed to go to Downingtown but they had to return by 7:00 P.M. Was it possible that the sleigh ride would soon join the extinct chestnut hunt?

In April Principal Welsh of Bloomsburg sent the cryptic message to the Normal that he had expelled two girls and one boy for "improper conduct during vacation." The Normal "arms" were long. The Senior and Junior girls played their annual basketball game for the possession of the trophy, a handsome pillow. Lady members of the faculty and girls of the school attended, but as to the boys, the gym was "off limits."

Professor Philips was invited in May to accompany the Princeton University professors to Wadesboro, North Carolina to observe the eclipse of the sun. Back at the Normal the students would not start their classes that morning until they had seen the celestial event.

Anthony Comstock the New York Reformer came to the lecture platform as the pioneer male counterpart to Carrie Nation. In Carrie's case, her target was the saloon. Comstock's stock in trade was the cheap "thriller" novel selling at that time for five cents. He promoted the idea that the downfall of young people was their contact with cheap, "trashy" novels. Today dormitory walls are covered with cutouts from *Playboy* or *Evergreen;* current art films such as the Swedish *I Am Curious* Series; Broadway plays like *Calcutta* or *Hair* – all these must make Anthony a whirling dervish in his grave.

Professor Cochran who had been doing yeoman work as an expert witness on pure food legal cases for the Commonwealth was now designated as delegate by Governor Stone to attend the Pure Food Congress in Washington. Another scientific first occurred when the Normal was made a special signal station of the United States Weather Bureau. Daily telegrams were received predicting the weather for the next twenty four hours. Appropriate signal flags were taken from the weather flag storage unit and run up the school's hundred foot flag pole. Thus the students, community and in particular the farmers got direct weather advice daily from Washington.

Finally to illustrate the inexorable application of the "bed time" rules, on April 27 the Darlington Botanical Club invited Dr. MacFarlane of the University of Pennsylvania to lecture on the subject of Orchids. Dr. MacFarlane, an authority and widely known scientist, presented an illustrated talk in the chapel filled with club members and friends. A few minutes before 10 o'clock, nearing the end of his presentation, he announced that he would show, as a conclusion to his talk, some very fine specimens. As he was unpacking these, the ten o'clock bell rang; without warning the main chapel lights went out and the disappointed group exited from the room sans the closing visual display. Such was the regimented life in 1900. No comment is available from Dr. MacFarlane.

In the annual sports day June 2 a young Junior, Chris Sanderson, took 3rd place in the high jump. His name will appear frequently in the history of the Normal and the college. Meanwhile the Athletic Assocation had purchased a golf outfit, tennis rackets, balls and nets plus four croquet sets.

On the same day the faculty had their long end of the year meeting to "go over" the students. The supper break offered a fine meal which occasioned the faculties' appreciation to

Steward Johnson and his staff. In particular their thanks was directed to Katie Shay – referred to as "Our Katie" – in charge of the dining room since 1881.

"Learn nor account the pang" was the motto of the 133 Seniors of whom 30 would take part in the program of commencement. Edna M. Smith, an Indian in the class, would teach at the Indian School at Pine Ridge, North Dakota.

1900 - 1901

The year had hardly got underway before a student inquiry was addressed to the Principal for permission to form a "secret" literary society. The natural reply from the faculty – "a negative answer was decided upon. All members were present." The major news of the fall was the new course of study adopted on November 5, 1900 by the Board of Principals at their annual meeting:

REGULAR COURSE

(Studies marked with an (*) are to be reviewed in Senior Year.)

Preparatory and Sub-Junior Studies.

Physiology, Political Geography, Spelling and Writing completed; Algebra through radicals; Drawing (one term), Arithmetic, English Grammar and Reading as in ordinary text books.

Junior Year

Pedagogics:–School Management.

Language:–English Grammar,* Reading and Orthography, Latin to Caesar.

Mathematics:–Arithmetic,* Algebra.

Natural Science:–Physiology.

Historical Science:–Geography, United States History, Civil Government of the United States and Pennsylvania.

Arts:–Penmanship (an approved system, with a fair handwriting), Drawing (daily lessons for at least twenty weeks), Vocal Music (elementary principles and daily exercises for at least ten weeks), Book-keeping (single entry, with a knowledge of common business papers).

Physical Culture.

Middle Year

Pedagogics:–Psychology, Methods of Teaching.

Language:–Rhetoric and Composition, with elocutionary exercises, three books of Caesar.

Mathematics:–Plane Geometry.

Natural Science:–Elements of Chemistry, Zoology and Botany.

Historical Science:–General History.

Arts:–Manual Training.

Physical Culture.

Senior Year

Pedagogics:–History of Education, Methods of Teaching, Practice of Teaching in Model School (at least twenty weeks, forty-five minutes daily), Thesis.

Language:–Literature and Classics, three Orations of Cicero, three Books of Virgil, Review of English Grammar.

Mathematics:–Solid Geometry, Plane Trigonometry and Surveying, Review of Arithmetic.

Natural Science:–Physics, Geology.

Physical Culture.

Substitutions

The following substitutions may be made:

Junior Year.–German or French for Latin.

Middle Year.–German or French for Latin; Greek, German or French for Chemistry.

Senior Year.–English History, Ethics and Logic or Astronomy for Latin; Greek, German or French for Solid Geometry, Trigonometry and Surveying, or for Latin.

SUPPLEMENTARY COURSE

(In addition to the Regular Course.)

Leading to the Degree of Bachelor or Pedagogics

Philosophy of Education (Horne); Advanced Psychology (James, Briefer Course).

Discussion of Educational Questions (Educational Aims and Educational Values, Hanus); or, School Supervision, including School Law (Our Schools, Chancellor, Pennsylvania School Laws); Devices for Teaching (Teaching of Elementary Mathematics, Smith); Educational Theories, etc. (Education as Development, O'Shea).

School Apparatus and Appliances, Description, Use and Preparation (Physical Nature of the Child, Rowe).

Leading to the Degree of Master of Pedagogics

Two years' teaching after graduation in the Regular Course.

Professional Reading, with abstracts: History of Education in the United States (Boone), European Schools (Klemm), Systems of Education (Parsons).

Sanitary Science, School Architecture, etc. School Hygiene (Shaw).

Thesis.

A full equivalent will be accepted for any of the text books named above. The course in reading and classics for all the courses shall be determined by the Board of Principals at their annual meeting and shall be the same for all Normal Schools.

N. P.–Students are admitted to the Junior or lower classes upon examination by the faculty. These examinations are held at the beginning of each term and just preceeding the time of the annual examinations. Arrangements may be made to take special examinations on the first Saturday of each month during the school year.

This course would officially take effect in 1903 and add a third year to the Normal program, however from a competitive viewpoint in order to offer a "two year program", arrangements could be made to "double up" with the Junior and middle year through the "pass examination" system discussed previously. Within one year the joint Principals' meeting will come out with the rather startling experiment permitting "students to take both Junior and Middle year examinations under the State Board at the same time"!!!

The new grandstand had been started on Wayne Field in July. Ninety feet long, with a roof, it would have 600 metal and wood seats with arm rests. At either end were dressing and storage rooms with showers and toilets. The total cost at its completion was $4,785.09. Almost fifty years from its completion a fire of questionable origin will erase it from the campus scene. Though the school colors were purple and gold,

NEW GRANDSTAND – TRACK MEET – 1900

NEW GRANDSTAND – 1900
BASEBALL GAME and PARADE

the Normal basketball team bought new suits with orange and black bands not unlike period bathing suits. It is further noted that one "new" ball was purchased for the season!

A rather lengthy discussion engaged the faculty in January concerning the advisability of the Senior students substituting in the public school of the town. No conclusions were noted. In a subsequent session Professor Cochran dropped a "bomb" in anticipating contemporary "honors" programs by suggesting the "advisability of excusing from examination students who have attained a certain standard of daily work."

The former baseball field behind the "sanitarium" had now been converted into a skating pond at a cost of $1,050. The students were eagerly looking forward to cold weather. The boys talked about the formation of two "polo" (ice hockey) teams and arranging games with outside clubs.

At this time the Amulet editors proposed the consideration of inter-society debates. Shortly the faculty will be asked to discuss this topic as well as the possibility of an "inter-collegiate contest." In other academic matters the classes in higher mathematics were struggling with series and the theories of summing theories, the higher German classes were wrestling with *Minna von Barnhelm*, the English students were translating *The Iliad*, one class in higher mathematics was engaged in survey of the campus with transit and level, and Professor Dick started a class in Spanish for those Seniors who were applying for positions in schools of Puerto Rico.

The reputation of the Normal extended outside the United States as was evidenced by Superintendent of Public Instruction Atkinson of the Philippines requesting Dr. Philips to select two male teachers to serve in the islands. The Principal selected William S. Ivy of the Class of 1899 and John W. Dolby of the present Senior class. These young men were then notified that the Secretary of War would provide them with free transportation in the early summer and that they would receive nine hundred dollars in gold per year for the three year tour. On May 11th Dr. Philips was tendered a party in honor of his achieving twenty five years of service to the Normal. Following the dinner and the toasts of the well wishers he was presented with a silver loving cup engraved with the coat of arms of his family.

The Young Women's Normal Athletic Association held their first field day on May 26th. The events included races, hurdles, archery, hurl ball, baseball throw, tennis, and an obstacle race. The faculty ladies and the faculty wives officiated. Of course Wayne field was off limits to all men! The July Amulet noted that the two cannon located in the basement of the Normal would now be placed on Wayne Field to mark the spot of the Civil War encampment. Six feet in length with four inch bore, mounted on trunnions with fellowed wheels they gave a martial appearance to the campus. Later their eventual disappearances will be accounted for.

STUDENTS IN 1901
(Chris Sanderson) Back Row, Right.

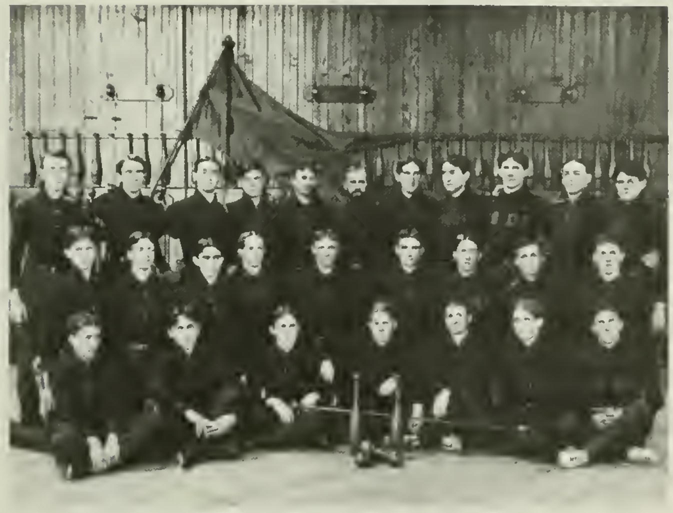
"A GENTLEMANLY DISAGREEMENT" – 1901

Commencement and class day found the Seniors with the clover as their flower, "Orient yourselves" as their motto, colors of maroon and blue, and perhaps the most exotic class yell to date – "hi yi hippity! Ki yo rippity, Naughty One, Naughty One, Wah Hoo Wah!"

The death of President McKinley who had cordially received the past several Senior classes occasioned a great number of tributes which were printed in the Amulet. His successor Theodore Roosevelt had appeared at the Normal and now future Seniors would renew acquaintance with the new Chief Executive.

1901 - 1902

The smallpox scares induced Dr. Philips to conduct a campaign of vaccination among the students. Faculty members were asked to survey their halls to ascertain the names of those students who had not had a vaccination within the past five years.



SENIOR MEN'S GYM CLASS – 1901
Dr. Ehinger, Back row, Center; Chris Sanderson, Back row, Left

The Faculty minutes note complaints about carelessly prepared papers, poor spelling, etc. a situation not foreign today. A new administrative process is also recorded wherein on October 30 Dr. Ehinger presented the names of those men who were candidates for the basketball team. The faculty now had the duty of passing upon their playing. In the case of two "rejects" they are to be "kindly told that their class standing is not high enough to warrant their being members of the team!" Certain others might join the team provisionally but at the slightest indication that their work was suffering they would be taken off the team. The Amulet editor now joined the Faculty by pointedly stating the duty of the player to do good academic work so as not to disappoint the school. The athlete was caught in a nutcracker.

The Aryan Society again tried to get approval for an extra curricular debate with the Blind Asylum of Philadelphia. The faculty expressed sentiment against it but encouraged a debate with some other institution. Another tradition would fall. Apparently the Principal was experiencing some difficulty with the girls since on September 28th the evening constitutional walk was rescinded for them. Sex must be repressed in every way!

Up to now the students surreptitiously maintained cooking utensils in their rooms. Gas jets, oil lamps and candles were the source of heat for cooking fudge, for warming bread and other items either filched from the dining room or purchased at the "little store." A crackdown was ordered by the Principal when hall teachers were asked to report to him all students having cooking utensils in their rooms. In these times it was customary in all rooming houses in the United States for the occupants, whose circumstances were far from affluent, to reduce their living expenses by unauthorized "cooking" food in their quarters. A "cat and mouse" game went on with the owners "sniffing" for burning toast or trying to discover evidences of food or utensils in a rented room "without cooking privileges."

The WCTU presented the school with several etchings, including that of the York Cathedral. This was hung at the entrance, opposite that of the Cologne Cathedral and next to the Sistine Madonna which was across from the Sichel Madonna. Anthony Wayne's telescope mysteriously disappeared from the reception room at this time only to be recovered later. In those days innocent pranks sometimes caused Normal property to move about unlike contemporary times when statues, paintings, tape recorders, typewriters, and motion picture projectors disappear forever or wind up in a pawnbroker's shop in Philadelphia or elsewhere.

NEW NORMAL SKATING POND – 1902
(Formerly Baseball Field)

In January the Amulet assisted George Morris Philips' autograph letter project by addressing queries to prominent people of the day as to a guiding quotation. This stratagem produced an accretion to the valuable collection. The same month the Normal skating pond officially opened on the site of the former baseball field. Student committees of control were appointed and met in the chapel to discuss their duties differentiated as to Board of Governors and Board of Managers. Now the male students spoke of forming a hockey team (formerly "polo" to them).

The Board published the new library plans by Dallet and Hemphill. Of two stories 70 x 90 feet, Serpentine stone construction, the contractor would be Plummer and Jefferis and the total cost, $61,077.60. The furnishing of the new building would cost $4,439.73. The students looked forward to its completion.

The storm of February 21st and 22nd paralyzed the town and the Normal. Many trees were stripped of their branches and for two weeks telephone service was non-existent nor could the trolley cars reach the school. Imprisoned by the snow the students celebrated Washington's birthday in the usual fashion with a splendid "Johnson" turkey banquet. The feature of the evening was the introduction for the first time of the "Virginia Reel" dance.

The introduction of the new "middle class" thrust a lot of busy "program" work on the faculty. Continually there was adjustment and jockeying of schedules. "Pass examinations" were arranged intermittently in order to arrive at a balance of schedules. In the midst of these deliberations Bloomsburg advised the West Chester faculty that one of their boys had been suspended for "unbecoming behavior"! Since the Middle year was a reality it became necessary to have Middle year contests, speakers, orators, etc. A new communique arrived from Bloomsburg announcing that Maud Whiting of that school "had been expelled: Cause – 'A Defiant Spirit'." The first of the new Women's "Lib" – 1902 style!

In May death struck the Normal twice. Francis Stever died from a hemorrhagic stomach ulcer and a week later Walter Myles succumbed from the effects of being hit in the head by a baseball in a game a few days earlier. The YMCA noted their passing with resolutions and remembrances to their families.

The college was advised by means of a parchment certificate that it had been awarded a gold medal for its educational exhibit at the 1900 World Exposition in Paris. At the moment neither the certificate nor the medal have been recovered in the memorabilia. Meetings were held almost daily to approve class standings, particularly those who were to graduate. Then into the considerations was thrown the question "of the advisability of graduating a woman student on account of her moral standing; and the matter was left over for further consideration. Finally she was allowed to pass with the rest of the class, proof not being available."

THE NEW LIBRARY — 1902

On Thursday, May 29th Paul S. Kantz became ill. Dr. Addison Rothrock hospitalized him in the infirmary with his condition undiagnosed. One June 3 the Senior class participated in the cornerstone laying ceremonies for the new library. Miss Dabney George, the Indian girl, placed the material in the box and at the close of the ceremony all sang the school song "Hail to Our Normal School" led by Miss Hardee. The next day, Wednesday, June 4 at 9 P.M. a special chapel was called for all students. Dr. Philips then advised them that they had twelve hours to get ready for graduation due to a case of smallpox in the college, that of Paul Kantz who had not be vaccinated!

INTERIOR VIEW

Not withstanding the tears, dismay, and protestation, 201 Seniors on June 5 had a telescoped commencement program. Superintendent Nathan Shaeffer was drafted as commencement Speaker and the examining board was invited to attend. The programs ordered for June 19th with the class motto "Upward Striving" would be a loss of $300 to the class. Further the Trustees had to refund two weeks board money and the town lost the income from the students' presence as well as that spent at commencement and class day by their friends and relatives. The neglect of one student to have a simple smallpox vaccination created an incalculable loss. Thus was held the shortest graduation of record in the first hundred years.

In the summer Miss Groome with the proceeds from the Spelling Bee and Guessing contests invested in copies of pictures of famous artists. The Normal's art library was expanding; however to reach the students directly she created a loan bureau where students could borrow a picture for exhibition in their rooms. Thus Esther Groome anticipated the "new" practice today of renting paintings rather than buying them outright. The class of 1902 had left a considerable sum of money and with this an original oil of a scene north of West Chester by Ethelbert W. Brown was purchased. Brown was a former student at the Normal thus making the purchase more significant.

The popularity of basketball was first with the students thus six new backboards were placed in the gym permitting two games on the floor at the same time. Unlike today the faces of those on the sides were constructed of chicken wire with an outside frame.

1902 - 1903

The Amulet editor now reduced the subscription price for the ten issues of the school paper to fifty cents with a single copy selling for a dime. In October the faculty brought up the matter again of an entrance examination for those desiring to matriculate in the school. Those students attempting to "double up" by taking the Junior and Middle year occupied faculty discussion time. Apparently the Bloomsburg report of last year was infectious since the Clarion Principal noted the dismissal of a student for general insubordination and defiance! Dr. Goddard now came to his fellow members attention with his introduction of experimentation on the nature of learning. He was invited to take time and discuss certain work he had been doing on "fatigue". (Are the proponents of faculty psychology listening?) His introduction of charts made with the use of the ergograph caused those of the faculty who were more pragmatic some uneasiness.

This year brought the Normal Schools in the limelight with the "North American" story on nature of the State appropriation to Clarion Normal. A team of reporters uncovered evidence which revealed an attempted ten per cent pay off for their State appropriation. The publicity attendant to this was joyfully marked by the private schools and colleges as to the low practices of "all" the Normals..

The scene shifted to the West Chester Normal when rumors arose regarding the Governor introducing certain unknown aspirants as appointees to the Board. The *Local News* of May 6, 1903, reported that there had been friction among the Board members as to which bank the Normal funds would be kept. Some interesting infighting was going on between the

GIRL'S GYM CLASS

1905

DONOR- DETWILER

JOHNSON
STITELER
DETWILER
DAVIS
WOOLSTON
STINE
1904
W.C.H.
1904
1903
1903
1903

group of stockholder Trustees and the State appointed ones.

On July 4, 1903 the *Local News* printed an article titled "A Soft Coal Story." The previous winter a coal strike had caused the substitution of soft for hard coal. Now with normalcy returned it came as quite a surprise to find that the Board household committee had placed an order for 1,000 tons of soft coal with a syndicate. The coal was tested and found inferior. The use of soft coal was condemned by the residents in the area by reason of the heavy blanket of soot and smoke which adversely affected the homes. The reporter commented that political expedience promoted the awarding of the contract and that political "pull" was responsible for the continued use of an unsatisfactory type of soft coal. The last sentence raised the question, "Does politics dictate the policy of the business transactions of our great institute of learning?" At the same time T. L. Eyre, State Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds, member of the Household Committee, and Chester County Political Chairman made a gift to the Normal library of Pennsylvania Archives. Perhaps the best indication of the new sense of importance rising from the Trustee's position was the printing of special tickets for the Moore anniversary program which were specifically engraved "Trustee's seat." Thus the smoke was rising which within ten years would burst into a blaze singeing those connected with the Normal.

This year Miss Susan Lodge, Class of 1877, entertained some graduate friends at 1720 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Such a delightful time was had that they all agreed it must become an annual get together not of either Moores or Aryans but of any and all alumni. From this humble informal beginning has grown the annual Alumni banquet.

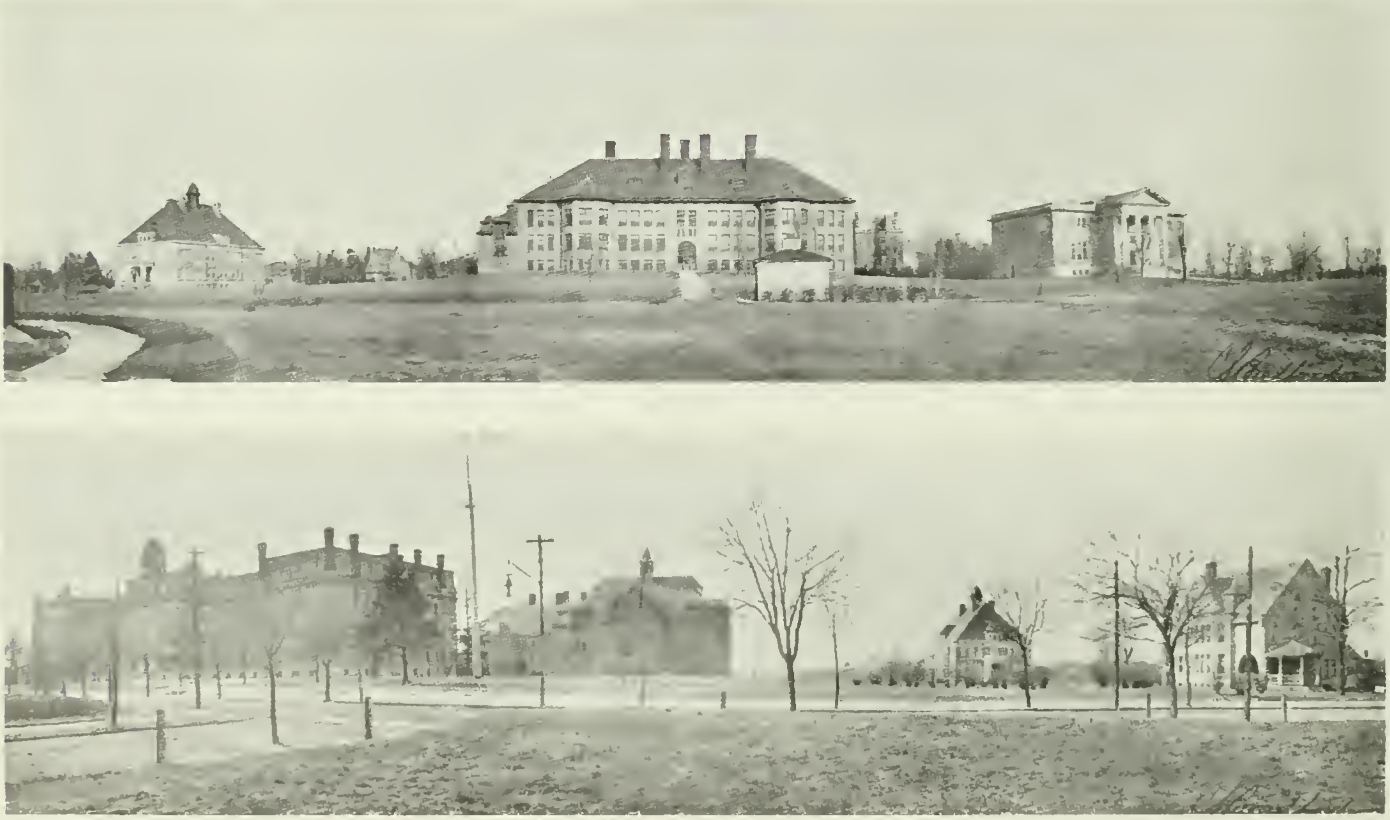
The Normal enrolled fourteen Cubans, two Mexicans, two Puerto Ricans, and the three Mestre brothers, Alfonso, Carlos, and Sixtos from Barcelona, Spain. Captain Richard Hobson of the Spanish American War fame appeared as a lecturer on the stage filled with Civil War veterans from GAR McCall Post No. 31. His topic "The Navy and the Nation" as well as his appearance was vociferously received. In those days patriotism was not a dirty word.

Graduation day arrived and in letters composed of daisies neatly mounted on a scarlet background suspended above the stage the class motto "Climb though the rocks be rugged" greeted the audience. President Fetterolf of Girard College, in addressing the class, spoke of West Chester as the "Athens of Pennsylvania." The Senior class gave a bust of Shakespeare and one of Emerson as their parting gift.

1903 - 1904

The Seniors rose up on their "hind legs" stating their decision to wear caps and gowns. The faculty beat a hasty retreat from the imminent confrontation. In their retreat the Parthian shot was their majority vote (two dissenters): "not to dress this way for commencement." Student's rights were coming to life!

The interesting contents of a letter from Dr. Welsh, Principal of Bloomsburg, give evidence of the gentle manner of handling an unpleasant matter. "Henri Rodriques has left here without our knowledge and consent, and has left bills in town unpaid. Since his departure I have learned some things about him that convince me he is not a proper person to admit to our schools."



"LOOKING TOWARD WEST"
Old Main, Recitation Hall, Gym, Model School, Principal's Residence

The spring found certain athletes teetering on the brink of ineligibility. Perhaps it may be conjectured that the Normal nine's needs were so great it is reported that the faculty reprieved two players so that they could play on Saturday only!

Professor Burnham attempted to solve the Gordian Knot of student evaluation for passing in the lengthy end of the year faculty meeting. (May 28th, 7:00-11:30 P.M., May 30th, 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M.) by suggesting on June 2nd that "the time has come to raise the standard for promotion, and that the persons whose names were discussed should be dropped."

One of the original Trustees of the school, Mr. Evans Rogers, who had served continuously since 1871 with the exception of a short break, now presented the new library with a gift of $1,000. The Board moved that his original gift of seventy-six volumes of Niles Registers, with the new books purchased now totaling 1,200 should be placed in a section of the new library and designated with his name.

Commander Robert E. Peary returned to the school to lecture at the Moore Anniversary. The lecture course was highlighted with a debate between General Charles Grosvenor of Ohio and Champ Clark of Missouri. The subject was Republicanism versus Democracy. The two Congressmen put on a well received political debate much enjoyed by the novitiates of the Moore and Aryan societies. The Men's Athletic Association appointed a Committee of Regulations with Dr. Ehinger and Professor Burnham as advisors to fix qualifications for athletes to receive letters to be worn on sweaters. The rules provided for a script Normal letter "*N*" for achievement as members of a team. However, if one was either a basketball player or an outstanding performer in gymnastics or track he might receive a block letter "N".

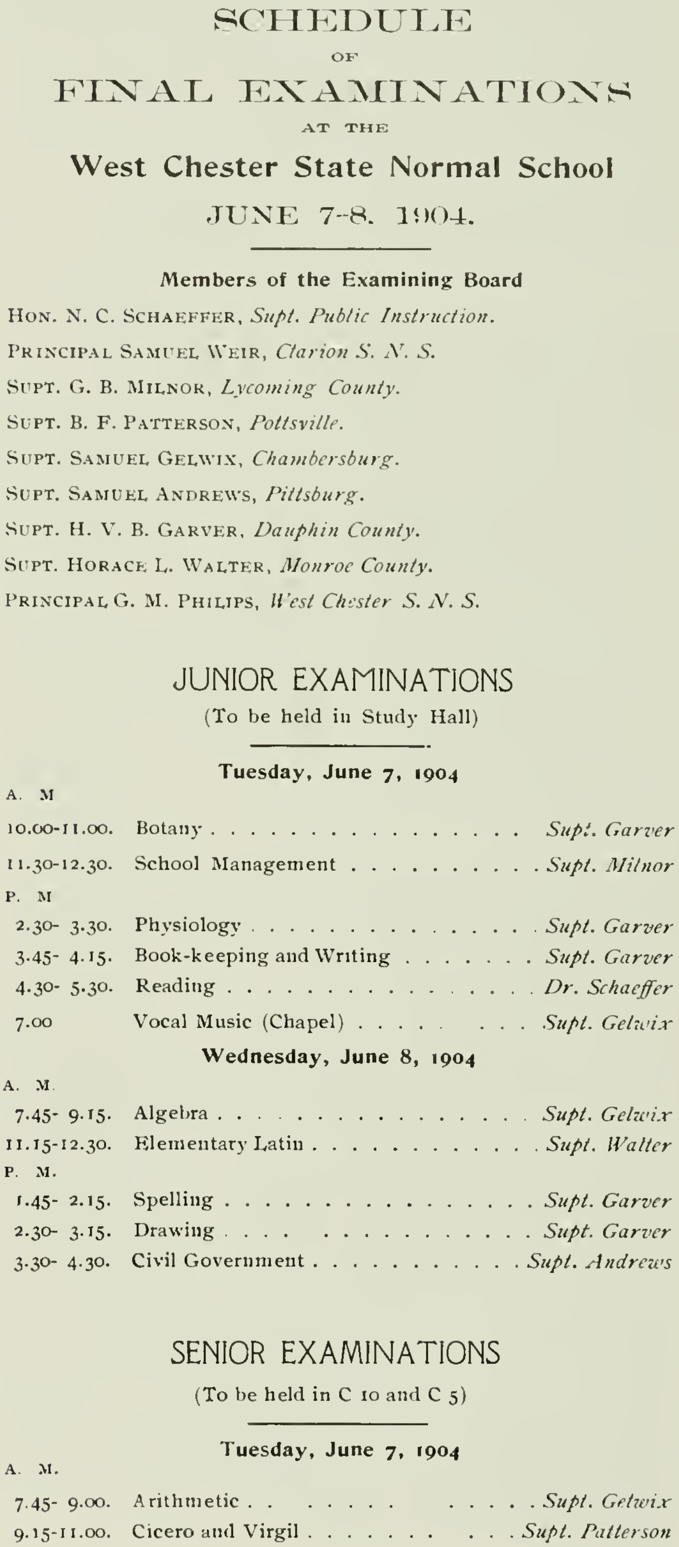
With the appointment of two assistants to Miss Cochran for the first time the Library could now be open all day. The Chester County Historical Society moved a large part of its collection into the second story of the library thus providing a welcome exhibit for the students. Faculty were taking leaves of absence to improve themselves. Miss Groome studied at the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts and Dr. Goddard spent the year abroad studying in the field of psychology and pedagogy. The Turks Head Hotel took an ad in the Amulet, listing a rate of $2.00 per day including board!

A young colored man, John L. Stenson from Malena, Georgia, established several strength records in the school gym. Llewelyn Hoopes, Dr. Ehinger's assistant, noted that John was well liked by the students. This year saw the initiation of sport competition with Millersville and East Stroudsburg Normals in basketball. The school was moving towards scheduling its peers.

Four large sleighs were engaged to take the Seniors to Kennett Square. Upon arrival, the local bakery and confectionery stores were beseiged for food, nuts and candy. For the first time it is recorded that on the return trip one sleigh upset. With spring's arrival the evening walk gained many advocates—however, still separated according to sex. As the weather warmed, Wayne field was a busy place with baseball, quoits, tennis, croquet, and informal wrestling on the green.

The French Club under the leadership of Miss Johnson initiated on May 18th, 1904 a presentation of plays in French. Schmucker also provided a first in procuring a new telescope with a four inch objective lens for the Astronomy club. Education was reaching new heights. J. Leon Taylor reached a new height also by breaking the school pole vault record with a jump of 9 feet, 9 inches.

The end of the year brought students into the "bull pit" of the final examinations, the program follows:



SCHEDULE
OF
FINAL EXAMINATIONS
AT THE
West Chester State Normal School
JUNE 7-8. 1904.

Members of the Examining Board

Hon. N. C. Schaeffer, *Supt. Public Instruction.*
Principal Samuel Weir, *Clarion S. N. S.*
Supt. G. B. Milnor, *Lycoming County.*
Supt. B. F. Patterson, *Pottsville.*
Supt. Samuel Gelwix, *Chambersburg.*
Supt. Samuel Andrews, *Pittsburg.*
Supt. H. V. B. Garver, *Dauphin County.*
Supt. Horace L. Walter, *Monroe County.*
Principal G. M. Philips, *West Chester S. N. S.*

JUNIOR EXAMINATIONS
(To be held in Study Hall)

Tuesday, June 7, 1904

A. M		
10.00-11.00.	Botany	*Supt. Garver*
11.30-12.30.	School Management	*Supt. Milnor*
P. M		
2.30- 3.30.	Physiology	*Supt. Garver*
3.45- 4.15.	Book-keeping and Writing	*Supt. Garver*
4.30- 5.30.	Reading	*Dr. Schaeffer*
7.00	Vocal Music (Chapel)	*Supt. Gelwix*

Wednesday, June 8, 1904

A. M.		
7.45- 9.15.	Algebra	*Supt. Gelwix*
11.15-12.30.	Elementary Latin	*Supt. Walter*
P. M.		
1.45- 2.15.	Spelling	*Supt. Garver*
2.30- 3.15.	Drawing	*Supt. Garver*
3.30- 4.30.	Civil Government	*Supt. Andrews*

SENIOR EXAMINATIONS
(To be held in C 10 and C 5)

Tuesday, June 7, 1904

A. M.		
7.45- 9.00.	Arithmetic	*Supt. Gelwix*
9.15-11.00.	Cicero and Virgil	*Supt. Patterson*

9.15-11.00.	Ethics, Logic and English History	*Supt. Milnor*
11.15-12.15.	U. S. History	*Supt. Garver*
P. M.		
1.45- 2.45.	Literature	*Dr. Weir*
3.00- 4.00.	English Grammar	*Supt. Walter*
4.15- 5.15.	Geography	*Supt. Gelwix*

Wednesday, June 8. 1904

A. M.		
7.45- 9.15.	Solid Geometry	*Dr. Weir.*
9.30-11.00.	Plane Trigonometry and Surveying	*Dr. Weir*
9.30-11.00.	German and French (In Study Hall)	*Supt. Milnor*
P. M.		
1.45- 3.15.	Physics	*Supt. Gelwix*
3.30- 4.30.	History of Education and Methods of Teaching	*Dr. Schaeffer*

MIDDLE YEAR EXAMINATIONS

(To be held in C 8 and C. 7)

Tuesday, June 7, 1904

A. M.		
7.45- 8.45.	Rhetoric	*Supt. Walter*
9.00-10.30.	Plane Geometry	*Dr. Weir*
11.00-12.00.	Zoology	*Supl. Andrews*
P. M.		
1.45- 2.45.	General History	*Supt Andrews*
3.15- 4.15.	Chemistry	*Supt. Milnor*

Wednesday June 8, 1904

A. M.		
9.30-11.00.	Caesar and Astronomy	*Supt. Patterson*
9.30-11.00.	German and French (In Study Hall)	*Supt. Milnor*
P. M.		
2.15- 3.15.	Psychology	*Dr. Schaeffer*
4.00- 5.00.	Geology	*Supl. Walter*

All attempts to locate the old Normal bell that hung in the cupola end in the year 1904. Records exist showing that the bell rested on two wooden blocks on the ground outside the north library door. Perhaps future research may pick up the trail at this point.

The Seniors, including D. Edward Atwell, their President, graduated under the aegis of their inspiring motto: "With eyes uplifted to some distant crown." Atwell would serve as secretary to Dr. Philips and later establish one of the longest service records of its kind in Pennsylvania as secretary to the West Chester Borough School Board. The class gift was a painting by Ethelbert Brown of a Chester County landscape.

1904 = 1905

For the past ten years Dr. Philips had a pet dog named Puck, who was the mascot of the Normal school. On August 5th poor Puck Philips had an altercation with a trolley car and his demise was duly noted with sadness. In October the candidates for basketball were reviewed to see if any should not be permitted to play because of being below the passing mark in any branches. Faculty children augmented by a few other Model classmates formed a basketball team called the Normal Tigers and imitated the school boys' dress and manners.

1st Row, Left to right: Dr. Henry Goddard, Alice Cochran, Helen Farquar, Eleanor Vance, "Puck" Philips, Lydia Martin, Cora Everett, Annie Esler, Esther Groome.
2nd Row, Left to right: Harriet Baldwin, Professor Sensenig, Mrs. Sensenig, Mrs. Philips, Dr. Philips, Elvira Speakman, Mrs. Ehinger, Helen Speakman.
3rd Row, Left to right: Robert Anderson, Dr. Cochran, Elizabeth Criley, Charlotte Hardee, Francis H. Green, Foster Starkey, Dr. Schmucker, Smith Burnham, Wallace Dick.
4th Row, Left to right: Dr. Charles Lewis, Dr. Ehinger, Mr. Delp.

The General George A. McCall, Post 31 Grand Army of the Republic, on Saturday, October 22 unveiled a memorial tablet on Wayne Field. Major McCauley was chairman of the affair. The tablet was mounted between the two cannons as a memorial to men who reported to Camp Wayne during the "War of the Rebellion." Today the tablet is mounted in front of Killinger Hall.

The book rental plan was outlined for the first time by the Amulet in the March edition. Most books rented for two cents a week. In the case of more expensive ones this might come to five cents. Books had to be returned in good condition otherwise damage costs would be assessed.

On December 26th the *North American* broke the story charging graft among certain Trustees at the East Stroudsburg Normal School. The story charged that the Trustees paid themselves out of school funds for fictitious bills. The particular statement in the Stroudsburg Normal case that had wave effects upon all the Normals was that "at the same time the Trustees are taking money from the school they are working up a claim for a State Appropriation from the Legislature on the ground that the institution is worthy and needy." Such stories bylined, documented and carried across the Commonwealth contributed towards the difficulties in getting equitable State appropriations. By products of such charges invariably reveal Board members, generally bank officers or prominent businessmen who awarded themselves non-biddable contracts to furnish the Normal, goods or services. The patterns of interlocking generally extended to the business manager or steward. The political party in power as well as the Trustees they appointed were invariably accused of all sorts of machinations by the minority party. When elections swung and the positions were reversed, the whole procedure repeated itself like a never ending farce.

"CANNON" ON WAYNE FIELD

The same was true of vendors who did business with the school. It was almost automatic in the Normals to find the Board members, or relatives (sons-in-laws invariably were brought into the business) or friends supplying all kinds of food products, printing, and services to their respective schools. The system of State Trustees and stockholder Trustees did little to alleviate the condition. At the same time the county majority political leader as well as the State chairman of that party, involved themselves in patronage, purchasing, placement of new students, preferred faculty appointments, pecuniary profit, and putting close riding bits on Principals.

Meanwhile back at West Chester Professor Goddard committed lese majeste. On the 18th of February, 1905, he wrote a letter to Superintendent Nathan Schaeffer in which among other things he reported extensively on the nature and extent of cheating by the students in examinations. Within a short time this became the major topic among the faculty. Principal Philips called a meeting on the 9th of March at which time, for almost two hours, attempts were made to explain and resolve the joint faculties' opinions on this matter. It is evident from the minutes that it was not a simple matter to secure a clear cut statement. It appears that some unidentified ones felt that Dr. Goddard's position had some merit especially in view of the "rat race" at the "end-of-year state examination system" which had all the Principals and many County and City Superintendents traveling madly, like salesmen, to the several Normals to conduct the exams. No indication is given as to any censure of the professor. Goddard's name will appear in the catalog and in faculty minutes next year, a most democratic gesture.

In February one hundred and fifty alumni met to form the Philadelphia Branch of the Alumni Association. This initial development will in turn encourage other geographical areas to form clubs or branches which will grow and reach their peak in the 'twenties. By the 'forties and early 'fifties they will decline, having met the purposes of their times.

A new face appears on the faculty during the year, Dr. Bird T. Baldwin of Swarthmore. Joining the department of Pedagogy he will eventually make a principle contribution to the field of anthropology in a classical study concerning physical changes in children from birth to maturity. Professor Cochran was invited to lecture at the new Franklin Institute in Philadelphia in Association Hall, Fifteenth and Chestnut Streets. His talk on Food Adulteration was well received.

The Washington trip saw the Seniors for the first time ride in the new "automobile". Four large ones and two smaller provided excellent means of sightseeing for the class of 1905.

Cora Everett contributed again more culture to the Normal than many of the paid lecturers when she had her students present "A Recital of Ballads, Ancient and Modern." The presentation plus the program notes were as good or better than any presentation from a professional stage.

This year saw Theodore N. Preftakes (sometimes spelled Preftakis) advertise his West Chester Candy Company at the southeast corner of Gay and High Street. A Greek ex-patriot his store and the name Preftakes would become a family word at the Normal. He used his own recipes and his products were considered premium. When the second floor balcony was put in over-looking the main store this would become a major place of assignation for liaison between the sexes. For over fifty years Preftakes served the students well.

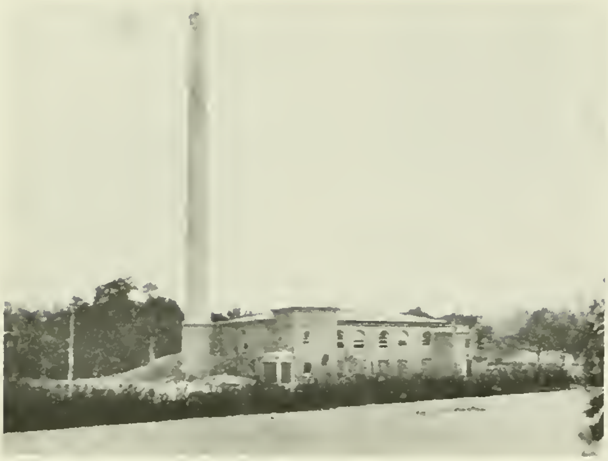
The Aryans held their twenty-fifth reunion in style. For today's students the menu for the annual luncheon is herewith presented: Deviled Crabs, Boned Squad, Potato Salad, Deviled Eggs, Lamb and Ox tongue, Cold Ham, Sliced Tomatoes with Lettuce, Stuffed Olives, Spiced Pickles, Japanese Bread Sticks, Waldorf Potato Chips, Delmonico Ice Cream, Fancy Cakes, Oranges, Bananas, Peaches, Plums, Apricots, Mixed Nuts and Raisins, Swiss cheese, Crackers, Mints and Coffee. The menu quoted Ben Johnson . . . "In a way of comfort to the weak, I will eat, yes I will eat exceedingly, so that my friends may understand me better."

The Seniors graduated the same day as the Aryan Reunion. Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, had told them "Move on to better things." This they adopted as their motto. Their gift to the college was a sun dial which was placed on North Campus. The base, face and gnomen have long since disappeared.

The Trustees noted their purchase of a complete collection of Chester County books and pamphlets which Mr. H. R. Kervey of West Chester had been gathering for many years. Consisting of over 600 bound books, several thousand pamphlets, and many thousands of newspapers – all written by residents of the County or pertaining to the County and its people it would represent one of the finest county memorabilia in the United States. Its genealogical reports and first editions of local writers made it a primary source for study. The West Chester Library was growing.

1905 - 1906

The new power house, 104 x 52 feet, and tunnels started early in the year were nearing completion. Above the power house was the new laundry and attached to the back of the structure was a big coal bin with a capacity of 1,000 tons. The new smoke stack was now one of the highest structures in the borough. However, to the students through the years the tunnels running under the campus from building to building, carrying utility services, were more important and will furnish the substance of stories among the alumni. Their total length was 1100 feet with the main course running from the power house to Recitation Hall. From there passages radiated to the main building, the library and the gym. The total cost came to $66,712.09, and the campus



NEW POWER HOUSE – 1905

would bear the ugly scars of the tunnel excavations for some time. The "Gingerbread" dental brickwork of the power house was typical of the day – creative-gothic-rococo – regretfully demolished in the 'sixties.

October 7th saw the first interschool athletic event for girls when six young ladies from Swarthmore and their coach Miss Mary Wollaston, '06, came to the Normal to play the crack girl tennis players. Three teams were matched. The visitors won the first set and the second was a "duce" when the time came for their train to leave. A coin was tossed and the visitors won that and the match!

The next week brought the fiftieth anniversary celebration of the Republican Party to West Chester. The chief dignitary was the Vice president of the United States, Charles W. Fairbanks. He and the official party including Governor Pennypacker, Congressman Butler, and Principal Philips dined at the Normal and participated in the commemorative program on Wayne Field. Fireworks were provided in the evening for the entertainment of the thousands who came for the celebration. Not since 1861 when Camp Wayne military reviews were held had such a crowd visited the Normal. Vice President Fairbanks had his picture taken in front of "Old Main" which was decorated with bunting and flags. The event was widely covered and the resultant publicity was most favorable to George Morris Philips and the school.

VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
HONORABLE CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS
VISITS THE NORMAL, OCTOBER 1905
(The Tallest Man in the Center)

The students enrolled in the school now included five Filipinos sent by the United States government to receive an education which would qualify them for government services in their island. Another student, Amy K. Halfpenny from Harrisburg, was a graduate from Overbrook School for the Blind and was doing very satisfactory work.

Cora Everett and Charlottee Hardee gave an independent or joint recital each month. These were in addition to the recitals by outside guests contracted for by Miss Hardee. These same ladies and Miss Elvira Speakman spearheaded the movement to raise a gift of $25.00 for Katie Shay who would celebrate 25 years' work in the Normal dining room.

The swimming pool was newly equipped with overhead tracked pulleys to which were threaded ropes carrying belt supports. The belt encircled the waist and the beginner would stretch out horizontally in water. The attendant would walk along the pool deck holding the rope permitting the learner to paddle and move forward. These became very popular with the ladies who gave much credit to this device as an aid to learning the art of swimming.

In late November the students awoke in the dormitory to find that the water supply was cut off. Complaints and cries filled the air. After breakfast each student with his or her room water pitcher was moving in line to the outdoor water pump on Wayne Field. Primitive life had returned to the Normal!

The library and the department of Pedagogy jointly provided a textbook library for the students of the Normal and the teachers in the county. This will eventually grow into the Curriculum Materials Library of contemporary times. The faculty discussed the advisability of discontinuing Senior Thesis and later with eliminating the graduation essays. Dr. Green was able to get a motion approved changing the long Commencement essays to a one page theme. The class size made the former policy unwieldly. Dr. Welsh, Principal of Bloomsburg, advised the school that he had dismissed a male student "for repeatedly leaving the dormitory at night without permission."

Dr. Balderston initiated a study on the use of the honor system with the Seniors in his class. When he reported on this in a subsequent meeting, his fellow faculty members were anything but enthusiastic in its support. Woodrow Wilson, President of Princeton University appeared in the lecture series on the subject of "Patriotism." Within a few years, like "Teddy" Roosevelt, he will become President of the United States. The Senior class was given the opportunity to be under the Honor system for examinations. After considerable discussion they finally decided "it would not be wise to adopt it at this time." For the record no Senior class in the history of the college would endorse its use!

April found a number of students ill with an intestinal disorder. Several students were sent home. Among those sent home, three students subsequently died. The *North American* of Philadelphia published a story on the 13th concerning the typhoid epidemic and the State Board of Health Inspection. The article claimed that the sewage system was at fault. The authorities at the Normal categorically denied all allegations made by the *North American.* In a splendid example of double talk the reader was given the impression, as spelled out in the by line, that there was "No typhoid at the Normal." Yet a few weeks before in the Faculty minutes of May 9, 1906, the third paragraph is quoted: "The subject of passing those students who have been away because of typhoid fever was brought up and opinions expressed in regard to the individual cases." Credibility gaps were not foreign in those days!

The Normal school was the recipient of a valuable animal horn collection from the estate of the late J. Preston Thomas, former Trustee. These were placed in the museum and suitably identified with a plaque of brass with the donor's name. The first interschool debate was held in May 1906 at Lock Haven. The Central State Normal School there was host to the Moore Literary Society of West Chester. As a matter of record the decision went to the host team.

Andrew Thomas Smith at Mansfield faced a fight for his position. Some students brought complaints to him concerning the dining room. When he conferred with the Steward he raised questions to him concerning cockroaches fried with the meat, corncakes with worms in them, and dirty silverware. The Steward reported this to the Trustees and they in turn requested Dr. Smith's resignation. At this point, reminiscent of the present, the students learned of this action and 600 staged a round-robin protest. Subsequent investigation revealed that one Board member was selling flour to the school and another was charging the Normal rent for pasturing the institution cow on his property. Under all these pressures the Board was forced to retain Dr. Smith and the students had a victory celebration. The Normals were beginning to get involved with their students and vice versa!

Meanwhile back at West Chester the Amulet noted the generous response of the students and faculty in raising $63.15 for relief at the site of the San Francisco earthquake. Cora Everett presented on June 18th an extravaganza of such dimension on a high scholarly level that the community buzzed. On the South campus 200 Juniors in costumes presented an Elizabethan pageant with a series of masques. The program was printed upon replica stock paper in the style of that period in England. Miss Everett was now out in front in all Normal-college circles of her day. Never could anyone approach her in terms of her productions at West Chester. Her students would leave the Normal and proliferate the "Everett" touch, benefiting thousands of students by their dramatic presentations and readings.

Dr. Philips received the news that "students with diplomas of the West Chester State Normal School will be qualified to teach in the states of California and Washington." This was a distinct recognition of equivalency of state certificates attesting to the quality of programs offered here.

The Amulet May 1906, page 73 notes, among the questions asked the Aryans–number four: "Suggest definitions wise or otherwise" for the following terms: Loyal Aryan; on campus; rough house; the black book: fire escape. In this group for the first time a reference is made to the existence of a "black book."

Replies to this query include the following: "Record of the goodly ones and their deeds, a terror to all lazy students, a book which contains the dreadful decrees of fate, the bad accountant of good deeds, the indescribable never-to-be-forgotten, Is my name written in there? a complicated affair of Who is Who at West Chester Normal, the book where Dr. Philips keeps the names of his best friends, a

book edited by Dr. Philips containing the autographs of the Normal's prominent students, a book for scoring the home runs of the prodigal sons, one of the famous trinkets the Principal has – your passed experience, a book which contains the dreadful decrees of fate."

To the uninitiated, the students concern for this book was a very real thing. Conversation concerning the "black book" with alumni graduating before 1920 elicits a galvanic response. This was particularly noticeable when the author revealed that he had in his possession two of these "Books of the Dead," written in the hand of George Morris Philips covering the period from September 1905 to his death in 1920. Leather-bound, black in color, lined pages with alphabetical incised index, they offer a direct insight into the nature and extent of student life and the administration's attempt to mold behavior into the pious straightjacket of the times.

EXTRACTS FROM GEORGE MORRIS PHILIPS' "BLACK BOOKS"

> Sept. 1906 – M. A. jumped out the window to meet BFD. They went off together. She stayed at friends all night. Promised Miss Hardee again and again never to misbehave. Were seen together on street car at Broomall. Both sent home.
>
> E. D. on October 19 (Moore Reunion) went out, stayed up town with Miss M. M., went to Downingtown, got in by YMCA window 12:30 A.M. Warned carefully, wrote father.
>
> 4/27/07 3:15 - 4 P.M. – M.R.P. was with K. and R. in room 216. Professor Kelly was walking in front of the building. M.R.P. called out twice "Kelly is a son of a bitch." M.R.P. had been warned repeatedly about smoking and general conduct . . . . .
>
> I promise that I will have nothing more to do with Miss L. P. I will not go out of the school at night again with a student here and I will not go with any girls in town. If I break this I expect to be dismissed from school at once. E.R.C. 9/25/07
>
> J. H. on Saturday, October 20th, by a prearranged plan to which he was a party, two other students bought two bottles of whiskey to his room, he and they drank it. Two weeks later he was one of another party that had drank liquor at the school. Admitted the above. Found pack of well-worn cards in his room. Apparently undoubted evidence that he had gambled with other boys in his room. Sent home and wrote mother.
>
> 1/15/08 P.D. and R.W. went with P., both drank intoxicating liquors repeatedly. P.W. met Miss R. out in town repeatedly. Suspended both for two weeks. Wrote R.W.'s father. If he returns must sign pledge for time here. 6/7/08. P.D. was seen out after 10 P.M. Sunday with a laundry woman of bad reputation. Had gotten permission to go to Church. Advised him to withdraw from school.
>
> 1/6/09 A.A. and R.A. repeatedly burned candle after 10 P.M. after having been told not to do it. Urinated in bucket and set it in hall. Finally threw it out the window. Campused two weeks.
>
> A.A. had been drinking repeatedly and in the school. No doubt of it. (Profs. Anderson and Cameron reported it). Had been out at nights. Admitted only twice on Thanksgiving did not deny more. Seems surely guilty of immorality. Notified mother to remove him. Found five library books in his room after he left.
>
> 1/14/09. Miss M.S. went up town without permission, was waltzing with a town boy and said she did not know him. Wrote mother 1/15/09.
>
> 10/3/09. We admit being out with two boys on Sunday evening until 10:20 P.M. We promise faithfully, that we will not again while students here meet or be with boys or men in or about West Chester nor while going to or from West Chester nor in Phila. or elsewhere (except at home while temporarily away from the school) except by permission or at school socials. (signed M.D.M., A.L.B.) Wrote parents 10/13 A.L.B. was with J.H.B., M.D.M. was with I.H.
>
> 2/10/18. Eight girls went over to the boys dormitory without permission. Campused and not permitted to go to basket ball games.

On one side the students by every trick and strategem attempted to escape the suffocating aura of a neuter gender academic puritan confining life. On the other side the Principal, faculty and the assistants armed with the authoritarian mace attempted to guard the students habits, attitudes and practices so as to return them to their homes at vacations or permanently separate them from the Normal at graduation in reasonably the same physiological and moral condition with which they entered. This situation was not foreign to other Normal schools of the day. Society and in particular the parents demanded this pattern of control. Yet the students as revealed in these books continually evaded the repressive tactics created by the milieu of the times only to fall afoul of the intricate spy system.

"Greystone," the P. M. Sharpless estate on 512 acres on the North side of town was a favorite spot to visit on invitation. The grounds with the formal gardens, winding driveways and three lakes would be a mecca for many years. In the 'thirties it would be the scenes of most unusual parties rivaling those in "La Dolce Vita," the Italian motion picture.

DR. BALDERSTON'S GEOLOGY CLASS
at Brinton's Quarry

Dr. Balderston's classes by now had collected a considerable number of rock specimens. Visits to the Gay Street, Brandywine and Brinton quarries had been most profitable. Spelling reform was indorsed in May by faculty resolution as well as in a following article in the July Amulet. The simplified Spelling Board listed 300 words as a primary list. This in essence provided for a change from commonly accepted British spelling. Certain words would be changed; however, many would retain their original form.

One morning early the students going to breakfast looked out the front door and saw a rather ominous sight. During the night pranksters had gone to Wayne Field and laboriously dragged both cannons to a position in front of Old Main. Both barrels were trained on the front door.

Class day and graduation arrived and for the first time the picture of the 167 graduating Seniors appeared in the *Local News.* Wayne MacVeagh, one of the founders of the school and with fifty years practice as a lawyer, addressed the graduates. Grover Cleveland was given credit as the source of the motto: "Honor lies in honest toil." On class day a clock was presented to the Normal.

1906 - 1907

The Moores in the first week of school presented a Walter Scott program which featured a bagpipe solo by a real Scotch piper, Mr. John Urquhar, dressed in a real Highland costume. A week later the Aryans, not to be outdone, presented "An Evening with Old Glory." Featured was a Civil War play titled "The Hostage."

In November three young men were expelled for drinking and having liquor in their rooms. Before the year was out four other Normals would send notices advising of suspensions and expulsions. Discipline business was brisk this year.

Dr. Baldwin produced thirty-seven charts illustrating his Psychological course. He also arranged for Yale University to make lantern slides for class use. He was one of the first faculty on record as a legal "moon lighter" of the day when he was invited to give two courses on two days each week at Swarthmore College.

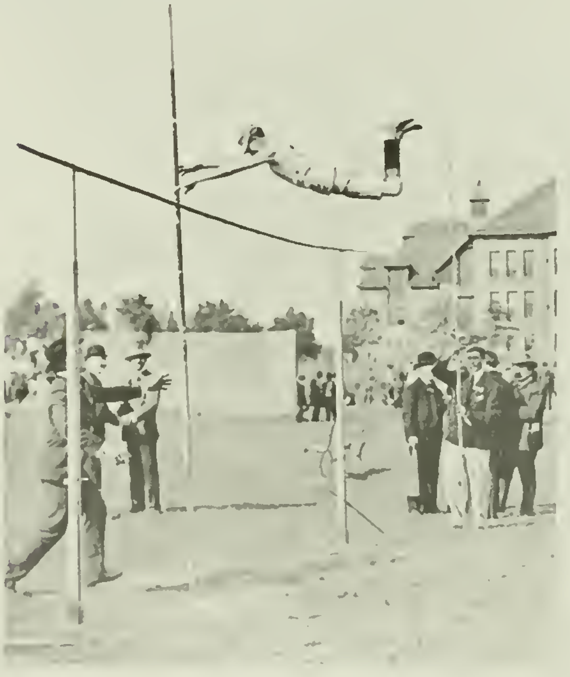
On January 12th the Lock Haven debating team visited the Normal for a return engagement after last year's first meet. The printed program shows five musical numbers as a prologue and then the debate over the question "Resolved, that cities should own and operate such public utilities as street railways, lighting, and water supply." In the same month Professor Burnham provided an innovation in testing by giving the students the questions several days before the time set for the examination. The students were required to document their answers and then to fully state their own opinion. Burnham was breaking the trail for independent research.

Dr. Philips went to Bronxville, New York, for six sittings during March, April and May for a portrait being painted by Mr. William T. Smedley of New York City. The painting was contracted for by the Alumni Association as a silver anniversary gift to the Principal. This portrait currently hangs in the Philips Memorial Building.

Ella Johnson, teacher of French and German, advertised the first comprehensive foreign tour program for the coming summer. From June 25 to August 25 seven countries would be visited. The total cost would be $550, a bargain in those days. Miss Everett proposed to give the Shakespeare play "As You Like It" one week before Commencement on south campus. In view of her success of last year everyone looked forward to the next production.

The last faculty meeting in May saw a resolution aimed at controlling the unnecessary conversation going on during the meetings. Apparently faculty have not changed much over the years. The year also saw serious discussion regarding the elimination of the Senior thesis requirement. The Seniors meanwhile overwhelmingly voted down caps and gowns for graduation.

The *North American* of Philadelphia gave the Normal a boost by covering the girls' athletic meet on Wayne Field, May 26, 1907. On page 3 of the first edition the headline read "Fair Students of West Chester Normal School Run, Hurdle, Jump, and Throw Baseball on Wayne Field." A collage of photos showed hurdle races, the 50-yard dash, high jumping, hurl ball, the parade, and Miss Cora Everett using a megaphone. The paper noted that the male admirers were kept back 200 feet from the area.



THE COSTUME and JUMPING STYLE deRIGEUR — 1907

The blind girl, Amy Halfpenny, wrote the class ode which was sung as the final number on class day. The stage was decorated with daisies and the motto "Win by Worth" floated overhead. The Senior gift was a series of seven panels in the life of Galahad taken from the Edwin A. Abbey's frieze decoration in the Boston Public Library.

1907 - 1908

The year started with the transferring of the athletic association funds from student fiscal control to that of the bookkeeper. The new Educational Association of the West Chester Normal School was inviting membership from the faculty, the Seniors, and teachers in the service area. The faculty accepted a challenge match in baseball with the Senior class. The "profs" won the first game 8-5 and the second by a score of 11-1. It must be noted that

DONOR-R.L.COOKE
1907

"TRACK MEET"
Can you identify the Prominent West Chester Citizens and Faculty?

Senior first team players were debarred from the contests. The faculty noted that Indiana Normal wanted a Literary contest with the school and their deliberations ended with "such a contest is desirable but the program would be carefully arranged lest it be too long." Dr. Philips was now attending meetings to codify and improve the school laws of Pennsylvania. He would be the major influence in completing this task. His original pre-printing detailed draft is in the archives.

The death of Professor Sensenig was noted by special faculty condolences. He had served continuously since 1879, a period of 28 years. The alumni would sponsor an annual mathematics award in his honor. The Amulet sent a Questionnaire to alumni in which they were asked to report upon an interesting fact about the Normal. Herbert M. LeVan replied that the fact which impressed him the most was "the dread, awe, and reverence with which those of the opposite sex were taught to regard each other."

The blind girl, Amy Halfpenny, class of '07, was now teaching both hand and machine sewing at the Overbrook School for the Blind. In November the Moore Literary Society presented a debate: "Resolved – That women should take a more prominent part in public life." The affirmative side had three males and the negative side three males. Incidentally several women were permitted to be on the program as singers or readers.

The basketball players now were required to take a cross country run twice a week if they wished to continue on the team. This, supervised and checked by Mr. Mullison, resulted in one hundred per cent attendance. The Seniors now determined to become men and each one grew or attempted to grow a mustache. January was a good ice skating month and the ground's committee has two duties, to test the surface daily and to clear it of light snow. The Rules Committee had to be sure that the activity did not become social, "boys skating with girls!"

February 1st saw Mrs. Pickett on the Normal stage giving a stirring talk on her husband's famous "charge" at Gettysburg. Sixty Union veterans supported her appearance with vociferous applause. To be safe and "work both sides of the street," the lecturer presented on February 22nd was the Hon. John Wise from Virginia who spoke about "Robert E. Lee." The Normal long ago set the precedent for "equal time" for all views.

The Physical Training Department gave their exhibition on February 28th introducing a new feature. Four young men swung Indian clubs when in the midst of their drill the gym lights were extinguished. At that moment concealed lights inside the clubs glowed in the dark providing a splendid effect. These clubs may be seen in the college museum. Miss Groome now brought the Normal into the big league of art with a twenty-seven day exhibit starting April 3, 1908. Forty-three artists from a wide-spread geographical area exhibited 149 paintings, sculpture and miniatures. Martha Jackson Cornwell provided seven pieces of sculpture. A single admission was twenty-five cents or a pass for the total time cost fifty cents. Miss Groome had placed the Normal in the art world of the times. The same month the Amulet ran a survey to ascertain the various interests of students. Among the questions: "What is your favorite popular tune?" The following were noted: "School Days", "Love Me and the World's Mine", "I'm Afraid to go Home in the Dark", "Yankee Doodle", "Home Sweet Home", "Under the Shade of the Old Apple Tree", and "Juanita."

A very significant move was made with the establishment of a student-advisor system. The Principal had a form made which introduced the new advisee to his advisor:

(Faculty Member's Name ______________________)

This will introduce to you Mr.________________
to whom I will ask you to be student adviser (advisor) for the current school year. You will, I know, be glad to see him at any time for consultation concerning his school work, or anything else of interest in connection with his school life.

G. M. Philips

This system inaugurated April 1, 1908, continues to the present day. Notwithstanding the inauguration of the system, at the end of the year the faculty met for three consecutive days for a total time of fourteen hours to consider the status of students.

The Seniors made their Washington trip on May 1st and met President Roosevelt and a number of government officials. The highlight at the time was meeting the Chinese Minister Wu Ting Fang. The sightseeing bus passed behind the White House and there a group of boys were playing baseball. The guide as an afterthought noted that the boy in the yellow pants pitching the ball was the President's son, Quentin. Perhaps at that moment the young boy who was trying to live outside of his father's image did not impress the Normalites. Ten years later Quentin Roosevelt flying a Nieuport with the 95th Aero Squadron engaged seven Fokkers on Bastille day. He pitched his final game surpassing his famous father. The class of 1908 as alumni remembered the small boy in the yellow pants.

ENIOR CLASS TRIP 1908
DONOR RL COOKE

SENIOR WASHINGTON TRIP – 1908

The summer months always produced a change in head wear of the Principal. Following graduation many hours would be spent in trying to collect money due the school. The delinquent ledger dating from 1881 reveals the efforts expended including the numerous letters to parents and the securing of collection agencies' or attorneys' services.

One woman student's case is typical. During the period from September 1906 to June 1908 her bills totaled $368.50 as taken verbatim from the ledger. Damage, 35¢; Chemicals, $5.00; Books bought, $6.07; Books rented, $6.21; Stationery, $3.78; Pitcher, 20¢; Lab Supplies, $1.00. Total,-$391.11; Paid cash plus aid, $147.50; Balance due, $213.61.

Between graduation day 1908 and March 28, 1917 nine years later, George Morris Philipshad sent a number of requests for payments including one registered letter. During this time the student married a minister and accommpanied him to Africa. As of the last date of record, $106.11 was still outstanding on this one account.

There are over 400 delinquent accounts in this ledger and many bear in Philips' hand his final pronouncement: "little hope of anything," "no response," "said to be 'no good'," "frequently written to, but no response," "no response to bills," "too small to sue," "evidently worthless and unreliable," "impossible to collect anything," "judgment secured but no goods found," "says cannot pay and sees no prospects of every paying," "said to be worthless, address unknown."

Yet in this group over fifty percent responded, and over the years painstakingly remitted money, sometimes as little as $1.50 at a time. One honest Chester county father made thirteen payments between 1897 and 1904 in amounts varying from $2.00 to $25.00 to clear his daughter's account. Such men restored George Morris Philips' faith in human nature.

The Seniors, coached by Cora Everett, Agnes Thompson and Charlotte Hardee, made a very successful presentation of "As You Like It" on South Campus. Unlike last year the weather was fine and the presentation was universally acclaimed. W. Reed Kirkland, class of 1901, published and copyrighted a collection of Photogravures of the Normal with certain other literary and historical landmarks in the vicinity. An attractive monograph of 33 pages with a cover picture of the Normal, it became the trademark of the class of 1908 to accompany their motto of "Climb though the rocks be rugged." Charles E. Martz, the class President, will return and join the faculty. The class gift was a chiseled marble bust of General William Tecumseh Sheridan done in Rome by Thomas Buchanan Read, Chester County poet, painter and sculptor. This may be seen in the museum.

1908 - 1909

Mr. Johnson, the genial, happy steward, brought three modern innovations to the kitchen. For the welfare of the student body he had installed a bread cutter, dishwasher, and potato peeler. The Amulet reported that on the Moore anniversary the garnet and gold banner of the society was flown beneath the American flag. This is the first indication that the society was was so honored. It may be assumed that the Aryans will have the same privilege.

Monday, October 19th, the Normal boys marched in the Democratic parade in the town. While so engaged, a group of "townies" – "high school boys, Sharples' (cream separator works) employees, and street corner loafers" – threw rotten fruit and stones at them Opposite the Lenape trolley station the fighting grew extensive. Police officers escorted the Normal boys back. Such alienation between college men and the "townies" is reported in manuscripts of universities in Europe during the Middle Ages. "Town" and "gown" were

On Sunday Morning
The Model School

perpetual rivals.

In December George Morris Philips was in Harrisburg attending the meeting of the State Commission to codify the school laws. At this time a special meeting of the Board of Trustees was called which triggered an event covered by newspapers far from West Chester.

In recent years several Board members had quietly bought up stock in the Normal school so that by this date a small group had the bulk of the shares. Out of a capital stock of 825 shares T. L. Eyre had 331, P. E. Jefferies 100, M. H. Matlack 118, and Marshall S. Way 110. Thus the four board members controlled the majority vote in school affairs. Led by the local politician, T. Larry Eyre, a resolution was passed to borrow $40,000 and buy the shares back at $50 each. The minority stockholders, having a total of 156 shares, requested an injunction against what they termed the "steal" by the Eyre-led syndicate. The court after due consideration of all facts in the matter wrote a temporary injunction against the majority stock holders carrying out this action.

An examination of the minutes of the injunction hearing as reported by West Chester and Philadelphia papers is rather revealing. Upon the witness stand, under oath, Eyre, Matlack, and Way related how they had secured the stock, in a number of instances at less than par value. A concensus of reporters as well as opinions by West Chester citizens was negative towards the Eyre, Matlack, Way, Jefferies syndicate. Thus the situation developing between December 7, 1908 and January 15, 1909 starts a chain reaction which will explode within a few years.

Meanwhile at the Normal, Principal Philips received the bad news from the State Superintendent that the State aid appropriation was nearly exhausted which would cause financial hardships for the students. Snow conditions were so good at this time that the scheduled faculty meeting started later to await the return of those who were out sleighing.

Miss Groome sponsored the second annual art exhibit in the month of April. Over 100 paintings and sculptures were exhibited at this very successful four week show. The performing artists of the school appeared in two events in May. Miss Davis presented May pole dances on South Campus on the 3rd and the annual invitational track meet took place on the 22nd. In printed programs of the latter were a number of advertisements. One in particular will be of interest to the alumni men who had occasion to patronize his establishment. Jacob Perlman, Ladies and Gents Tailor, had established a shop in West Chester and in addition to pressing, cleaning and repairing, he would make a suit to order for sixteen dollars. Jake will service the college men for over 40 years.

The class of 1909, with its colors of brown and white and its motto "Only the excellent", on June 24 heard Dr. DeGarmo of Swarthmore address them. Of 178 graduates only 36 were boys. One Clyde Lady would be the first of six brothers and sisters to graduate from the Normal – a distinguished record for the family. The Normal still suffered an imbalance in the sexes – a condition not foreign today.

1909 - 1910

The year started with the Faculty-Senior baseball games, the Seniors winning the first and the Faculty the second. The Normal became the recipient of a collection of over fifty pieces of Roman and Etruscan pottery. These were given by Dr. Edwin Barber, Director of the Pennsylvania Museum. In the same month the school purchased books and manuscripts formerly the property of William Darlington. These included correspondence between George Washington and General Lacy, great grandfather of Darlington. The scrapbooks purchased contained much memorabilia about Chester county, and, in particular, Westtown school.

The first indication of the recognition of international professional involvements occurred on November 3rd when by faculty endorsement Miss Johnson was appointed a delegate to attend the International Congress of Home Study in Brussels next summer. No information is furnished as to financial support so it may be assumed this trip was at her own expense and would be combined with a vacation.

1910 BASEBALL TEAM
Norman W. Cameron, Coach

In January, the Faculty basketball team played the Seniors and won 14-7. The Faculty star and ex-football and tennis player from Washington College had just come to the campus as a teacher of education. Norman W. Cameron will return to the Normal in the late 'twenties as Principal.

Between February 3rd and 5th five cases of scarlet fever suddenly developed in the school. The students were removed to the contagious ward of the Chester County Hospital as more cases broke out. On February 18th an attempt was made to quarantine the school building. Because of this the school was closed for spring vacation four weeks early. The buildings were fumigated and disinfected as they had been twenty five years earlier.

An interesting action of the Board is shown in their minutes of the 28th of March when an item of $800 for legal services was presented for payment. This service was incurred for T. L. Eyre and his majority group in answering the injunction procedures. The payment of this fee will be the basis of a challenge in the future. Miss Grace A. McCarthy now joins the faculty at a salary of $70 per month without home. She will give thirty-four years of service to the Normal and will be honored by having a girls' dormitory named for her.

The year 1910 saw the adoption of a new four-year normal course. To be admitted to the first year the students were required to take a test administered by the faculty over the following subjects: arithmetic, spelling, writing, U. S. History, geography, English grammar, physiology, civil government, and the elements of algebra to quadratics. Having qualified the student could then embark upon the four year program as follows:

> *First Year*—Algebra, Latin to Caesar, school management and school law, spelling, reading, and public speaking, ancient and mediaeval history, physical geography, arithmetic, English grammar, vocal music, physical training, manual training or domestic science.
>
> *Second Year*—Plane geometry, rhetoric, composition, and English classics, botany, zoology, book-keeping, modern and English history, Caesar, methods of teaching, drawing, physical training, manual training, or domestic science.
>
> *Third Year*—Psychology, Cicero, German or French, English and American literature, United States history and civil government, geography, physiology, and school sanitation, solid geometry and trigonometry, methods in history and geography, physics, physical training. History of arts and sciences may be substituted for Cicero, French or German. Geology and astronomy may be substituted for solid geometry and trigonometry.
>
> *Fourth Year*—Practice teaching, history of education, agriculture and nature study, arithmetic and methods in arithmetic, grammar and methods in grammar.

Charles Martz, in his unpublished manuscript on the Development of the West Chester Normal School, though highly critical of this new program, still believed it was an improvement over past curricula. Two expulsions by other Normal School Principals were noted in the faculty minutes – one young lady for "general worthlessness and disobedience" and the other for "improper conduct with a young man of the town."

With the injunction lifted, by May the stockholders of the school met and approved the purchase by the school of as many shares as possible at a cost of $50 each. A sum of $26,000 had been borrowed to buy 513 shares. Later 54 more shares were purchased leaving 258 shares outstanding. Now a number of small shareholders, being opposed to the proceedings especially those of the majority stockholders Eyre, Matlack, Way and Jefferies, refused to sell their stock under any circumstances. So the four men, in order to maintain control of the school, did not dispose of all the shares which they had intended to. The 181 shares they held were divided: Eyre 91, Matlack and Way each 32, and Jefferies 26, in the same proportion or ratio as their previous holdings, by agreement. The minority holders held 76 shares. The showdown would take place within three years.

In June President Taft passed through the Normal. The same month the Board of Trustees made the faculty appointments for the following year. Faculty salaries with "home" ranged from $450 to $1500. The Principal received $4500 with house. Assistants in the laboratories received home and tuition.

Graduation day arrived with Governor Edwin Stuart delivering the address. Joseph Butterweck, class spokesman, presented the gift of $160 to the Sensenig Memorial Fund. The class motto "Aspire to Higher things" was strung across the stage in full view of the 215 new alumni. The Senior class started a new publication called the Pathfinder. It was a class annual of over 200 pages with photographs of the Seniors and Faculty. The moving force behind this was Harry C. Moyer and his two business managers, Hollinger and Blackburn.

1910 - 1911

The summer was a busy one for the Board of Trustees. Notwithstanding the unrest and bitterness existing among the several members the needs of the Normal took priority. Plans were formulated for the new kitchen and extension to the dining room with a girls dormitory above the latter. Further a new boys dormitory would be located on Wayne Field to accommodate 150 students. W. H. Jones' bid of $128,500 for the three projects was the lowest. It is interesting to note that a board member, P. E. Jefferies, submitted a bid, however the Auditor General ruled that the bid could not be considered.

In August, W. W. Heed of West Chester presented to the school library a set of Bates Pennsylvania Volunteers in five volumes and a History of the Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Spanish American War. George Morris Philips proposed the creation of a summer school of five weeks during the coming year. It was to be of a no risk element to the Board since the faculty agreed to simply share the profits if their salaries of $100 each could not be met. In England the sport of Paper Chase or Hare and Hounds had been in existence a number of years. Now this reached the Normal with two "Hare and Hound" runs being offered. The "hounds" with a three minute handicap in each run were unable to catch the "hares."

In December the Seniors participated in the corner stone laying ceremonies at the new boys' dormitory. The stone of Avondale marble inscribed "Class of 1911" was placed on the northeast corner. The same month the Pennsylvania Peace Society was celebrating its forty-fourth anniversary with a conference at the Normal. The program extended from afternoon to evening with a large attendance by town, faculty and students. Four thousand miles to the east the firm of Krupp was conducting extensive tests upon the most advanced weapons which would be put into service within a few years.

This year brought the marriage of Dr. Robert Anderson to Mary E. Shillow, class of 1910. Miss Shillow had been a student in his classes and a year after graduation the nuptials were performed. The Seniors met to select a title for their class book. This deliberation finally resulted in "The Serpentine," a name which has continued to the present day.

The Board now noted a need to raise money through the issuance of bonds in the sum of $150,000 in order to complete the building program underway. These bonds being tax free at 5% were of unquestioned security. Interestingly enough, at the date of issuance M. H. Matlack preempted $20,000 worth for himself and his wife. T. L. Eyre, Senator Snyder, H. G. Smith, and the First National Bank of West Chester took a first choice on bonds. It is noted that this group also took the most desirable ones – those that had the longest period to run. The Amulet was now acknowledging exchanges with some twenty other school papers. Included in this group was one from a girls' school bearing the title "Lesbian Herald." In 1910 words had different connotations.

An almost catastrophic event occurred on March 6th when a fire was discovered in the basement of the girls' dormitory. The boys responded by taking down the fire hoses but it soon became evident that greater help would be needed. For the first time in forty years the town fire department was called in, making short work of controlling the blaze. The next morning saw the lawn littered with furniture, clothing and valuables that had been hurled through the windows. The

"Steamer" of the Good Will fire company was pulled to the scene by the new automobile of the Edison Illuminating Company. The West Chester Fire Company and the Fame sent their hose cart, truck and chemical engines by hand – the firemen making good time on the run. Firefighting was non-mechanized 60 years ago.

WAYNE HALL – 1911

The Washington Monument saw a record established when Hugh Denworth ran up the steps in six minutes and thirty seconds. The class of 1911 as "middlers" gave a full fledged version of Shakespeare's "Twelfth Night" on South Campus. Graduation day arrived for the class of 1911 with turquoise blue and black as their colors, white carnation and fern as their flower and "Learn to live, live to learn" as their motto. Their class yell had the naughty word "damn" and its presence was marked on the printed page by a blank space. Such was the decorum of 1911. D. Elmer Fickes gave the response to the Alumni Welcome. Shortly he will give the most any man can give for a cause. The class gift was a 16 x 20 inch bas relief of George Morris Philips executed by the West Chester Sculptor, Martha J. Cornwell. The relief bore the Latin inscription AETATISLIX.

GIRLS' ANNEX AND NEW KITCHEN – 1911

1911 - 1912

Summer school got underway on June 26th with a wide selection of offerings. These included Agriculture, Botany, Chemistry, Drawing and Industrial Art, English, Geography, Geology, History, Latin, Mathematics, Modern Language, Music, Nature Study, Nature Study-Local Bird Life, Pedagogy, School Management and School Law, History of Education, School Administration, Organized Play, Physiology, Penmanship, Physics, and Psychology. Throughout the program, free lectures were offered by several local school superintendents and some of the faculty. At the end of the session the Board minutes note that after all expenses $300 was left to divide among the faculty. This amount was much less than had been expected so that the teachers actually supported the offerings. The actual sum divided among the seven faculty was $200.37. For his efforts, each of the seven received $37.39. Superintendent Addison Jones received only $18.69. From the educational view it was successful, but from the participating teachers' perspective it was a financial disaster. In the first hundred years the invariable pattern has been that of faculty underwriting new programs and the Director of Business Affairs forced to include all costs within the regular budget (Everett Shaefer, in this position for the last twenty-five years, is an authority on this problem in Pennsylvania).

The reference to the course in Local Bird Study is of special interest to the town of West Chester. In 1910 Dr. Clyde Ehinger founded the West Chester Bird Club which is still in existence today. Combining his interest in ornithology with his major field he inspired the formation of a number of Bird Study clubs in the area.

The first State Board of Education for Pennsylvania was appointed on July 11 with George Morris Philips as a member and secretary. Now school plant, administration, licensing and curriculum would be centralized. John R. Hollinger, class of 1910, was an assistant in the new dormitory. He opened an employment bureau for boys who wanted to do farmwork on Saturdays. John is beginning to demonstrate unique abilities of organization and administration.

The Manual Training Course set up projects for the students. The regular girls' course required three pieces of basketry and one piece of raffia work. The boys' course required the making of a book case. With the moving of all the men from Old Main to the new dormitory some concern was expressed about fire drills. Miss Cora Everett suggested that fire drills should be practiced among the girls. To her must be credited the first "Girls Fire Association."

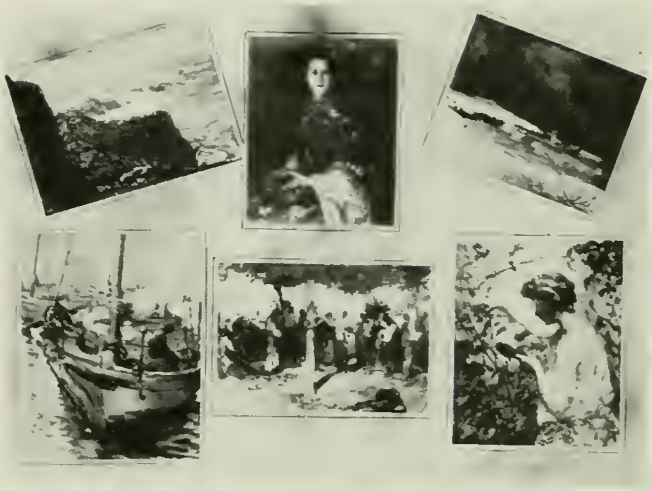
One evening in January the students at supper heard a loud class yell outside the dining room door. In marched the Seniors wearing their new class hats. The students broke into wild applause for the upper class. The selection and first appearance of the class hat was a big occasion 60 years ago. At the end of the month the Faculty played the students in a game of basketball on roller skates before a large crowd. Though the students won, Dr. Cameron made most of the goals for the faculty. The popularity of the contest would bring on a rematch next month. In the meantime the popular teacher and athlete, Dr. Cameron, introduced the Binet-Simon tests in the Psychology class. The students were coming to grips with non-empirical resources as contrasted with old faculty psychology methods.

Booth Tarkington sent Principal Philips an autographed book to add to the Normal Collection. In it he noted that he had been on the school campus in 1892 unknown to anyone at the time as a member of the Princeton Glee Club. In fact, he stated that he sang the first solo that night. As a matter of record, Parry, a Senior, scaled the Washington monument in five minutes thirty seconds breaking the previous time by one minute.

The Department of Public Instruction published an Outline of Agriculture for the Elementary schools. This essentially meant that the Normal schools would have to add agriculture courses to their programs as well as secure facilities upon which to practice the art. In order to provide the leadership for programs in the fall, the Board employed Harry S. Adams, a Senior at State College. The agricultural interest was further expressed when the Board asked the Principal to announce a ten dollar prize for a boy in Delaware or Chester County who raised the best quarter-acre of corn. In addition for the girl in either county who exhibited the best cooked product of corn, a five dollar prize would be offered.

The *Philadelphia Record* took note of the Normal as a center of art comparable with the quality of work shown in larger cities. Miss Groome again in April conducted a show worthy of the report. Rivalry between the classes now reached the point of issuance of secretly printed handbills. In red and black print, one in particular by the Middlers insulted the Seniors and their class flag. Such activities materially increased the class spirit but at times the excesses required faculty action. This same spirit was clearly demonstrated at the Faculty-Normal baseball game. Dr. Philips pitched the first ball to the catcher Dr. Schmucker. Since the ball struck the ground before it reached Dr. Schmucker, and further, since he did not catch it, both gracefully "benched" themselves. The faculty went on to lose 11-6. John Hollinger's value as new bookkeeper was duly noted when the Board reported a profit of more than $2400 in the bookstore. John had been on his assignment only two-thirds of a year!

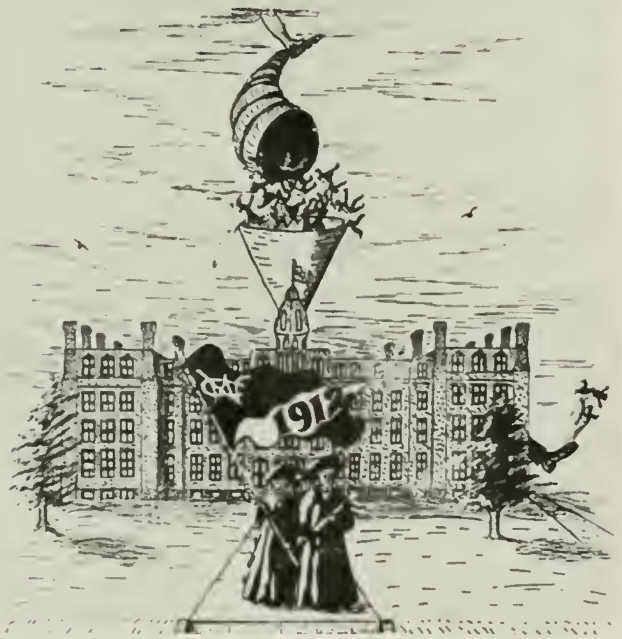
Commencement week began with the "Middlers" presenting the Everett-coached production of "A Winter's Tale". The Seniors had chosen old rose and black as their colors with "To the stars through difficulty" as their motto. Their class gift was $120 to the Sensenig Fund.



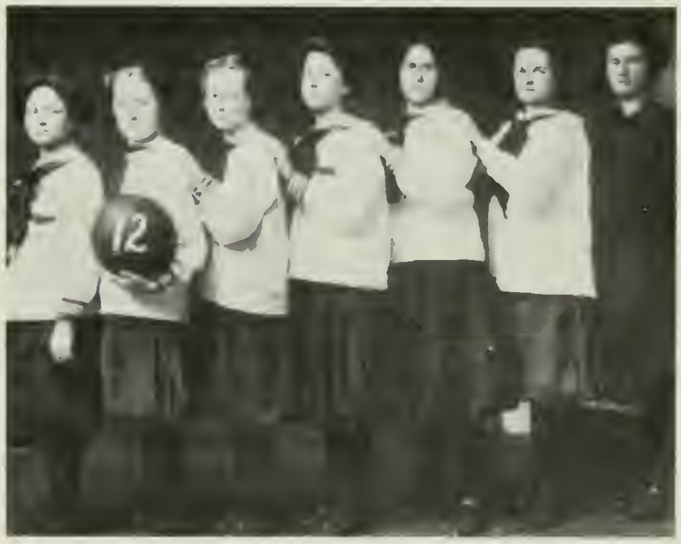
PAINTINGS FROM AN "ESTHER GROOM" ART EXHIBIT

THIS IS
WEST CHESTER
COME RIGHT IN
GLAD TO SEE YOU

LOOKING NORTH ON HIGH STREET



CARTOON – "THE NORMAL FACTORY"



1912 NORMAL GIRLS' GYM COSTUME

TROLLEYS IN FRONT OF OLD MAIN
AT START OF A VACATION

1912 - 1913

The bulletin board in Wayne Hall, the name for the new men's dormitory, carried a simple announcement: "Anybody wanting a job to pick apples, potatoes, or to cut and husk corn, call on Mr. Hollinger, room 14, – first hall." The Board now killed two birds with the same stone when they employed Professor Arthur D. Cromwell to the vacant position in Science to teach Agriculture and Botany. Professor Cromwell had experience in agricultural education in Iowa and in Puerto Rico. In the new Domestic Science department, cooking equipment had been installed.

As of August 31st J. George Becht, alumnus of the Normal and Secretary of the State Board of Education, had inquired as to the financial status of the school. This was followed by a letter notifying the Board concerning the State's interest in acquiring the Normal schools by purchase at no more than the par value of its capital stock. Deputy Attorney General Cunningham in a letter to Principal Philips had outlined in detail the necessary steps for the sale to take place. How this was implemented with the attendant problems will shortly be revealed.

Woodrow Wilson came to the West Chester Opera House on his campaign tour and the Normal men left the college to hear him. That night the dining room was exclusively female. January saw a new club formed on the campus. Women's Liberation had intruded in the form of the Women's Suffrage Club. The first meeting brought out sixty-five members, the second, two hundred! One of the first speakers was Norman Cameron, Professor of Psychology. Professor Barnham conducted an excursion to Brandywine Battle Field one Saturday starting at 7:18 A.M. with 235 students, chiefly "suffragettes." The farmers, watching the army of students, noted they had never seen so many Normalites on the road before. All finally returned in time for dinner.

Smallpox had broken out at the County Home and the Board now enforced a ruling that all servants of the school must be vaccinated. Thirty-four were immunized at a cost of seventeen dollars by Dr. Joseph Scattergood, County Medical Director. The reputation of the Normal reached Cuba when the Principal received a letter from Professor G. S. Hernandez of Havana asking for information and direction in planning and organizing a Normal School. At the same time, the University of Pennsylvania was encouraging its visiting foreign educators to take a trip to West Chester for a view of one of the best Normals in the United States. The basketball season ended with a record of fourteen wins and one defeat. The coach was Norman W. Cameron, Professor of Psychology.

SUFFRAGE CLUB

The new domestic science division under Miss Belden's direction gave a lunch for the Trustees – all the food being prepared and served by the girls. The Trustees pronounced the meal a huge success and on departure each was presented with a mysterious yellow bag – the predecessor of the contemporary "doggie bag." The classes in Agriculture had a quarter acre of land on which to practice growing vegetables. Each student had a plot 6 x 3 feet on which were planted radishes, lettuce, peanuts, strawberries, potatoes and corn.

The Philadelphia Alumni Association on their March 7th meeting endorsed the sale of the Normal to the State and appointed a committee to assist in the fruition of this action. This committee will discover a new purpose for action before the year 1913 closes. The end of the year saw Dr. Philips the recipient of the Honorary degree of Doctor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania.

The greatest honor a Senior could attain was that of Presidency of either literary society. C. Justice Criswell from Cochranville was President of the Aryan Society and Ira E. Lady from Arensville held the same office in the Moore Society. Both had parallel careers as class leaders and both had great promise as future educators. On fields 3000 miles away both would carry their leadership capacities in the service of their country to an ultimate irrevocable end.

Unknown to them at the time the Seniors had the honor of being the last class to graduate from the Normal as a private institution. Their motto "Courage, Truth and Right" would be an appropriate one to measure the stress that would take place in the next six months – perhaps one of the most critical times in the history of the school.

INTERLUDE

The Long Summer of 1913

Since the fall of 1912 George Morris Philips had been diligently working to secure the sale of the West Chester Normal School to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The majority stockholders had agreed to sell their stock at $50.00 par value. However, T. L. Eyre had placed the condition that all stockholders must sign the agreement of sale at par and that the sale must be consumated by August 1, 1913. The task of getting all 34 stockholders to sign was an almost insurmountable one. When Eyre and Matlack signed the agreement their assumption at the time was that it would never go through.

Notwithstanding the difficulties, Principal Philips got all stockholders to sign. This bound them to vote on January 1, 1913 to sell all the school's property to the State for $12,900.00, the par value of the outstanding stock, and to direct the Trustees to enter into an agreement with the State Board of Education to that effect. On January 1, 1913 the meeting was held and even though one or two stockholders tried to back out the unanimous vote for sale was finally made. On January 9 the State Board of Education met in Harrisburg and authorized its Normal Committee to make an agreement of sale on behalf of the Commonwealth.

On February 8th in George Morris Philips' library the Normal Committee, State Superintendent Schaeffer, and Secretary J. G. Becht of the State Board, with their lawyer Mr. Rilling, presented an agreement to the Normal Trustees. At this point T. L. Eyre raised objections and said he wouldn't sign. He raised the question of "ethics" alleging that he as a stockholder of the school and that Philips as Principal and member of the State Board of Education might be criticised for trying to get the State to buy the West Chester Normal in preference to some other one. Schaeffer and Becht told him that the Governor and the State Board as well as other authorities wanted to take this school as the first one. (It must be noted that in the last two years the West Chester Normal had shown a profit of $45,686, the highest of the three which had a profit, the other ten having reported losses averaging near $20,000 each – thus the State knew a good proposition!)

Now Eyre made the revealing statement that the stock was really worth $1500 a share! Finally under pressure he stated that they should go ahead and get the appropriation and sell the school. George Morris Philips started the battle to get the appropriation bill through. Now came the most amazing series of maneuvers engineered by T. L. Eyre to prevent the sale of the school to the State. The newspaper accounts as well as the Board minutes read like the plot of a television "soap opera" or a "class B" late, late movie. Every possible attempt was made to have the sale collapse.

T. L Eyre wanted guarantees by the bondholders not to execute suit against the stockholders in the event the State didn't pay off the bonds! Then he wanted the purchase money put in escrow in the hands of a third party until the Normal School corporation was dissolved. The excuse in the latter case was to safeguard the purchase money being attached for payment of the debts owed the school. The ridiculousness of this position was attested to by the fact that the State Board of Education had agreed on behalf of the State to pay or assume every debtor obligation of the school.

By July 29th after every possible delaying action by the syndicate, George Morris Philips got L. S. McCauley the President of the School Board of Trustees to execute the deed and Bill of Sale. Dr. Becht took the Bill of Sale on July 30 to Harrisburg and got the Governor to sign it. Then he brought it back the same day! However he also brought the bad news to Principal Philips that the draft for $12,900 on the State Treasury by the State Board of Education could not be paid on such short notice. George Morris Philips, on his own credit, borrowed $12,900 from the National Bank of Chester County. However, he could not get large bills and, fearing that the Eyre group would make the excuse that the money had not come from the State Treasury, he decided to go to Philadelphia at once to accomplish this change.

Placing the small bills in a shoe box he boarded the train and arriving there went to the Logan Trust Company. This bank in turn had to send to both the Franklin National and the Girard National to make the package of twelve $1,000 bills and nine $100 bills. After one hour Principal Philips was on his way back to West Chester and turned the money over to George Becht, Secretary of the State Board of Education who had come from Harrisburg again for this purpose. Becht deposited the money in the First National Bank. Then A. M. Holding attorney for the stockholders deposited the deed and Bill of Sale.

Thus by August 1, 1913, all had been accomplished mainly by the superhuman efforts of George Morris Philips to bring all the pieces of the jig saw puzzle together. One would expect now that the Principal could sit back and rest on his laurels. However, what he had just gone through was a mere bagatelle to what he would now face. In order for the reader to understand the peculiar confluences of events that were merging with impending catyclysmic results the clock must be turned back.

The Johnson Case

Harry Johnson had come to the Normal in 1883 as a bookkeeper and clerk. By 1885 he was appointed to the post as Steward of the school. For thirty years he had been most reliable and efficient in carrying out duties that Principal Philips assigned to him. The students and faculty recognized Johnson as the man behind the scenes in the celebrations and dinners that occurred during the years. Of pleasant disposition and with musical ability on the banjo and mandolin, he was quite a favorite not only at the Normal but also in the town. Those who knew him spoke of his being a "good family man" but at the same time appreciative of feminine pulchritude. Harry Johnson was a key man in the Normal family.

The position of Steward was that of business manager of the school and his office on the main floor was the place to go to request repairs, report leaks, secure a light bulb or to get help regarding any of the many other housekeeping problems. Students ran in and out of his office regularly and Harry got to know all of them. Several years before there had been certain rumors, mainly the concern of the faculty wives, (not unlike contemporary times), as to Harry Johnson and his personal relations with the housekeeping staff. Apparently these were not considered serious enough since no records reveal any official action as to these matters. The 1913 Serpentine on page 52 shows a pleasant smiling man in a "sharp" pin stripe suit, white shirt, patterned cravat and stickpin–a business man who exudes confidence in himself.

In June 1913 Harry Johnson tendered his resignation to the Board giving his reason as poor health. The Household Committee of the Board held a conference with Harry in hopes of keeping him in the position. T. L. Eyre, chairman of the committee, offered Johnson a six weeks vacation with full pay and an increase in salary from $2,000 to $2,500. The Steward agreed to this proposition and advised his family that he would be taking a vacation for his health.

The leave of absence expired on August 14, 1913 and Johnson had not returned to the Normal. Two days later the Board of Trustees met in special session to consider the problem since the Household Committee now needed the services of the Steward to get ready for the new school year. T. L. Eyre moved the reconsideration of Johnson's appointment the past June and that the position be declared vacant. R. S. Gawthrop then drew attention to the rumors and unfavorable publicity "reflecting upon the character of an employee of this institution connecting therewith the name of a former student and graduate." A resolution was passed to appoint a committee of three as an investigating group to look into the matter. Eyre, Gawthrop and Matlack were appointed to the committee and were asked to report their findings at a special meeting on August 18th. It was further resolved that all proceedings be furnished to the papers. The newspapers assigned reporters to the case and it became a cause celebre. An examination of the newspapers of the times as well as the Board of Trustees' minutes from August 18th to November 28, 1913 furnish most of the pieces to the jigsaw puzzle except two.

Harry Johnson wrote a letter from Asbury Park, New Jersey to his family. In it he expressed his desire to take a vacation by the lakes. A following letter mailed from New York came as a surprise since he indicated that he had changed his plans and would sail on a North German Lloyd ship for Bremen, Germany. Two weeks elapsed and Mrs. Johnson, having had no letter, went to the Normal to inquire as to news of him. Her fears were increased when a letter written to the North German Lloyd Company brought a reply that no ship had sailed to Bremen. At this point she let it be known that she feared her husband had left in the company of Ruth Wolfe, a recent graduate. The 1913 Serpentine on page 137 has a picture of Ruth M. Wolfe of Beaver Brook, Pennsylvania. The descriptive write-up gives her the nickname of "Rufus". The quotation perhaps best describes the empathy emanating from the young graduate – "Her joyful spirit cures all heartaches."

The investigation and several reports of the papers produced some startling information. The record is not exact as to who pursued whom, but in October of 1912 the young Senior developed a rather interesting condition for which Harry S. Johnson was responsible as evidenced by his paying the medical bills of the doctor and local hospital after an unsuccessful abortion by parties unknown. More of the story gradually unfolded. During the past year there were gifts – a gold watch, a diamond ring, flowers, candy – all coming from the genial Steward Johnson though Ruth masked them as presents from a mysterious admirer "Cousin Jack".

While Harry Johnson was in Asbury Park, Ruth was visiting a girl friend in Centre County. "Cousin Jack" wrote to her and she packed her clothes and took an early morning train to Hazleton. She mailed a card from Sunbury, Pennsylvania and then a curtain fell on all communication. Finally the silence was broken with a letter to her sister which was mailed from Victoria, British Columbia. In this she stated she was in good hands and well, that it would be useless to try to communicate with her, that they were going to other points, that she had not eloped and would explain everything when she got back. From this narrative Ruth M. Wolfe and Harry S. Johnson happily (?) leave the scene. In town it was commonly believed that they were in Alaska.

The shock now took effect like the explosion in Krakatoa in 1886 which sent tidal waves for thousands of miles. The Board investigating committee was breathing fire and ready to carry out Mosaic punishment. Almost immediately they fixed their inquisition upon staff members. In August they dropped Mrs. Bullock, the school nurse who had handled the Wolfe case with the local hospital. They requested Miss Elvira Speakman to resign as Girls' Preceptress. Both were accused of withholding facts and not affording the school authorities information.

They apparently wanted to fire both Dr. and Mrs. Ehinger for not having knowledge of the pregancies of two other girls at the same time, one of whom left school in advance of her accouchement and the other who had the temerity to bear the child in the dormitory. All this was unveiled at the time of the Wolfe investigation though unrelated to it. For their purposes, however, it was desirable to make neat packages. It would have more weight as a projectile. The Board also, as a kindly gesture, reimbursed Ruth Wolfe's sister and brother-in-law $16.10 for expenses in coming to the Normal to testify before the investigating committee.

The net was now closing in on the "big fish", George Morris Philips. On September 8, 1913, a special meeting was called to hear the full report of the investigating committee. Mr. Gawthrop suggested that George Morris Philips retire while the report was being read, but T. L. Eyre moved that "George Morris Philips be permitted to remain during the reading of the report and to permit him to make any remarks after the reading that he might see proper and then retire." This motion passed and the report covering eleven pages (pages 193-203 of the Board minutes) was read. The report in essence blamed Principal Philips for the deteriorating moral conditions at the school. The fact that he had not been apprised by certain of his staff as to existing conditions did not exonerate him. After the reading the Principal made a statement and retired. Then T. L. Eyre moved that the Board request the resignation of Dr. Philips as Principal of the school. This passed by a vote of 9 to 7. The motion to request the resignation of Alice Cochran, Secretary and Librarian, lost by a 9 to 7 vote.

On September 11th, a special Board meeting was called. The individual members had received notice of a preliminary injunction granted by the Dauphin County Court restraining the Board from removing G. M. Philips from the office of Principal until further order of the said court.

The battle lines were now drawn. On one side was T. L. Eyre and his eight associates. The opponents in the other corner were George Morris Philips, the seven minority board members, the faculty, the student body, the community, the State Board of Education, and several thousand Alumni. The latter group who felt a strong allegiance to George Morris Philips and to the school now formed special action groups, many led by Alumni practicing attorneys. It would be interesting to watch the developments as charges and counter charges were made.

Philips fired the opening broadside challenging the Board's action and in particular its investigating committee who had taken testimony verbally without a stenographer's record and who had preferred no charges in writing against him. Upon advice of his attorney, he declined to be interrogated any further by the Board but would answer questions put in writing.

On September 29th the Board minutes show routine business including the employment of Anne Goshen, alumna of the school to replace Norman Cameron who resigned to take another position and John Hollinger to replace Harry

Johnson. The minutes are strangely silent regarding the larger issue.

The minutes of October 27, 1913 consist of thirty-one legal size pages (pages 215-245 Board Minutes 1913). In this is revealed the letter received by E. L. Tustin, Recorder of Deeds, City of Philadelphia, and a cousin of G. M. Philips. This letter published in the *North American* brought out a summary of the Principal's case from his viewpoint. George Morris Philips was now mustering his forces at the same time he was receiving a few well-aimed, telling shots from T. L. Eyre. It was now coming down to the Spanish bullfighting term "mano a mano", with Eyre and Philips being the matadors and public opinion being the bull.

The meeting at the end of November afforded the Eyre forces an opportunity to add some fuel to the fire. Further investigation had shown that Harry S. Johnson had demonstrated his charm as early as the Fall of 1907 when a young German servant girl had an experience similar to that of his later protege. "Cloak and Dagger" Pinkerton detective agents employed by T. L. Eyre enter and mysteriously leave the scene. Further attempts were made to show the Principal as receiving a few more supplies than other faculty, using too much postage, having personal laundry being done at the college and other petty charges from all of which he would be vindicated later. The remarkable charge was attempting to blame G. M. Philips for allowing a child to be born in the Normal in February 1913. The barrel was not only being scraped at the bottom, they were trying to scrape the scrapings. It is significant to note that when it came down to voting as to the release of these minutes to the press the T. L. Eyre forces went down by a vote of 9 to 5. The odor was getting a little too strong.

To top it all, the same minutes noted a number of protests against the Board from widely scattered alumni groups. E. L. Tustin also wrote the Board raising the question as to how a personal letter addressed to him had gotten into their hands. T. L. Eyre took it upon himself to display his answer to Tustin. An examination of the letter reveals that Eyre would have been wise to neither write it nor spread it upon the Board minutes. It was a last gasp effort to win a losing battle on the part of Eyre. Desertions had occurred in his own ranks. By his own admission in the Board minutes, State Republican Party chief Penrose had told him to "lay off", and the Governor's office had expressed the same view. In the considered judgment of those on the inside, Eyre had damaged the reputation of the Republican party.

Perhaps at this point it would be appropriate to quote George Morris Philips from the point of the first injunction to the final denouement.

"The State Board of Education at once got a temporary injunction from the Dauphin County Court restraining them from removing me. This was continued by the Court at a hearing in Harrisburg on September 15th. On September 22nd, Holding went into the Chester County court and asked that the Normal School Corporation be not dissolved, as had been agreed would be done on that day, although he had no authority from the Board of Trustees for his action, only from Eyre and his party. Then Sallie H. Matlack, (wife of Marshall H. Matlack) Marshall H. Matlack and T. L. Eyre brought suit in the courts of Chester county, against the Trustees of the Normal School (i.e. themselves), the State Board of Education, and the First National Bank, declaring the agreement which they had drawn up and executed, to be void, and to prevent the delivery of the deed and bill of sale which they had caused to be executed, and had promised "in good faith" to deliver "as soon as practicable." And again, these three persons, associated with R. S. Gawthrop (a lawyer and a state trustee of the school who had joined with the others in making the agreement of the sale) and E. G. Cloud (a close friend and fellow bank director of Matlack) with them, as against "themselves" and other parties mentioned above, to accomplish the same purpose.

And in this connection it will be of further interest to know that at A. M. Holding, Esq., who was engaged by Eyre to draw up the agreement with the State Board of Education for the sale of the school's property, after writing or approving of every line of the agreement, after getting into it every condition which he asked for, after advising Eyre and Matlack to sign it and the Trustees of the Normal School to approve it, and after causing the president of the Board of Trustees to sign and its secretary to swear to a statement that the meeting of the stockholders of the Normal School on Jan. 1, 1913, at which they voted for the sale of the property, was "legally called and convened," and that the Trustees had entered into a contract with the State Board of Education "as authorized and provided for by the Act of General Assembly of Pennsylvania &c., &c." he, as counsel for Eyre, Matlack, and the other complainants in the two suits above referred to, attacked the validity of the agreement which he had drawn up and advised to be executed and adopted, and caused Eyre and Matlack to swear that the above statements in the petition for dissolution were not true, although as I said, a few weeks before he had caused the president and secretary of the Board of Trustees to certify and swear that they were true. And, besides, on July 15th, when Messrs. Cunningham, Rilling, and I were in his office, working over the agreement. Holding told us that he had advised them (i.e. Eyre and Matlack) that the action of the stockholders on Jan. 1st was binding and would have to be carried out, and that they could not get out of selling the school's property to the state.

December 8, 1913, was fixed by the Dauphin county court for the hearing in the matter of a permanent injunction to restrain the Board of Trustees from removing me from the Principalship of the school. While we were waiting for the case to be called, Alexander Simpson, Jr., of Philadelphia, counsel for the Trustees, suggested to E. B. Cunningham, Deputy attorney general, and counsel for the State Board of Education, a compromise of the case. His first offer was to put the sale through promptly if I would resign and promise never again to accept the Principalship of this or any other Pennsylvania Normal School. Mr. Cunningham would not submit this to the Board of Education. Finally Mr. Simpson offered to let the transfer take place if I would resign with the promise that no principal should be elected by the old board, but the vice-principal act as principal until the new board made an appointment. Our counsel, Messrs. Cunningham and Hause, advised the acceptance of this offer, because although they were confident of winning out eventually it was very probable that the Trustees could by appeals and new suits delay the transfer until after my term had ended, and could then elect a new principal for a long term of years. This would have caused the resignation of some of the best teachers, and the consequent loss of many students and great injury to the school. In order to avoid this and to permit the California, Edinboro, and Lock Haven Normal Schools to be taken over promptly, for this litigation was holding up their transfer, I decided to resign, although several members of the Board of Education protested against it. It was agreed that on December 30th, the Trustees would withdraw all objections to the dissolution of the Normal School corporation, and all the suits they had instituted to prevent the transfer. This agreement was entered on the records of the Dauphin County courts. It was further agreed between counsel, that no principal would be elected until the new board came in, and that I should remain in the principal's home pending the election of a new principal.

I resigned at once, my resignation was accepted, at a special meeting of the Trustees the next day, December 9th, but on that day the Board broke the agreement by electing Prof. F. H. Starkey, the vice-principal to be principal, but only until the new board made an appointment. Eyre, Matlack & Co. also attempted to oust me from the house, but Mr. Simpson halted that.

On December 30th, A. M. Holding went into the Chester County Court, withdrew the injunction suits begun there to prevent the transfer of the school to the state, and moved the Normal School corporation be dissolved. Judge Butler signed the decree of dissolution at once. The deed and the bill of sale were delivered to Mr. Hause for the Commonwealth, and the $12,900 purchase money paid to Mr. Dowlin, who had been treasurer of the school, for distribution among the stockholders. The long contest (over) the school and its property were saved to the state and the people."

Earlier it was noted that all but two of the jigsaw puzzle pieces would be placed. Those two, Ruth Wolfe and Harry Johnson, did serve a purpose for the Normal. Their departure polarized the school and the town – ranks were closed and as in any structure created by man, it takes conflict and strife to burn off those unwilling, unnecessary or unable to meet the challenge. The Normal would lick its wounds and heal its scars. Out of the year 1913 would arise, like the phoenix, a new stronger identity.

THE NEW ERA

The new year 1914 saw the college technically without a Board of Trustees. The Vice Principal Foster Starkey was in charge of the school. On January 31st, Dr. J. George Becht, Executive Secretary of the State Board of Education, called the meeting of the newly appointed trustees to order and Earl Wynn, a Notary Public of West Chester, administered the oath of office to the nine men. The new trustees were:

FOSTER STARKEY

Acting Principal

December 9, 1913
to
January 31, 1914

Hugh B. Eastburn – Doylestown – prominent attorney and financier. Former Superintendent of Schools in Bucks County.

Arthur T. Parke – West Chester – prominent attorney, graduate of Princeton College, active in public matters.

Dr. Harry D. Saylor – Lansdowne – minister. West Chester State Normal School alumnus, Class 1896.

Robert T. Cornwell – prominent attorney, veteran soldier, early professor of Mathematics at the Millersville State Normal School, twenty-five years a member and sometimes President West Chester Schools, former President of this Board.

Samuel Marshall – West Chester. Cashier Dime Savings Bank. Former Normal School student.

J. T. Rothrock – West Chester. Veteran soldier, explorer, former State Forestry Commissioner and father of the forestry system in Pennsylvania.

John V. Craven – West Chester. Retired manufacturer, interested in civic affairs.

George Henderson – Philadelphia attorney, widely known in financial, art and literary circles.

Frank B. Wonsetler – Norristown. Insurance, member West Chester State Normal School alumnus, class 1884.

Of this group, Saylor and Wonsetler were alumni of the college. R. T. Cornwell, one of the original Trustees in 1871, significantly was elected President of the Board. The wheel had come full circle after forty-three years. Committees were appointed and directions given for drawing up new by-laws. Now came the major job of electing a new Principal.

At this point the new Board examined a pile of documents on the table in front of them. These included a petition by every member of the faculty and another signed by 732 students urging the reappointment of George Morris Philips. The student petition was on a roll of paper 13½ feet long. In addition there were petitions from parents of present and former students, from graduates, from the President of the Alumni Association and many others. It was also announced that Dr. Philips had resigned from the State Board of Education. Mr. Henderson moved the appointment of Dr. Philips as Principal. This was seconded by Messrs. Saylor, Parke, Eastburn, Rothrock and Marshall. The Board voted unanimously for the motion and Dr. Philips was sent for. Dr. Rothrock then moved that Miss Elvira Speakman also be reappointed to the position which she previously held. She too had many letters and petitions supporting her. This motion was unanimously carried.

Thus the long, long battle ended. George Morris Philips' position had been vindicated. No greater accolade could be given him than to have had Eyre propose permitting the sale of the Normal to the State if, among the conditions, George Morris Philips would resign the Principalship and never again accept the Principalship of West Chester or any other Pennsylvania Normal School. For an antagonist to thus acknowledge in a lefthanded way the status of the man, this was true praise. Friedrick Ludwig Jahn was given the same option of freedom by the Prussian government when they agreed to release him from jail if he would never again neither teach in nor live near a university! On Monday morning, February 2, the students rushed into chapel. Tin pots of flowers stood on the reading lectern. The happy word was "Dr. Philips is back." Never did students respond as they did that morning in chapel.

1913 - 1914

The school year had the undercurrent of excitement running through it. The whole subject overriding studies and college events was the power struggle above.

George Morris Philips had the difficult assignment of wearing two hats – that of Philips the Principal as well as Philips the man. Throughout the fall of 1913 he conducted business as usual – fulfilling the many duties of his office.

The usual routine was interrupted in February with a petition from the dining room waiters asking for a raise in pay which had heretofore been four dollars per week with board, lodging and laundry. This was eventually referred to the new Steward John Hollinger.

The Board took the necessary action to secure relief from payment of local and county taxes since it was no longer a private Normal. March 6, 1914 over 600 alumni turned out for the tenth reunion at the Lulu Temple in Philadelphia. Dr. Philips received a prolonged ovation. He thanked the alumni for their support in the past trying years which culminated in their common goal of making West Chester the first State-owned Normal School.

Back at the Normal, Steward Hollinger set up special training tables for athletes in the old part of the dining room. This was the first evidence of preferential diet for sportsmen. Dr. Ehinger, who initiated the West Chester Bird Club in 1910, was now organizing early morning bird study for student and faculty groups. As of April there were 868 students in attendance. On Friday, April 24th, Arbor Day, Dr. J. T. Rothrock presented the school with 14 white pines which he had gathered in the mountains. He supervised their planting in a ceremony where Professor Smith Burnham presided. The trees were planted by the class of 1914 at the southwest corner of Wayne Hall. Of these trees, designated as the Rothrock grove, two remain today. This was a fitting memorial for the "father" of Pennsylvania forestry and a member of the Board of Trustees.

In May the Board decided that the school had now grown to the point where a full time registrar was required. J. Alexander Webb was the first appointee to this position. The girl athletes participated in their annual interclass meet. The Juniors won the most prizes, and in doing so, posted for the Normal the first time a black girl won a prize. The papers stated "Colored Girl First of Her Race to Defeat White Competitors". Bessie Ann Rustin of West Chester did not have her picture in the Class Yearbook of 1917 but she is described as standing four feet six inches in high heeled shoes and weighing ninety-five pounds. She placed second in the 50-yard dash, second in the running hop, step and jump, and first in the 100-yard dash. For amassing the second highest total points, the diminutive black athlete received a silver cup being the first of her race to be so distinguished at the Normal school.

The Millersville baseball game on the 2nd of May was the occasion for a parade by the band and student body after

JOINT CLASS

GYM SHOW OF 1914

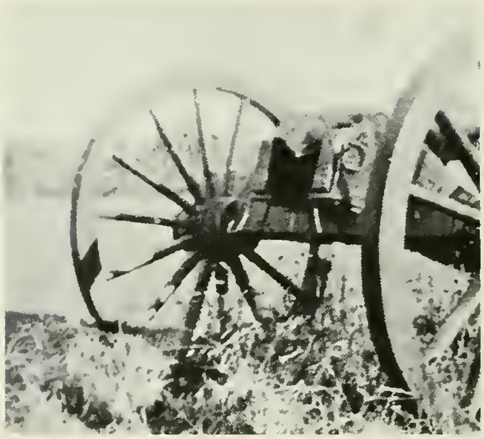
GIRLS' GROUP

MILLERSVILLE - WEST CHESTER
BASEBALL PARADE – MAY 1914

dinner. Up High Street, across Gay to Church—down Church to Miner, out Miner to High and down to the front of the Normal where a photograph was taken. The Normal went on to win 3-2, the winning run being scored in the last half of the ninth with two men out. Joy reigned in "Mudville" that night!

"HIGH FASHION IN BASKETBALL"

On May 14th, the Board of Trustees in their minutes noted a resolution of commendation to Principal Philips and the faculty in "appreciation and gratitude for their loyalty to the school and its interests during the recent troubles and unrest."



AFTER – JUNE 11, 1914

The evening of June 11, 1914 was an exceptionally quiet one. Dr. Anderson in Wayne Hall slept rather soundly. The peace was shattered in the early morning hours by a tremendous explosion with a concussion that could be felt all over the area. Excitement prevailed and Dr. Anderson, slipping on a robe, went out to ascertain the reason. Finally the investigation came to the spot where the two cannon stood. One was minus the major portion of its barrel. From a reconstruction of the evidence, a certain party or certain parties unknown had loaded the barrel with dynamite and had closed the muzzle with a wadded copy of the *Reading Eagle*. One piece of the cannon had been hurled over Wayne Hall and struck one of the columns in front of the library, 200 yards away. The Board offered a reward of $100 for information leading to the detection and conviction of the perpetrators. At the same time Major McCauley of the local GAR post was attempting to get a replacement from Major E. B. Cope of Gettysburg. As of the present reading the $100 reward has never been claimed yet those in the know claim that among the class of 1914 are the culprit and his cronies.

On June 17, Commencement brought the Governor of Pennsylvania, John Tener, to address the first graduating class of the new State-owned Normal school. The motto of the class, "To Higher Things" was stretched above the stage. The class numerals were worked in with laurel and rambler roses in the background. The class made a substantial gift to the Alumni loan fund. That night George Morris Philips' cup ran over when the Alumni banquet program carried his picture on the program. Perhaps the academic year closed with the Principal thinking of his personal motto which might have been taken from the first verse of Psalm 59. "Deliver me from mine enemies."

The summer saw the announcement of a "first" for the new State owned Normal School. Beginning in September, Professors from the University of Pennsylvania would come to West Chester at intervals and conduct regular college courses in which Normal students might enroll. These courses could replace regular courses or be in addition to such courses. The passing of an examination at the end of any such course would count toward meeting the degree requirement from the University of Pennsylvania. This was a most significant opportunity for the Normal students.

The agricultural contests for school boys and girls of the four service counties were now formalized with the publishing of award points for corn and for cooking. The corn awards would be made on the following basis:

1. Best yield of shelled corn from one acre	30%
2. Best showing of profit from one acre	30%
3. Best exhibit of ten ears	30%
4. Best written history of "How I Made My Acre of Corn"	10%
Total	100%

The cooking awards would be made on the following basis:

1. Best loaf of wheat bread	30%
2. Best Dozen Cookies	30%
3. Best ten recipes (all to be tried by contestant.) Five recipes for bread of any kind Five recipes for cookies	20%
4. Best account of "How I Made My Bread"	10%
5. Best Account of "How I Made My Cookies"	10%
Total	100%

Miss Cora Everett, after eighteen years of dedicated service, asked for a year's leave of absence without pay in order to attend Columbia University. This was before the sabbatical leave system when such faculty would have their pay continue. Her substitute was Katherine M. Denworth, a West Chester alumna, who would eventually give long service to the college.

One of the last actions of the summer by the Board was the arrangement for the improvement and renovation of the toilet rooms through the replacement of a number of bath tubs with showers. These would be tiled and wainscotted with marble. On August 29th, the Household Committee was seriously considering the purchasing of a horse for hauling purposes. In the past year light livery service had cost $825 and it was reasonable to assume that the total cost of keeping a horse would be $400 leaving $425 for harness, wagon, etc.

1914 - 1915

The year started with the promulgation that all girls would be required to learn to swim. It was reported that the merchants in town sold out on bathing suits within short order. In October Miss Anna P. Esler, a teacher for twenty years at the Normal in the fields of reading and grammar, was taken from her work by death. A member of the first graduating class, she had volunteered her services to teach black children in the deep South before coming to the Normal, and would be missed by her colleagues.

Professor Cromwell walked with his students to the Sconneltown School to observe lessons in canning fruits and vegetables. The three professors from the University, Dr. Howland, Mr. Roorback and Dr. Graves, had started the new extension courses. In the Amulet D. L. Haldeman reported on the second annual walk when 34 students left at 4 A.M. from the library steps and reached Wilmington in three hours and forty-five minutes. They boarded the 9 A.M. boat to Philadelphia where some saw the Philiadephia-Cincinnati doubleheader while others visited relatives or friends. In the evening they reached the Normal just in time for "Society" meetings.

The Board now passed a motion requesting the authorities to establish a substation of the West Chester Post Office at the Normal. This action culminated in the designation of the school bookkeeper, Mr. Irwin Loose as the first postmaster at the Normal. Former President Taft lectured at the Normal in January and was entertained at a reception at Dr. Philips' home. Amy Halfpenny, the blind alumna of the class of 1907, wrote a fine article for the March Amulet titled "Helps for the Mother of a Blind Child." Amy was now an instructor at the Pennsylvania Institute for the Blind. The same month saw over 700 alumni have a dinner meeting at the Lulu Temple in Philadelphia. The group was pleased to hear George Becht, Secretary of the State Board of Education, speak of the worth of the Normal. After dinner, dancing took place on both floors with the older dances on the auditorium floor and the newer ones in the banquet hall. The latter included the waltz, one step, the Paul Jones, foxtrot and the hesitation!

The successful corn and cooking contest winners were announced. Chester County winners were Richard R. Darlington of Avondale and Emily Passmore of East Bradford Township. Leroy Schultz and Sara Anders, both of Worcester Township, were the winners from Montgomery County. Harvey R. Bowman of Milford Square and Gertrude Luz of Trevose were the winners from Bucks County. None was recorded from Delaware County. Four of the winners accompanied the Normal Seniors to Washington while the other two preferred to go with their friends from home.

Dr. Philips read a proposed plan for the State pensioning teachers and asked the faculty if they thought the Normal Schools should be included in the Act. Dr. Schmucker so moved and, strange to say, the vote in favor of pensions was eleven to ten: the faculty was a little suspicious of "Big Brother" in Harrisburg.

In the Spring term, the girls were now permitted to walk out the front door after supper to go to the "little store". Now the young men started to lounge on the front campus ogling the girls surreptitiously! Dr. Horace Howard Furness, the great Shakespearean scholar, lectured at the Normal for the Aryan Society and when tendered his fee of $100, refused it suggesting that books be purchased for the library. The Aryans then purchased thirteen volumes of the Variorum Edition. The Malone Edition of 1821 and the Verplancks Edition were also bought.

The Millersville baseball game was again a gala occasion with dormitories and campus decorated with flags and bunting. The band again headed a parade of both teams and rooters through the town drumming up business like a circus parade. Using a post graduate student, Skiles, who fanned sixteen men, the Normal won the game 7 to 6.

The Class of 1915, as their gift, presented a bas relief of Robert T. Cornwell, President of the Board of Trustees. This was created by his talented daughter, Martha Jackson Cornwell. Captain Cornwell was now 80 years of age and the best known citizen in West Chester. This Relief hangs in the college museum with the other Martha J. Cornwell sculptures. The graduation exercises carried the motto "Do Noble Things, Don't Dream Them." The class Serpentine on page 224 has an excellent photo of the cannon that was exploded the previous June. Perhaps this was inserted as a memorial to some daring agent provocateur of 1915.

MARTHA J. CORNWELL
"Sculptress"

1915 - 1916

Professor J. F. Newman, arrived to serve as the first Dean, a new position at the school. Students' programs of study would now be arranged and supervised by his office. This would be in addition to teaching and the extra services would increase his salary by $500 per year. The increase in enrollment to 712, of whom 624 were girls – a ratio of almost 8 to 1 – required the Preceptress to inspect

DEAN J. F. NEWMAN

PROFESSOR
ARTHUR CROMWELL

town homes for use as housing for girls. At this time the dormitory rules were carefully applied to the boarding homes. The same minutes reveal the sad news that the college horse had died and steps must be taken to find a replacement. The need for a hymn book for daily chapel was expressed so Miss Charlotte Hardee was asked to compile such a pamphlet and include within it the Normal School song.

Apparently the previous Commencement marching order of the graduating class caused some concern to the black students since Dr. Green on the 15th of September offered a motion in faculty meeting that "all marching incidental to Commencement shall be strictly alphabetical without regard to color or creed." Up to this time the non-white students were placed at the end of the Commencement line. It is also noted that the same students were seated in the back of the chapel – a form of discrimination not only practiced in West Chester but rather universally in the colleges of the times.

During Thanksgiving recess two young women Seniors who were staying at the Normal during the holidays slipped out of the building one evening and had gone off with two young men from the town. Instead of returning to the Normal they spent the night with a lady in West Chester. Though convinced that no immorality was involved, the Principal and faculty passed the stern judgment of expulsion for both after the holiday. The Mosiac code was well oiled.

The boys were considering their annual hike to Wilmington followed by a trip by boat to Philadelphia. Thirty-four girls, not to be outdone, met at 7:15 A.M. on Saturday morning, November 15 and hiked ten miles to Newtown Square where they took the trolley to Philadelphia.

In November the Principal called to the attention of the Trustees the fact that ten and one half acres of land adjacent to the infirmary and skating pond would be sold December 10th under bankruptcy proceedings. He spoke in behalf of the Normal acquiring the property. The Board endorsed this proposal and Mr. Parke was appointed to attend the sale. He was able to report that he bought it for $7,000 with a $500 deposit. The property known as the N. Cresson Walters farm had a $4,500 mortgage on it, the holder of which agreed to a continuation of such arrangment at 5%. The Normal now owned ten acres and one perch in which a good use was planned for the house, barn and land. Professor Cromwell, teacher of Agriculture, required both a home, a farm and a demonstration area in which to teach. Thus there was executed a rental arrangement between the Normal and the Professor of Agriculture to accomplish all these needs. The Normal had an operative farm with all the benefits thereof as well as a custodian of the area. The students would benefit by the outdoor farm "laboratory". The excess products above the Cromwell family's use would end up in the dining room. The Professor's new book "Agriculture and Life" had been adopted for teachers in nine states and would be put to practical use at the Normal. Home project work was stressed and the Philadelphia schools used it for the preparation of school-garden teachers.

The newly formed Geography Department under the leadership of Professor Whedon purchased a modern balopticon from Bausch and Lomb. The Normal could now have modern visual material used in the classroom. The Agricultural students at the same time were having demonstrations of actual canning in both glass jars and cans of beans, corn and tomatoes by Mr. Preston from the Chester County Farm Bureau. These activities would have a critical meaning within a few months.

Dr. Green in two nights entertained 122 students in his home, Lowellden. In addition to refreshments and photographic gifts presented by Dr. Green to his student guests, the Amulet reported the playing of certain games. The modern reader will understand the potato and sack race, however a challenge is presented when the games of Foxy Grandpa, Poppin Ball, Ring My Nose and Helen's Hungry Baby are listed. Perhaps in the centennial year some alumni will demonstrate these.

Meanwhile civilization had arrived in West Chester. The February Amulet on its 1st page had printed advertisements for the two movie theaters, the Idle Hour and the Grand Opera House. The latter, sensitive to the students, advertised a matinee every day at 2:30 and two on Saturday. Admission was ten cents for adults and five cents for children. On the same page Brown's Modern Pharmacy advertisement first appeared. Located at 31 East Gay Street next to the Idle Hour Theater, it offered a ten percent discount to the Normal students. Popular music was played on the new gramophone and the soda fountain was open on Sunday. This would become the favorite student spot even surpassing Preftakes for very interesting reasons to be divulged later.

Up to this time the college had depended upon contracting for the storage of ice from nearby lakes. The sawed blocks were packed in sawdust and placed in wooden storage buildings. In certain years the ice harvest was inadequate. Thus the Board made a contract of $4,595 for a refrigerating plant installation at the school by the Central Construction Company of Philadelphia. The Board also planned to purchase two good work horses for the Normal.

Mr. Craven of the Board gave twelve rustic bentwood seats for the school grounds. Being a Board member carried with it the same responsibility of the citizen selected to be a director of the academy gymnasium in ancient Greece. Such an honor demanded the duty of supplying oil for the athletes. Being a Board of Trustees member at any of the Pennsylvania Normal Schools invariably meant gifts of books, trees, material, etc. to the school. The large majority of Board members were truly public spirited men who gave of their time and property to make the schools successful. Unfortunately over the years the news media preferred to write about the peccadilloes and shenanigans of the few who used their positions for personal reasons.

Dr. Ehinger, founder and President of the West Chester Bird Club, organized a two-day expedition to the Peach Bottom district on the Susquehanna. The first day they identified seventy-eight species and the second day, seventy-two. Many prominent citizens in West Chester accompanied the group. Now, over fifty years later, trips to Peach Bottom have as their destination not bird study but rather the Atomic Energy Commission's plant. Birds are not too plentiful in this area.

In May at the fourteenth annual interscholastic track and field meet, twenty-six schools participated. Cheyney Training Institute placed second and the hosts placed third. The individual silver cup went to a black athlete named Blackus who took a second in the 100-yard dash, first in the 220-yard dash and first in the broad jump. Race, creed, color meant nothing in athletics – pure performance was the only discriminating factor.

On May 30th Howard Futhey Bunton, class of 1892, presented 200 valuable volumes on local and American history as a memorial to his parents. This collection enriched the library considerably. Graduation day arrived with 351 Seniors assembled. The motto "Follow the Gleam", by Tennyson, was chosen. The class gift was a bronze relief of Bayard Taylor executed by Martha Jackson Cornwell. For the first time their Serpentine carried not only the words but also the musical notation for their class song. The 1916 yearbook was the best one produced up to this time. The use of cartoons and candid photographs would set a high standard for future issues. At the end of July the Board employed Dr. Andrew T. Smith, alumnus and former teacher, at the Normal. Ira E. Lady, class of 1913, was also brought in to teach mathematics.

"OUTDOOR CLASSES"

"OUTDOOR CLASSES"

1916 - 1917

During the summer Professor Cromwell gave full attention to the new Normal farm. The orchard was pruned and sprayed. The poultry house and runs were improved. Seed beds were prepared for oats, peas, corn, potatoes and alfalfa. The professor also induced the Chester County Institute to offer a cow and horse judging contest for teachers, and a cow judging contest for boys. For the girls there would be canning demonstrations.

The school year opening was delayed by reason of the infantile paralysis epidemic which had now reached wide proportions. The State Commissioner of Health ruled that no school could open before September 18th. The war in Europe had a positive effect upon the local farmers and the young men in Wayne Hall found themselves in demand for fruit picking and potato digging as well as corn cutting.

Compulsory swimming instruction was again ordered for girls by the Board of Trustees. They were strangely silent as far as the male students were concerned. Tests on three levels of accomplishment were offered with appropriate awards as motivation. Piano lessons had become so popular that the demand exceeded the staff time available. The Board employed Mrs. R. G. Aylesworth on a fifty percent retention-of-fee contract. A precedence was being created which would permit future music faculty to make special arrangements for wearing two hats – official lessons under college contracts and private lessons for college students desiring them.

The reports of the American Red Cross concerning the suffering in Europe led to a plan for omission of Christmas gifts to teachers. Such funds would be directed to the needy in the war-torn countries. One more evidence of the war's impact was the scheduling if Ian Hay, an English Captain on furlough, whose topic was "The Human Side of Trench Warfare." Miss McCarthy, Miss McClees and Miss Everett started a Relief Society to stimulate interest in Red Cross work. Teachers working on Monday evenings and students on Saturday mornings would make over 700 dressings. The Suffrage Club had Elsie MacKenzie of the British Women's land Service Corps give an account of the great part women were taking in the European war. The women students who secretly delighted in making candy illicitly at the school, to their dismay, found the price of sugar going up. The war was coming closer to the Normal.

The Board minutes of February 17, 1918 show that a letter was received from the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People in which a complaint had been registered "that colored girls were sitting together in the rear of the chapel and that colored and white servants ate in different dining rooms." The Board felt "that the matter was being handled wisely (though the minutes do not reveal how) and suggested that the situation be explained to the association." James M. Richards, Class of '15, wrote to the Amulet "while in the Normal as a colored student, I found that my social and material progress in the school was fostered by my affiliation with the society and as a member became a champion debater." Leslie Pinckney Hill, Principal of Cheyney, addressed the educational club on March 27th. His conclusion of the negroes' needs bears printing "First, to feel life secure; second, to be able to secure sanitary dwellings; third, the opportunity for an education; and fourth, just to be treated as a human being."

Dr. Ehinger went to Washington to appear as an expert witness before a Senate committee. He was asked to discuss military training in public school. March found the women faculty playing basketball against the girl students. Miss Bull is listed as guard for the teachers. The girls won 4-2. America's entry into the war in April found a number of male students as well as some of the faculty eager to enlist. The Amulet noted the spirit of patriotism arising in both literary societies. Red Cross work was stepped up and the faculty ladies presented a play in chapel to raise funds.

In May the Board, anticipating next year's needs, added a temporary coal bin over the regular one. anthracite buckwheat coal was selling for $4.75 a ton. Seven hundred hams, and a large quantity of bacon were bought at 19 cents a pound. Additional land had been rented which altogether gave the Normal fifty acres under cultivation. The heat released from the refrigeration unit was now used to warm the water going into the swimming pool.

The June Amulet printed a number of Senior editorials all on the war theme. Athletics felt the pinch first with the departure of Coach Maroney to the service and second because many of the boys at the Normal were helping on farms in the area. The schools that they usually played advised them they could not field a team. As a result, many of the track and baseball contests were cancelled.

The Senior Reception before Commencement in the gymnasium produced $340.00 for the Red Cross. Dr. Green led off with a donation of fifty dollars and Anne Goshen matched that amount. Graduation day was patriotic in character. The Senior gift was a fine silk American flag, their motto was "Onward to Noble Deeds." Instead of a class play the Seniors made a gift of $100.00 to the American Red Cross. The 1917 Serpentine under the heading "Social Functions" noted openly for the first time in forty-seven years that dances without "boys" left much to be desired.

1917 - 1918

The first faculty meeting opened with Dr. Philips reading the good news from his brother Principals. By the end of last year ten students were expelled, and among the reasons noted were "incorrigibility", "infraction of rules" and one, in particular, "utterly unfit to receive a diploma."

The exigencies of the war now made certain situations acute. Two meals each week were "dessertless"; three "meatless"; and one every day "wheatless". All left over crusts were put into a bowl at each table. These would be used for bread puddings. No one asked for a second serving of butter, sugar or milk. Heat and water conservation were emphasized. Student free time was spent working at the college farm. A portable canning rig was set up and vegetables and fruit were processed by the girls. The Amulet was printing letters from alumni in the service and students were starting to enlist. Dean Light donned khaki and led the boys in corn cutting on Saturdays. The girls became so enthusiastic that Dr. Philips had to raise the question of the avoidance of heavy farm work in their case. At the Sharpless farm fifteen girls canned 360 cans of tomatoes in less than four hours.

The "all girls dance" featured Promenade, Alphabet games, Virginia Reel, letters change, Goddesses Dance, clothespin race, one step, waltz, fox trot and the Paul Jones. The Rialto theater advertised high class vaudeville as well as feature photo plays. Next door Brown's Drug Store expanded its services to cameras, supplies and developing. C. O. Hoffman's Footwear and Rubinstein's Stationery appeared in the advertisement section of the Amulet. Fifty years later they are still in business. Just as basketball was to start, Coach Ira Lady entered the service. This would seriously handicap the promotion of the sport.

The previous spring, in order to make use of the great quantity of garbage, Steward Hollinger bought fifty Chester County pigs. This worked well until the summer when the garbage supply approached zero. Then John brought a friend named Yungst to come down from Lebanon to care for the pigs. Professor Cromwell furnished alfalfa and corn for pig food. As the cold weather was approaching, the time had come for the killing of the pigs. At this point Yungst said they were too big to kill in the ordinary way. Professor Kinneman, faculty sportsman, volunteered to shoot them. The students then lent a hand with the carcasses and the larder of the Normal was enriched with a variety of pork products, including large pans of scrapple.

American Red Cross Auxiliary No. 88 work rooms were set up in the school and volunteers manned them regularly. Faculty and students gave for the benefit of war relief. The faculty was advised by Dr. Philips that the Internal Revenue Service would require a report from all faculty receiving a salary of more than $800 including board. Three weeks later they received the good news that they would have to wait until after Thanksgiving for their checks since the school was out of funds. Previously as a private corporation the school could borrow directly from the bank for payrolls, now the

Commonwealth held the purse strings. Ex-President Taft appeared on the lecture platform and gave a super-patriotic talk which was well received. Shortly Wellington Koo came to speak concerning China and the war.

In January Principal Philips secured Secretary Becht's approval for faculty members to buy provisions from the Commonwealth stores maintained by the Steward. Becht noted that in all departments of the State, except that of the teachers, salaries had increased! (Second class citizens.) Thus he felt this justified the practice. "Beans and fish instead of dollars!"

By the middle of February, the supply of coal was expected to last only two weeks but it was hoped that two carloads were on their way. The gym and several class rooms were closed to conserve fuel. In March the Board rented seventy-five acres of land one-and-a-half miles from the Normal. In a month twelve acres were planted with potatoes. The war had put the Normal into farming.

The March Amulet for the first time in the history of the school printed two pages in French. Another unique first was the participation of a Normal student, Wilmot Gidon, in a National Swimming Meet in New York on his own. His time for the fifty-yard event was 25-3/5 seconds, just 3/5 off the world record. For this feat he received a gold Elgin watch.

By June the Principal's report showed the Normal's war support. The Red Cross Auxiliary had made 50,000 surgical dressings. The subscription to the 3rd Liberty Loan was $8,000, four hundred students had subscribed $3,715 for thrift stamps, $4,000 had been given to war charities, 84 sweaters and 88 pair of socks had been knitted for servicemen, the boys of the school had done more than 5,000 hours of work, the girls had done 2,000 hours of uncompensated work for the County Exemption Board, and 165 former teachers and students were in the service.

At the end of the year, with belts tightened, the Seniors approached graduation and a very uncertain world. The Senior yearbook carred a section "Called to the Colors" with photos of students in the service. The class motto "Each Seeking Truth" was displayed along with a service flag having stars denoting Alumni and students in the service. English and French flags were also displayed. The class gift in addition to the service flag was a bronze bas relief of Thomas Buchanan Reed executed by the former Normal student and sculptress,

Joining the hysteria of the times, the Board decided to remove German as a language from the Normal school program. It is noted that the historic German items in the diet such as sauer kraut were not discriminated against.

1918 - 1919

In August the Principal secured permission from the Board to apply for a unit of the Student Army Training Corps at the Normal. The United States government had lowered the draft age to eighteen which included the current male student population. Approval was given and Wayne Field would once again serve as a training camp for the military. A number of withdrawals was experienced by reason of the boys enlisting and the girls postponing the rest of their education to fill the many vacancies in the teaching ranks. Steward Hollinger's presence was now needed at the Normal so frequently that the Board decided that he should live on campus. With this in mind, they notified Professor Cromwell that his lease on the college farm would expire in April 1919.

At the end of September First Lieutenant William C. Briggs reported for duty as the Commanding Officer of the Student Army Training Corp. (SATC). Lt. Briggs, a regular army man, had been in service since 1911. He chose his staff, consisting of Charles L. Andrews, first sergeant; Edward Mackowit, second sergeant; Eugene Huntzinger, third sergeant, and three additional sergeants – Baden Thomas, Harry Morton and Norman D. George. The latter had duties to keep order in the barracks and assist on the drill field. The second and third floor of Wayne Hall was designated as a military barracks. The rear door of Wayne Hall would be exclusively used by the military and the front door by the first floor students.

1st LT. WILLIAM C. BRIGGS
Commanding Officer,
West Chester Normal S.A.T.C.

STUDENT ARMY TRAINING CORPS – 1918

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, S.A.T.C.

The hundred and ten students were divided into three groups according to age. Class I included those twenty years or over who would be expected to leave for a training camp within three months. Class II comprised those between nineteen and twenty who were expected to leave within six months. Class III included those between eighteen and nineteen who would stay nine months. Those with the best performance and drill rating would be cited for attendance at an officers' training school. The next best would have an opportunity to go to a non-commissioned officers' school. Vocational training was offered as a third choice, and of course those who could not qualify for any of the preceding would have the honor of joining the ranks as privates like all their predecessors since the Roman legions.

The students lived under military discipline in Wayne Hall and attended special classes. These included mathematics, sciences, French, English, Physiology, war aims and war science. From four o'clock to five they had a drill period daily except Saturday when this was scheduled from eight to twelve. Army clothing and service gear were issued. The Normal now had a military air (which suited the ladies fair!).

On the 18th of October George Morris Philips issued a letter to all interested concerning the new SATC program. He outlined the advantages to young draft liable men and noted that by January 1st, 1919, the first group would depart for officers' schools thus leaving room at the Normal for 30 or 40 new student candidates. He wrote of the benefits – free board, lodging, tuition, uniforms, clothing, equipment and $30.00 per month. Principal Philips anticipated the continued flow in and out if the war ran for an extended time. The country would be served and the Normal would benefit symbiotically.

While all the foregoing was occurring, nature took a hand in the school's affairs. Sweeping in from Europe, influenza in epidemic proportions invaded the United States. By the tenth of October one fifth of the boarding students had been hastily evacuated by their parents. The infirmary had been taken over by the male patients and girls' sick wards were improvised in the main building. The faculty pitched in, equalling the role of Florence Nightingale in the Crimea. Misses Criley, Everett, Halgrim, Cropsey and Mr. Light led the battle remaining on their feet exhausting hours each day. Finally the State Health Commission quarantined the school, no one could leave and no day students could attend.

The 1919 Serpentine shows a picture of the football team made up of the SATC boys. Milo Light and Captain Smythe served as coaches and the team played a six game schedule winning four and losing two. Stroudsburg Normal was played twice, each team registering a win.

S.A.T.C. FOOTBALL TEAM

The Armistice was greeted with mixed emotions at the Normal. The school had furnished 108 SATC "graduates" to the service. By December 12th the SATC program was closed down. Principal Philips had received a communication from the War Department in which an ROTC program was offered to the college. The Board unanimously endorsed the idea. The one criteria that aborted the accomplishment of the program was the need for a minimal enrollment of 100 students. The Normal could not produce this and as a result lost the opportunity. Another door closed in December 1918 with the swan song of the Amulet. The publication had been in existence twenty-six years.

In January, the death of Ira E. Lady was reported from France. The faculty and Board presented resolutions in his honor. The Senior class began planning a suitable memorial.

The school had now received over $8,000 in government payments for the SATC program. About $2,700 more would be collected. By March the State Board Examinations were reduced to pedagogical subjects, the common branches, vocal music and drawing. Universal State tests on all subjects as a prerequisite for graduation were approaching their nadir.

The Normal again acted as a host for the County Play Festival. The competitive program included literary, manual training, agricultural and athletic events as well as exhibitions, demonstrations and games. An interesting sidelight was the invasion of South Church Street by almost a hundred automobiles of all sizes and makes during this festival. The program was good public relations for the school.

"LOOKING TOWARD EAST" FROM WAYNE FIELD
Model School, Principal's Residence, Recitation Hall, Library

On the 25th of April the Seniors planted three oak trees as an arbor day gift and memorial to the Normal men who died in the war. In front of Wayne Hall to the north of the walk, the tree honored C. Justus Criswell. To the south of the walk, Lieutenant Ira E. Lady was memorialized, and the tree farther south was in memory of Elmer D. Fickes. Dr. Rothrock, school Trustee, gave the memorial address.

Graduation day arrived with the Seniors presenting a red, white and blue service flag with three gold stars commemor-

"MOTOR CARS PARKED ON CHURCH STREET
FOR CHESTER COUNTY ANNUAL PLAY FESTIVAL"

ating the deceased alumni and a blue star memorializing the 374 West Chesterites who served. A bronze plaque with the names of the three deceased was also presented as a memorial. The last line of the inscription read "Quit You Like Men". The Serpentine was also dedicated to them. The class motto "Upward, Still Onward" was framed with rambler roses as a background for the closing ceremonies of the academic year which had demanded the most from the Normal family.

1919 - 1920

The start of the postwar academic year saw many economic changes. Houses were renting for $11.00 to $15.00 per month. A good horse and wagon cost $75.00. Rump roast sold for 20 cents a pound and coffee for 23 cents. Men's and women's suits sold for $10.00 and up. Truck drivers received 37 cents an hour, laborers $4.00 for a nine hour day, male clerks $25.00 a week, female clerks $10.00 to $20.00, cooks $10.00 and chambermaids $9.00. Faculty salaries were modestly raised, however not sufficiently to meet the higher cost of living – a rather continuing situation.

Last year a number of teachers had enrolled in the new State retirement system. In September Elvira Speakman, teacher for 43 years, and Lydia Martin, 40 years, tendered their resignations to take advantage of a "grandfather" clause in the new system. They had long served in the "vineyard" of education and deserved the rest. Disaster struck the Normal in October when serious illness attacked the pigs causing 100 deaths. Undisturbed by this castastrophe, the major consideration by the faculty was the revision of the curriculum and the course outlines they had to write.

George Morris Philips looked forward to the annual alumni dinner in Philadelphia. On Friday, March 5, for the first time Seniors were permitted to attend this event. It was a happy evening for the Principal surrounded by many alumni and his Seniors. When this group was ready to leave, it had started to snow heavily. Reaching 69th Street, they boarded the West Chester trolley. The travelling was difficult for the two cars, drifts piling up in the track beds. Upon reaching Llanerch they were forced to return. On this return trip Dr. Philips became ill. Chris Sanderson, assisted by the trolley men and students, attended to him. Finally an ambulance took him from 69th Street to the University Hospital. His illness was diagnosed as a stroke. On Thursday morning, March 11th an era closed with the death of Pennsylvania's best known educator. The Normal community and friends from far and wide were stunned. It did not seem possible that he was gone. Condolences and

GRADUATION DAY, 1919

C. JUSTUS CRISWELL

IRA E. LADY

D. ELMER FICKES

REMEMBER?

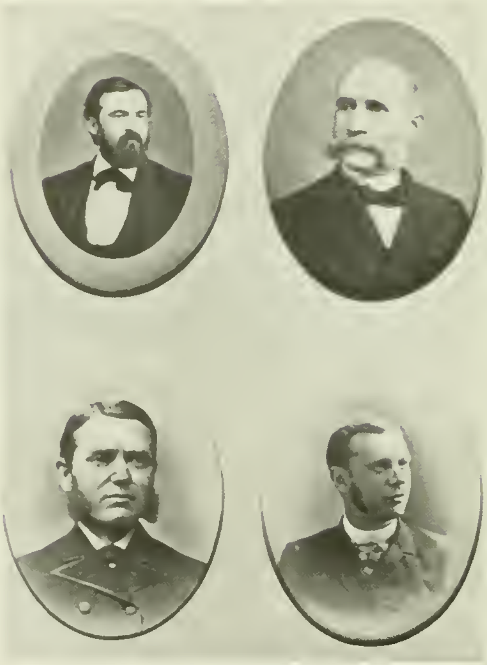
REMEMBER?

expressions of sympathy flowed into West Chester. Dr. Philips had died in the service of the college among those he loved best – his students and the Alumni.

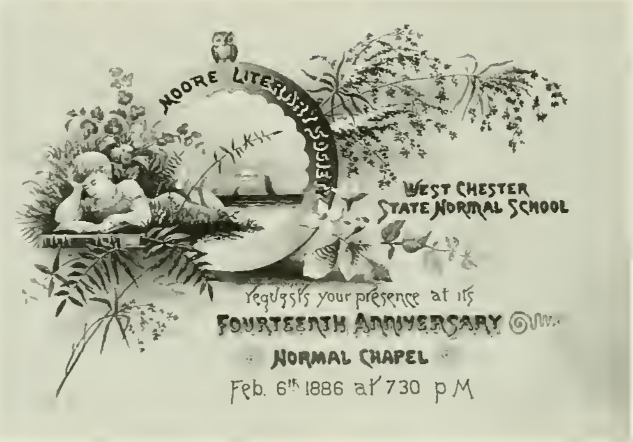
A special memorial issue of the Amulet, the last one, was printed in his memory. An old era closed, a new one would begin.

The Board asked Foster Starkey, Vice-Principal, to serve in an acting capacity until an appointment could be made. By April 23 a telegram was received from Superintendent Finegan suggesting a meeting on May 13th to consider the election of a principal. On the next day the Board met and elected Dr. Andrew Thomas Smith successor to George Morris Philips. The reason for their action was given that the delay would hurt the school in setting up faculty appointments for the following year. It was noted that a number of candidates were being pushed for the position and the possibility of political interference might have been a factor.

At Graduation the class presented a bronze tablet in honor of Dr. George Morris Philips. Their motto "Carry On" was what Dr. Philips might have said to them. One of the young graduates, S. Elizabeth Tyson, will follow this motto and return to the Normal to develop a speech program which will attain wide reputation. She will be honored by having a dormitory named for her.



"Cook, Chandler, Maris, Philips, These Four,
But the Greatest of These was Philips."



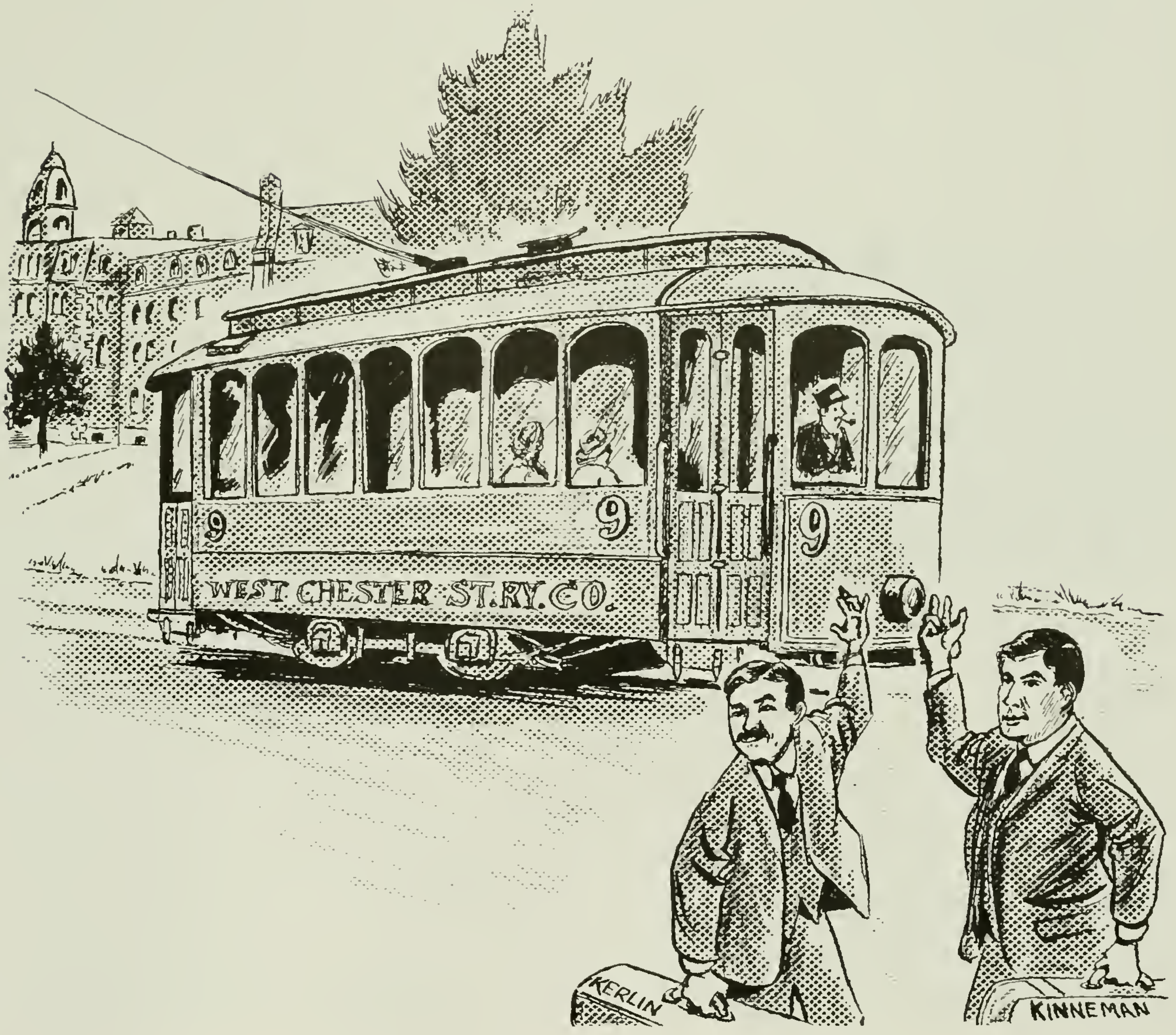
MOORE LITERARY SOCIETY

WEST CHESTER
STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

requests your presence at its
FOURTEENTH ANNIVERSARY
NORMAL CHAPEL
Feb. 6th 1886 at 730 p M

CHAPTER FIVE

First Alumnus Principal
Andrew Thomas Smith
1920-27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WEST CHESTER ST. RY. CO.
KERLIN
KINNEMAN

THE Alumni and the friends of the institution owe an obligation to the memory and achievements of the late Doctor George Morris Philips which they can discharge in no better way than through the erection of a suitable monument in the form of an auditorium. An auditorium to be known as "Philips Hall" would be a most fitting testimonial to the long years of fine service and the great achievements of Doctor Philips during his association with the institution. The obligation rests upon the Alumni to participate in an active and substantial way in the establishment of this memorial.

Furthermore, the State has the same obligation in the matter of the recognition of the services and achievements of Doctor Philips which the Alumni and friends of the West Chester State Normal School have. The State should, therefore, make its contribution and, in co-operation with the officers of the institution, I shall feel it my official duty to present the matter to the authorities of the State in the hope that an adequate appropriation may be made which, combined with the gift of the Alumni and other friends, will be sufficent to construct an auditorium which shall be a credit to the State and the institution, and an adequate proof of the appreciation which all concerned have of the great services rendered by Doctor Philips.

There should be a complete understanding between the authorities of the State and the Alumni to the effect that the State will share with the Alumni in this honor which they desire to bestow on the memory of Dr. Philips and his great work, and that the Alumni shall be guaranteed the use of the Memorial Hall in connection with any of their functions affiliated with the Normal School.

(Signed) THOMAS E. FINEGAN

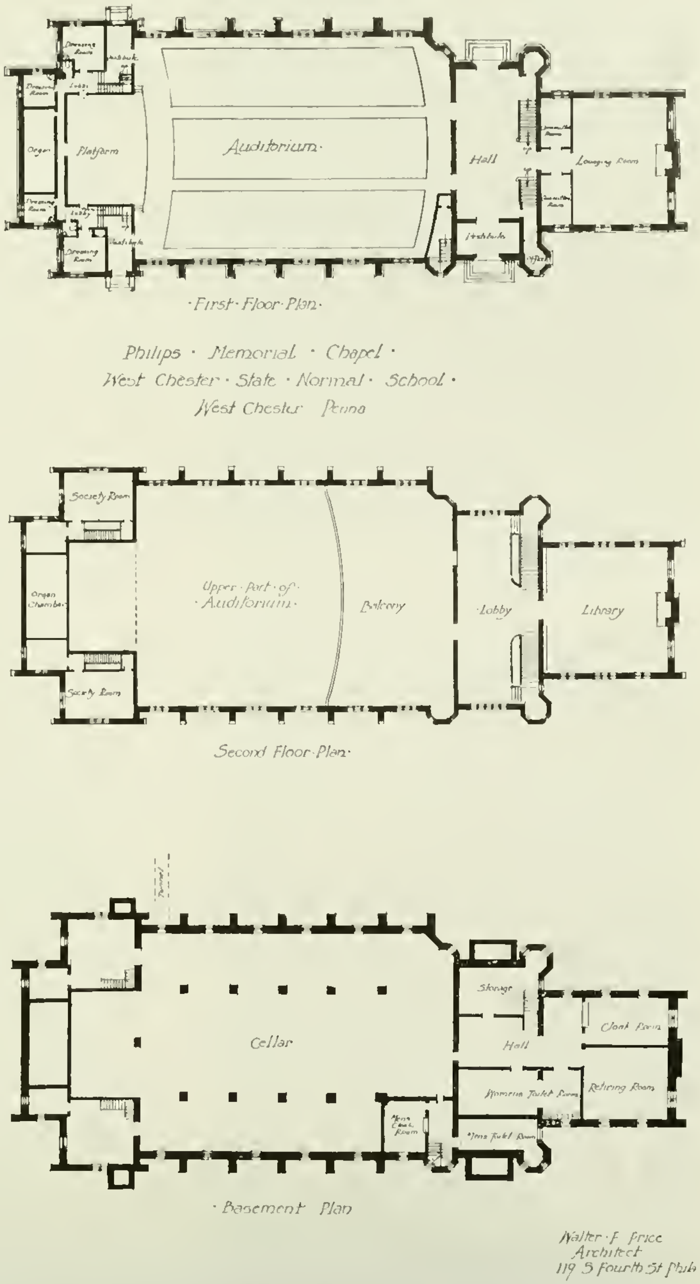
Irrespective of all consideration of the reasons which grow out of your high regard for the late Doctor George Morris Philips, for contributing, as graduates of the State Normal School, to the Philips Memorial Hall, I urge upon your consideration the following:

The Alumni Association has officially set itself to the task of producing a fine memorial. Because of the bigness of the Association's outlook in the past and its ambitions, it must accomplish in a big way to be worthy the traditions of this great school.

Because of the assurance, publicly given, by individuals outside the Alumni Association, that contributions made by the Alumni would be duplicated (provided the Alumni will contribute one-half the amount needed), you can see that each dollar you contribute will do the work of two dollars, and thus make possible what unaided you might not accomplish.

Since the present is the only time for action with a chance of success, and since the undertaking is a noble one, I, as the executive head of the institution we all love, urge upon you to act with promptness and generosity.

(Signed) ANDREW THOMAS SMITH



·First·Floor·Plan·

Philips · Memorial · Chapel ·
West Chester · State · Normal · School ·
West Chester Penna

Second Floor·Plan·

·Basement Plan

Walter·F·Price
Architect
119 S Fourth St Phila

ANDREW THOMAS SMITH

First Alumnus President

1920 - 1927

M.A., Ph.D.

Andrew T. Smith was born in Worcester, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, September 10, 1862. He graduated as President of his class from the West Chester Normal School in 1883 while serving as a district teacher. For the next two years he taught at the Chester County Soldiers' Orphan School in Chester Springs. He returned to West Chester Normal, serving as Professor of Pedagogy from 1885 to 1899, during which appointment he served as Vice Principal for the last seven years. He married Elizabeth Fenton Ogden of Cape May, New Jersey on August 7, 1888. In 1892 he was granted a leave of absence to complete his graduate studies at the University of the City of New York. He graduated with the degree of Doctor of Pedagogy in 1893. He accepted the position as Principal of Mansfield State Normal School, Mansfield, Pennsylvania, remaining there until 1914. In January of that year he accepted an appointment as Principal at Clarion State Normal, also in Pennsylvania. In September, 1914, he moved to Detroit, Michigan to serve as Principal of the Thomas Normal School. In 1917 he returned to West Chester as Professor of Pedagogy. Upon the death of Dr. G. M. Philips, he was appointed Principal to relieve Professor Foster Starkey who had been serving in an acting capacity.

During his Principalship the West Chester State Normal was changed into a State Teachers College; thus Dr. Smith was therefore technically the first President, as well as the first Alumnus to serve in this capacity.

Dr. Smith was very active professionally as a lecturer at teachers' institutes, as a member and officer in the Presbyterian church and as a member of the Masonic order. He was the author of a number of educational articles and several books including "Mind Evaluations for Teaching Purposes" (1893), "Quarto-Centennial History of West Chester State Normal School" (1896), and "Systematic Methodology." His death occurred February 8, 1928.

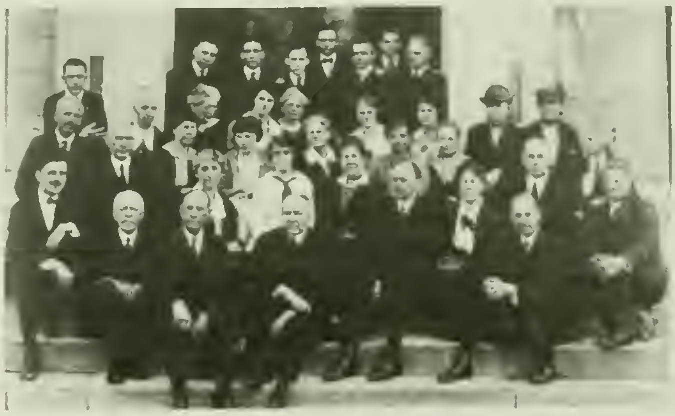
1920 - 1921

John Hollinger, in the Spring, had put sixteen acres in peas, beans and potatoes. Crops were now being grown at the end of the running track. The *Daily Local News* noted on July 28th that the outdoor stoves and canning equipment were being placed on the farm and John was now packing for the Normal tables in the Fall.

When an older leader of an educational community leaves the scene, others of the same generation frequently decide to retire. Miss Esther Groome and Mrs. Ehinger advised the Board of their intention to leave at the end of the year. Both had made fine contributions to the Normal. Francis Harvey Green, at the end of thirty years of service, resigned to take a position at Pennington School for Boys. By the end of the year, Dr. Ehinger would retire for medical reasons, having also completed thirty years of service. Miss Charlotte Hardee, head of music for twenty-six years, announced her retirement also. The Normal owed much to their dedication and devotion. New faces would be seen next year.

Dr. Andrew T. Smith in the first faculty meeting on September 9th like the proverbial "new broom" swept clean. He made the following announcements:

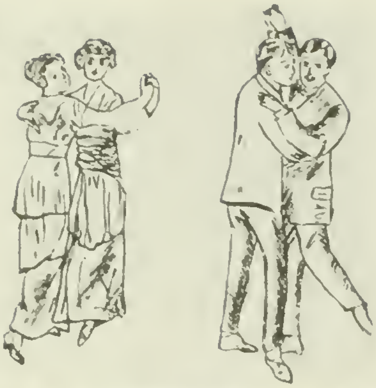
1. The faculty will meet only when he feels such a meeting is desirable.
2. Social arrangements would provide that the boys and girls could dance together one evening in the gymnasium each week and each alone one evening. The lobby adjoining the dining rooms was remodelled to provide a social lounge where the students might mingle. (In later years this "mingling" will be known as "making the lobby team.")
3. Faculty could express agreement or disagreement with public pronouncements *after* they had been made. Dr. Anderson raised the question as to whether it might not be better to have an expression of opinion before such announcements. (One of his many "Seneca-like" gems of wisdom. Dr. Smith's response is unrecorded.)



5th Row: Houseal, Whedon, Hawley, T. Roberts, Light, Aylesworth, G. Roberts.
4th Row: Nelson, Cochran, Hardee, ... , Everett, Filbert, Cutler, Goshen, Johnson.
3rd Row: Cromwell, Anderson, Cropsey, ... , Mrs. Ehinger, Barton, Baldwin, Groome.
2nd Row: Martz, Bull, Halgrim, Criley, Pres. Smith, McCarthy, Schmucker.
1st Row: Dick, Dr. Ehinger, Starkey, Newman.

It was obvious to all that the Normal would be different under the new Principal. The first dances found the situation strained since after fifty years the sexes could now officially commingle. Finally the boys joined in. With chaperones evident and the sign over the gym door reading "STRAIGHT DANCING ONLY ALLOWED", the new order got under way.

All the Normals organized their athletics for the first time creating three divisions. An official "first" Normal competitive



"BEFORE 1920"

"AFTER 1920"

NEW SOCIAL LOUNGE

football team was started with Bert Hall, All-American, as a non-teacher coach and Herb Mathers as assistant. Tragedy struck during the season when, after the Swarthmore prep game, the players went for a swim in the pool. Clinton Ditty sustained a heart failure and died in the water. Clinton was a Senior. His death was a shock to his classmates and to the Normal.

A new non-instructional staff member joined the Normal in the person of Charles Grover Cleveland Alexander Roach. A diminutive man, he was ensconced in Wayne Hall as its chief custodian. To every male resident of that venerable structure, for over thirty years Charlie was the "Mr. Chips" of the non-teaching staff. His name will appear many times throughout the rest of this "epic"(?)

Clinton B. Grant also enters college service on March 1st as helper in the boiler room. On March 1, 1971 Clinton celebrated fifty years service to the college and will continue to work as a utility plant operator!

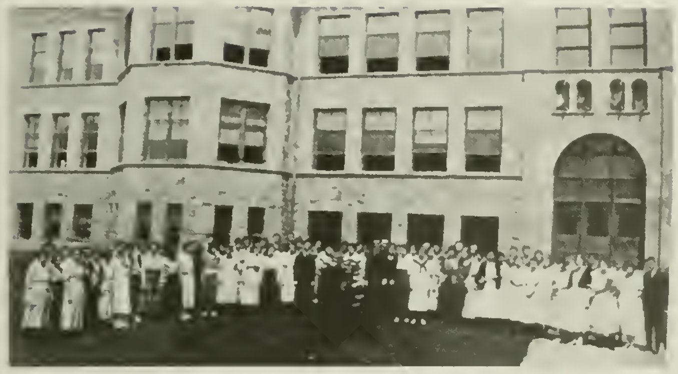
1920 FOOTBALL TEAM

May brought the first contract between the Normal and the West Chester Borough for practice teaching in the public schools. This would set the precedent for the continued expanded use of teaching centers in the service area. The Board authorized the Principal to make suitable arrangements commemorating the fiftieth anniversary of the school. The Seniors being members of the fiftieth anniversary class drew the duties of performing in the pageant written and directed by Misses Groome and Everett. On Monday, June 13th, Governor Sproul and Superintendent Finegan addressed the assemblage. The *Daily Local News* put out a special issue devoted to the Golden Jubilee of the Normal. Graduation saw the Seniors all wearing caps and gowns for the first time. The class motto "To Higher Things" was framed by Black Eyed Susans, the class flower. Among the graduates was a young man who had attained a number of honors. He was President of the YMCA, Editor-in-Chief of the Serpentine, President of the Ayran Society and Captain of the Aryan Debating Team. His name was Charles S. Swope. He will appear on the scene later.

1921 - 1922

West Chester was now authorized by State Superintendent Finegan to offer a special three year program for music supervisors. Miss Gertrude Schmidt had been employed in July and now they found the man they wanted to direct this program. A native of Hazelton with great depth in the music field, C. Edward Hausknecht joined the

SENIORS ON WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY
(Charles S. Swope, far right)



CLASS TREE PLANTING

faculty. Hollis Dann, the nationally known school music authority and State Director of Music, visited the school and worked with Professor Hausknecht and Miss Schmidt making plans to offer the first summer music school of its kind in Pennsylvania. Uncle "Ned" Hausknecht, with Miss Schmidt as his professional colleague, were going to lay the foundation for what would become one of the strongest Music Schools in the United States.

The faculty was further strengthened with the employment of Elizabeth Tyson in English and Dr. Charles Lewis to replace Dr. Ehinger. Of unique interest was the additional duty given Trevor Roberts, Bookkeeper, to live in the girls' dorm and always to have a fire extinguisher and fire axe handy so that he could act as a special emergency man.

By November John Hollinger reported a profit to the school of $248.29 from the sale of surplus farm produce. That same month the "Health Fairy", Miss Raymond, spoke in the chapel. Miss Helen Poley, in 1916 and 1917, had introduced the custom of girls making the rounds within Old Main caroling before each teacher's door. The young men of the school then sang before the houses of the instructors living in town. At breakfast the two groups would meet and continue their singing. Uncle Ned, with the assistance of Miss Schmidt, used this as a springboard to make a tradition of the Christmas Carol Service. As a student of Miss Laura Bryant of Cornell, Uncle Ned had learned about such a service and before coming to West Chester he had introduced the program in Hazleton High School.

On Sunday evening, December 18, 1921, the first official service was held in Old Main. Fifty-five girls from the Academic Glee Club and five Music Major women carrying candles came in procession and sang "Adeste Fidelis." Uncle Ned played two lullabies and Miss Schmidt sang "The Birthday of a King". Then several simple Christmas selections were sung. The chapel lights were dimmed; the Christmas tree and the stars provided the only illumination. The chorus sang "Silent Night". As a recessional, the strong notes of "It Came Upon a Midnight Clear" rang out. As a side note, after the guests left, Uncle Ned was sitting alone at the piano when, much to his surprise, the girls trooped back in and they sang carols until ten P.M. Thus was presented the first humble service, one of the oldest continuing college Christmas traditions on record in the United States. In later years this was to be featured on radio and television.

In January the Senior sleigh ride had one problem on their way to Chadds Ford. The sleigh Miss Anne Goshen chaperoned had a horse and mule hitched to it. Outside of West Chester the mule refused to move. A return was made to secure another horse. February found the students advised that they might go into West Chester anytime after their classes. A fifty-one year precedent was erased. A student at Clarion was suspended for representing herself as an unmarried woman and for violation of the social regulations.

"UNCLE" NED

T. L. Eyre, now State Senator, returned to the Board of Trustees. He stated that he had no animosity but would work for the good of the Normal. In West Chester he became best known for the Christmas parties he gave for all the town's

SENIOR SLEIGH RIDE

BOYS' GLEE CLUB

GIRLS' GLEE CLUB

A GIRLS' GYM SHOW

children each year.

The proliferation of clubs and special interest groups caused the Principal to appoint a committee to regulate participation in extra curricular activities. As in most Normals at that time, it was fashionable to join as many organizations as possible and try to hold multiple officerships.

Hollis Dann, the "father" of public school music in the United States arrived on campus to plan with Uncle Ned and Miss Schmidt the coming Music Summer School. With forty teachers and several hundred pupils registered, John Hollinger was kept stepping getting ready for the "invasion". Twenty-two pianos would be used in the program. The ordinary summer school of the Normal would be moved to West Chester High School. The Serpentine for the first time posted an unofficial honor roll. The issue also carried in the ads a block print "Meet me at Brown's." H. H. Brown was advertising his new drug store which grew amazingly in popularity.

Graduation saw the motto in both Latin and English "Vince que se vince" – "He conquers who conquers himself." The Seniors imitated last year's class, in selecting the Black-eyed Susan as their class flower. At graduation, rumors were coming from alumni groups concerning plans to build a memorial to Dr. Philips. The intention was given of raising $60,000 toward a building in his honor. Senator Eyre promised to do all he could to assist with getting a State appropriation as part of the project cost. The wheel was coming to full cycle.

Frank Newman, the first appointed Dean of the School, became ill and died in June. For his twelve years service, a memorial bronze plaque will be presented by the Class of 1923 to the Normal. Dr. Willard Ballou was appointed to the vacant position.

1922 - 1923

By December Dr. Smith was officially notified by State Superintendent Finegan that a special three-year course for the training of teachers and supervisors in Health Education could be established. He cautioned the Principal that no extra funds could be given to assist in this program (such instructions from "Harrisburg" will repeat itself many times in the history of the college.)

An interesting application of civil rights "1922 style" is shown by a woman student being accused by "persons from her home with having a serious communicable disease and with therefore being unfit to remain here." It is noted that the Dean of Women and the Principal decided that only a scientific test could clarify the status of the report so the girl was given Wasserman tests in two reputable hospitals, both of which reported negative findings. In those days civil liberties were non-existent!

Dr. Smith drew attention to the fact that some young ladies were not careful about lowering window shades in the evening. His campaign to lower the blinds will be sadly noted by some of the campus and town voyeurs.

Miss Goshen, in her sixties now, called attention to some "things" she had seen in the lobby. If Miss Goshen could only visit Old Main any evening prior to its scheduled razing her hair would turn white. Dr. Smith noted that three girls had been suspended for smoking cigarettes in a hotel in town. Miss McCarthy easily secured support for having them suspended until next September at which time their cases would be reviewed. Coincidentally, Principal Eisenberg advised Dr. Smith of the dismissal of a boy because "his time was being wasted." Such was the milieu of justice in the 'twenties. On December 22nd parties unknown set the college barn afire totally destroying the building and its contents. The animals were led to safety.

Governor Pinchot, an economy-minded leader, tightened the purse strings in the middle of the year. No expenses could be incurred for anything unless absolutely necessary. Such governmental decrees will be commonplace in the future. One month later Principal Smith was advised by the Board that the faculty would have to be reduced in number, and seven were notified that their services would be terminated at the end of the year. Pressures were put on the Board; by August several would be reemployed. The reduction in State support spurred John Hollinger to step up the farming. To make sure of his ground, he secured approval from Harrisburg to use "surplus as may be available for the better educational interests of the institution." Ideas also proposed at this time were to charge the students an athletic fee of $5.00 and all students of music who took the Supervisors Course would pay an additional fee of $60 per semester. Another suggestion was to eliminate the new special instruction field of Health Education which had just been both suggested and approved by the State Board of Education!

The Normal debating teams won a double header on the same day in May, the Moores defeating Shippensburg at home and the Aryans, Millersville away. This was indeed a feat. The 1923 Serpentine lists five official school songs: "Hail to the Normal School," the present Alma Mater; "West Chester Normal School Hymn," tune, "Miles Lane"; "Color Song," tune, "Annie Lisle "; School Song, tune, "Flow Gently Sweet Afton"; and "West Chester Normal School," tune, "Materna." The last two were written by Francis Harvey Green and Wallace P. Dick respectively.

The end of the year for the Seniors was now formalized into four successive events. The first day was given over to the Alumni; next came Baccalaureate; the third was devoted to Class Day and the play: and the final event was Commencement. The motto "Deeds not Words" was framed in the class colors of green and white. John Hollinger, chairman of the Philips Memorial fund, reported over $35,000 collected to date. Plans were now being made for a new chapel.

The second summer Music School enrollment exceeded that of last year. Once again West Chester Normal became the mecca of the musical world with the influx of the great and near greats. The community was invited to the Normal on every occasion for the recitals, choruses, soloes and demonstrations. To top it all, the group, under Dann's leadership and with the help of the West Chester Board of Trade and Rotary Club, traveled to Philadelphia and appeared on radio station WIP. From this, the Normal and the town received splendid public relations' exposure. Dr. Dann's group included those men and women who would be the prime leaders in music education in the service area for the next fifty years and whose pupils in turn would carry the message of music. With this start Professor Hausknecht and Miss Gertrude Schmidt could attract talented staff to join the Normal through the years. Not to forget the good citizens of West Chester, he held his community sing on the Court House square on August 24th. Uncle Ned was now a vital part of the Normal community and the town.

1923 - 1924

The new freedom of the students was not without its painful moments, particularly for the older conservative faculty. Miss Anne Goshen "complained of sidewalk and corridor behavior." Notwithstanding her views, she still commanded the respect of her younger colleagues as well as the students. She and Miss Schmidt were the acknowledged leaders of the "Titian Tints Club" – those with red hair.

TITIAN TINTS CLUB
(Miss Schmidt, lower left; Miss Goshen, lower right)

For the first time Saturday classes were scheduled. This will continue until the pressures of the shorter week in the nineteen fifties will force a return to the five day schedule. The main purpose was to help the teachers in the service area take courses on Saturdays.

Miss Marion Farnham, recently teaching art in Puerto Rico, joined the faculty. She kindly furnished some vignettes concerning her first years experience. *Upon arrival her train was met by Gunkle Smith, a local farmer who as a sideline was at the train station to take all comers in his taxi-auto. He always carried a sack of apples with him and gave one to each passenger. The first stop was the Principal's home where his wife, called "Lizzie" indirectly by the faculty, "inspected" her. "Lizzie" Ogden Smith quotes Marion "wrote the valedictory speeches and the historian speeches which the students obediently memorized." Cora Everett or Betty Tyson drilled them in proper enunciation and stage presence.*

Faculty were assigned to a dining room table with nine students, generally including one male. The teacher and the male student at opposite ends of the table served all the food family style. At each table was placed a jug of molasses which was called "salvation" by the student. There was always plenty to eat but if by choice the meal seemed inadequate, the principal diet was molasses spread upon slices of bread. Napkins were furnished by the college and changed twice a week. Each student furnished his or her own napkin ring. No one dared leave the table until all had finished. The men waiters known as Hollinger's Hash Slingers' Association (HHSA) kept the meat and vegetable dishes filled. After meals they also took care of their hungry lady friends by filching meat, bread and pie from the kitchen.

In Recitation Hall desks and seats were fastened to the floor. In the Special Study Hall, behind the teacher's desk, was a row of speaking tubes on the wall. When one of the tubes emitted a little whisle it meant that the person at the other end wanted to speak to the teacher in charge.

The faculty women as well as the faculty wives met every Monday evening in Old Main to chat and do fancy sewing. This group had access to a wealth of information about the Normal and the town; the group was a kind of central intelligence agency. Mr. Hollinger loved parties and at the drop of the hat would invite faculty to his home or to picnics at Flowing Springs or Lenape Park. Theater parties were also very popular, the faculty on the whole being very congenial.

A trolley called the Dinky No. 9 ran from the center of *town down to the Normal and return continuously. The conductor and motorman combined into one very agreeable and accommodating pipe-smoking man would back it up to where you were standing if you missed the car. Englund's ice cream and candy shop was a favorite stop halfway to town.*

Women faculty roomed on the first floor in Wayne Hall. Charlie Roach, the custodian of Wayne Hall, was a special favorite of the faculty. When asked a question he always began "Why oh, Why Ah." It was whispered that his brother had kept a "maison de joie" in town and when Charlie worked for him he learned discretion. If a female faculty member was ill and couldn't go to the dining room, Charlie would knock on the door, walk in with his eyes closed carrying a tray of food, find the table with one eye slightly open then turn with eyes closed and grope his way out again. (Fermon les yeux–Offenbach)

CHARLES GROVER ROACH

CHARLIE'S CASTLE

Miss Farnham also reviewed the history of the Art department by noting that Mr. Herbert Stiles succeeded Miss Esther Groome. His specialty was handicrafts–basket weaving and metalwork. All tools, scissors, etc., were fastened to the tables by chains. He taught paper folding, and drawing was taught by copying pictures in an art book series. Miss Hazel Lamborn followed him in 1922, and the next year with Miss Farnham's arrival the program was revised to assist teachers handle art work in the public schools. Miss Esther Groome's cultural exhibits and art trips were revived to culminate in November with an exhibit of N. C. Wyeth's work. Mr. Wyeth, the well-known illustrator, kindly assisted by hanging his own paintings. His three children were attending the Friends School on North High Street. One, Andrew by virtue of his talent, will be a guest of the President of the United States, Richard Nixon, from whom he will receive a special commendation. Well respected by all their students, Marion Farnham and Hazel Lamborn, in the foot steps of Esther Groome, carried the cause for art at the Normal into the 1950's.

The football team in the fall of 1923 consisted of a unique group of sixteen men. With only 100 males enrolled, a great deal was asked of this squad. By the end of the season on November 17 they compiled the best record of any football team in the history of the college. Led by Captain Joe Pitts, undefeated, scoring 205 points, and unscored on in seven games, their names were Herman Hoopes, Israel Corb, John Greising, Gordon Mink, Ken Mateer, London Jones, Emmet Burke, Hugh Doyle, Ken Townsend, Morris Gordon, John Brennan, Warren Burton, Jim Nider, Frank Bennett, and Bill Nancarrow. Coach Herschel Mosier and Manager Fred Singleton must share this honor. Two of the squad, London Jones and Warren Burton were the first blacks to be represented among the sport elite at the Normal. London Jones would give many years of service as teacher and coach in Chester as well as stride the boards as a Thespian. Warren Burton will serve as an outstanding educator over forty years; his most recent assignment being with Cheyney State College. Warren was also an accomplished musician, Boy Scout leader, football official, and is a prime community leader in West Chester; again athletics, music, drama, and all performing arts are not concerned with what a man is but what he can do.

1923 FOOTBALL TEAM

This sport season saw a surge of school spirit with the development of a "Ned Hausknecht-coached" fifty-girl Cheer-All squad who accompanied the team to Shippensburg. Following the victory a "casket" labeled "West Chester" was captured, shipped to the Normal via Railway Express and received at the depot by the Cheer-All girls led by "undertaker" Jerry Deisenroth, and marched through the town back to the school. The students were now caught by the spirit existing between the music and physical education activities balanced by dramatics and debate presentations. It was good to be a student in the fall of 1923. It was also good to meet uptown at Brown's and hear all the new records while having a refreshing drink!

January 7th John Hollinger addressed the Board that the campaign to raise the $60,000 for the Philips Memorial was progressing so favorably that conferences should be held with the authorities in Harrisburg to move on the project.

The end of the month saw the birth of a new student paper given the name of THE GREEN STONE by Miss Blanche Abrams as a $5 prize winning suggestion. The Amulet had folded with the memorial edition in honor of George Morris Philips in 1920. With John Kinneman as faculty advisor this biweekly will truly permit airing of student views since it was student managed and financed. For example, THE GREENSTONE very capably aired both sides of the question of interschool athletics versus intramural athletics for girls, a hitherto "verboten" subject.

Noted in the third issue of the paper was the formation of a unique internationally flavored group called the Liberal Club. Sponsored by Dr. Kerlin, meetings were characterized by open discussion of current problems and events. The Liberal Club movement was first started in Harvard in 1921 as the Intercollegiate Liberal League. Its aim is "to make education a living experience and to cultivate the critically constructive, inquiring mind in the soil of intellectual honesty." This club within three years will be the center of a controversy which will involve the school in its greatest crisis since the State purchase in 1913-14.

GIRLS' GYM CLASS

The Washington's Birthday dance brought an interesting faculty response. "While many thought the music and some of the dancing were objectionable, nobody had noted any dissipation or Senior improprieties."

Invariably the Physical Training Director or the coaches were appealing to the faculty for consideration of a good athlete being allowed to compete though not quite "up to snuff." On the 18th of March Miss Tyson and Professor Hausknecht pleaded for Miss Gertrude Cook who for disciplinary reasons had been removed from the Moore debating team!

The same week Charlie Roach, custodian of Wayne Hall, stood by while State visitors inspected his building. He delivered a short speech on how he kept things clean and showed them every nook and corner. Result' "passed with flying colors."

Miss Everett in April directed faculty productions of a series of "Dickens" plays in costume. It was a smash success. The students in turn put on a Mummer's parade in the Chapel in May. The music played included "Jada" and "Running Wild."

With Commencement approaching the faculty finally broke down and agreed to wear caps and gowns. Senior Clarence McKelvie was selected as class orator. He will return later as a faculty member and the founder of the college personnel system. The graduates marched in carrying the motto of the Normal "We Serve" while their class motto "Not evening, but dawn" was printed on the program. For the first time the Senior play was a contemporary Broadway show "Dulcy" by George Kauffman and Marc Connelly. Cora Everett's influence showed through. The class gift was a grandfathers clock–today keeping time in the college museum. Like the wine, 1924 was a good vintage year.

1924 - 1925

Dr. Robert Anderson, chairman of the Philips Memorial Committee, and John Hollinger, Bursar of the Normal and President of the Alumni Association, jointly announced the total collections of $59,643.67. The goal had been reached. In the archives is the original register listing the name of each donor. Anderson, Class of '90 and Hollinger, Class of '10 had done a magnificent job; for their work a bronze plaque would be placed in the new Philips Memorial Chapel.

The student paper GREENSTONE, under the leadership of Senior Henry L. Brinton, came out on October 6, 1924 with a dozen and a half ideas in a "What We Need" column. Student dissatisfaction with the lethargic status quo was blossoming . . not without its setbacks. Upon questioning Dr. Smith regarding the possibility of chapel attendance being made optional, the edict came that for students it was compulsory. In November a column "School Opinion" appeared in which were further expressions of opinions as to student rights. It may be conjectured at this point that Dr. Andrew Thomas Smith was wearing a hair shirt called the GREENSTONE.

The literary societies came under fire from John Kinneman with the perhaps justified comment that the two organizations with their limited programs could not meet the need of 1200 students. A plea was made for more organizations of a diversified character.

Charlie Roach, the unofficial "dean" of Wayne Hall, uttered one of his priceless jewels of wisdom which the paper printed in one of the frequent columns devoted to him. When asked by one of the students "how is the world using you today?", Charlie replied, "Oh all right, there's no use looking on the dark side."

The winter dance brought Larry Ginter and his orchestra playing "Me and My Boy Friend", "All Alone", "Charlie My Boy", and "Driftwood". It was noted that during the intermission the couples enjoyed a delicious cool glass of lemonade at the punch table. Life and pleasures were simple then. It has been unofficially reported that attempts were made to "spike" the innocuous beverage with prescriptive liquids from Brown's uptown!

The plans for building the Philips Memorial required the razing of Green Gables. The memory-laden structure in which three Presidents of the United States as well as other greats and near greats had been entertained would be no more. Dr. Smith agreeably would move to Price and Darlington Streets. His new bungalow will be given the name "Westover" by the students.

The conservative Dr. Heathcote showed his ability to meet the challenge of youth and offered an open Student Forum in his class. The examples set by Dr. Kerlin, head of the English Department and Professor Kinneman of History were becoming infectious. During the regime of the GREENSTONE, these three plus Uncle Ned and Charlie Roach, appeared most often in print.

Dr. Smith had the unhappy duty of expelling a girl for "having been under the influence of alcohol" and "associating with a man of unsavory reputation." Perhaps this inspired an anonymous author to send a poem to the paper titled "An Ode to a Departing Room-Mate."

My Roomy's gone, I miss her voice,
I miss her cheery smile,
I miss her gay and merry laugh,
I miss her all the while.
I wore her skirts, her hats, her gloves,
Her shoes, and when not fighting
I used to wear her raccoon coat—
But now they've sent her "kiting".

In March a "first" occurred when the students sat in Chapel for forty-five minutes listening to President Coolidge give his inaugural address on the radio.

The GREENSTONE now calls Dr. Kerlin "an active champion of rational modernism." In the surrounding community he has given lectures on "The New Spirit of Education" and "New Forces and New Men in World Affairs."

The Normal basketball team under Captain Cantwell took the State championship with much credit due to the fighting spirit of the group. The last game played at Kutztown best illustrates this spirit. Within two minutes of play from the opening whistle Captain Cantwell departs on personal fouls. In the second half Nider and Baldwin join Cantwell on the bench leaving four West Chester men on the floor. This was the second year in a row that the Normal took the crown.

In the town the Opera House featured Douglas Fairbanks in "The Thief of Bagdad", the Dime Savings Bank featuring interest at 3-65/100%, and merchants Hilyard, Mosteller, Lorgus, Weaver, Benson, Pribula, Margolies, Mitchell, Himelright, Temple, DeHaven, James, and Hoffman are supporting the GREENSTONE with advertisements.

In their Sunday night meetings the Liberal Club with Henry L. Brinton as President now turned to examining problems close to the Normal. The question most discussed concerned the discrimination against and the oppression of American Negroes, Japanese and Chinese. Dr. Kerlin, the sponsor, and Mr. and Mrs. Kinneman furnished added inspiration to the free discussion.

Uncle Ned introduced a new idea in chapel: Senior music majors must take a turn leading the group singing. The student responses to their classmates' debut traverses all levels of emotions, sometimes like "claquers" employed at a first night showing.

The GREENSTONE reports that visiting men from State College, Princeton, Bucknell and Penn are trying to lure Charlie Roach to their institutions. They would like to have a dormitory as clean as the one which Charlie runs.

Mr. Walter Price, the architect, completed the plans of the Philips Memorial, and ground was broken in impressive ceremonies in May. The *Philadelphia Ledger* gave an extensive illustrated report concerning the nature and extent of the building.

Dr. Smith advised the faculty of the possible conversion of certain Normals to State Normal Colleges. He also explained that such a change would put faculty into salary categories according to degrees. This factor will have a direct influence upon most faculty to return to graduate school.

As the year drew to a close the Seniors requested a "Brown Book Day" in chapel. This referred to the older song book of Uncle Ned's which contained students' favorites the most popular, of which were "The Torpedo and the Whale", and "A Capital Ship."

FENCING – 1925

At the closing girls track meet Sarah Montague broke the American record for the basketball throw with a toss of 98 feet 4 inches. She also threw the javelin 82 feet 10 inches and the baseball 201 feet 2 inches.

Graduation day arrived with Henry L. Brinton delivering the class oration. The class motto "Enter to Learn, Depart to Serve" was an inspiring one. Henry L. Brinton will serve both his alma mater and the community as a newspaper man on the *Daily Local News.*

During the summer Senior Kathryn Noll brought great honor to herself and the school by winning the national music prize in contests sponsored by the State and National Federation of Music Clubs.

1925 - 1926

Dr. Smith took the occasion of the first faculty meeting to discuss the means by which the Normal could qualify for the transition to a four year college with degree granting powers.

The GREENSTONE, now a weekly, noted that the existence of thirteen different competing clubs on campus were presenting scheduling problems. The proliferation of student interest groups with each demanding their place in the sun was becoming acute.

Two new staff members join the English department. Flo Geyer and Jo Wilson will spend the rest of their professional career in serving the school well. Mr. L. Forrest Free joins the

Music department. After World War II he will return as Dean of Instruction and as a dedicated teacher literally will give his life for his work.

On October 2nd Miss Tyson produced a "first" by taking the Aryan cast to West Grove for a performance of their play "Kempy". She and the cast were given a delightful supper as their reward. The same week the Opera House was featuring Charlie Chaplin in "The Gold Rush".

Professor Ed Zimmer's new band lent atmosphere to the football games. In these days applicants for cheerleaders had to perform in Chapel where the student body elected the ones which they felt were the best. Professor Zimmer, in a month, will be significantly honored by the New York State Symphony Orchestra playing his composition "Damon and Pytheas" in Carnegie Hall.

Samuel Barber, the Chester County musical prodigy lent his touch to the Aryan show and was particularly praised for his improvising a melody showing the Normal girls making their daily procession down High Street. In current times Samuel Barber is recognized as a premier modern composer in the world.

The YWCA, not to be outdone, brought Miss Marguerite Waltz from the Philadelphia police department whose major job was censoring public dancing. She demonstrated proper acceptable form in the waltz, tango, smooth fox trot, subdued collegiate and the collegiate proper. She stated that the Charleston was being done though it took up so much room, however she recommended it highly for reducing!

The major uncensored areas that the students could escape to and enjoy some small degree of freedom were in the several soda ice cream parlors in town. The two most favored were Preftakes and Browns. The latter however took the lead for several reasons. Conferences with habitues of Browns in those days have given a rather clear picture of the action. Dr. John Zook, III, West Chester dentist, states that this was one of the most popular places in the town. "Doc" Brown had a dealership with Columbia Recording Company and the students could try new records in one of the listening booths – coed by the way. Further, those who had sport in their blood could place a bet on a horse. Those inclined to participate in a sport could join the group in the basement in cards or "galloping dominoes". A full service soda fountain with prescription counter provided for the needs of the patrons. The latter area was a most important one since it was possible to approach one of the friendly M.D.'s in town and secure, for a fee, prescriptions for alcohol (not the rubbing kind.) This was taken to the Doc's inner sanctum on the second floor where the surrender of the prescription with the accompanying price produced approximately eight ounces of high grade alcohol – medicinal of course.

The inevitable occurred; students produced prescriptions and alcohol ended up in the sarsaparilla and coke. Extensive research has not yet pinpointed the rumor that a number of students were given unasked for vacations from the college by Dr. Smith when they supposedly happened to be enjoying Brown's caravanserai and oasis coincidental to an unexpected visitation by United States agents attempting to enforce the Volstead Act. Dr. Zook states that at times Browns would be declared "off limits" to the students. In fairness to Doc Brown he was not alone in providing such services; other drug stores in West Chester also ministered to the prescriptive "needs" of the citizens.

The GREENSTONE carried an editorial which gives indication of student thought:

> **Democracy Our Slogan**
>
> More democracy–in classes, in athletics, in student government! That is the cry on campus today. How can we train for democracy except by training in democracy. Let us make our own rules, or elect a Student Council to make and enforce them.

The student paper on October 28th described the gold jerseyied football team departing for Shippensburg "as looking like huge yellow jackets." This will furnish the first nickname for the West Chester team–the "Yellow jackets."

Governor Pinchot appeared unexpectedly in Chapel to deliver a nice eulogistic speech. The same week Leslie P. Hill made his annual trip to the school with his more critical message of the need for group and racial understanding. The Liberal Club decided to invite Professor Hill to kick off a program of several discussions on this problem.

Apparently Dr. Smith tried to anticipate the custom of "hell raising" by the boys on the night before Thanksgiving holidays by scheduling a meeting twenty-four hours in advance. Using several faculty to emphasize the point, attempts were made to make them see the light. There is developing a milieu among the Wayne Hall denizens which will grow to fantastic proportions by the mid-'thirties.

Charlie Roach, "premier dormitory janitor" of the U. S., continues his high level performance. Addressed as "Doctor" or "Professor", his day runs from 6 A.M. to 10 P.M. at night. On Sundays he is addressed by his French name "Charles de la Roche." (Currently there was a popular movie star named Charles La Roche.)

Dean Ballou announced a new plan for student teaching. Off-campus centers in Norristown and Chester would be used in which the Seniors would live in the community during the teaching semester.

The Literary Societies stock had been going down to the point where a dance had been substituted for a lack of program. In March Professor Kinneman wrote a letter to the GREENSTONE suggesting that the societies be scrapped. This would touch off a polarization with the students supporting Kinneman's views and the conservative faculty furnishing the opposition.

Kinneman's Social Problems classes surveyed the students to ascertain the amount of money the Normal spent in the community. They arrived at a yearly figure of over $130,000 averaging $111 per person. Professor Kinneman was trying his best to involve his students in real matters.

West Chester hit the radio waves with the appearance of students Stratton, Elinsky, Hanselman and Evans – the "hot" banjo-vocal quartet. Telegrams and congratulations were followed by an offer of a weekly spot which they regretfully turned down. Many radio listeners discovered there was a West Chester Normal School.

John Hollinger, Bursar of the school, and known in the business world as part of the firm of Fetter and Hollinger, Atlantic City owner of two hotels, announced the purchase of a third and the lease of a fourth. The GREENSTONE noted that John was "also interested in the Green Tree Hotel." To illustrate John's attention to his Normal duties the chapel organ problem is a good example. Several experts had stated the proper size organ could not be installed in the space provided. John called a conference of all the music faculty to meet representatives of three leading pipe organ firms. At the same time he arranged for consultations with ten leading pipe organists to sit with the group. Then to top it all he sent Uncle Ned, Ed Zimmer and Mrs. Kerlin to New York City to listen to and play organs as well as to observe their installation. John Hollinger was thorough in his application to problems.

The Liberal Club now discussed evidences of student unrest in American colleges. Using "The New Student", one of the most liberal publications dealing with undergraduates, discussions were held concerning opposition to compulsory military training, as well as compulsory chapel. In the town certain public spirited conservative citizens were taking notice of these "rumblings" at the Normal.

So often the reader may ask did only musicians, athletes, dramatists, and artists attend the old Normal? Well, Miss Melchoir, a Rural student, took the limelight with an excellent three dimensional model of Chester County showing the area from Chadds Ford to Painters Crossroad. In miniature it depicted with markers all the historic places in proper perspective. This and a project of Colonial Philadelphia were on display in the Model School.

On the 25th of May, in open Faculty meeting, Dr. Kerlin made a plea for fuller information concerning the plans and policies of the school through the avenue of more faculty meetings; (In 1971 the same plea has been raised). The faculty as well as the students were showing signs of unrest.

The Commencement week started with the laying of the cornerstone of the Philips Memorial. Fittingly, Dr. Francis Harvey Green gave the major address. The graduating class gave $2,000 to the Philips Memorial Fund. As appreciation for the gift, the Class Day program stated "a room would be set aside for the use of the class."

The big news at the ceremony was State Superintendent Haas' announcement that as of the fall the Normal would have a new title: West Chester Teacher's College. This action approved the day before, June 4th, empowered the new college to award the degree of Bachelor of Science in Education.

"HOLLINGER'S PAPER PICKING ASSOCIATION"

Senior Class President Larry Ginter not only had a lead in the play but also gave a musical presentation at commencement. Larry is credited with being the father of the "Criterions"—the official college dance orchestra. Israel Corb presented the oration. The class motto was a popular one with former classes—"He conquers who conquers himself."

An interesting feature of the Class Day was the procession of Seniors in caps and gowns led by Uncle Ned and Dr. Lewis through the campus where they stopped and sang "jingle" farewells to each building. Their "jingles" came from the prolific pen of the Principal's wife, Lizzie Ogden Smith.

1926 - 1927

The new academic year saw a restructuring of existing programs into six tracks at the end of which would be the Bachelor of Science in Education. Each track had a Roman code letter as a suffix: Kindergarten—Primary-I, Intermediate-II, Rural-III, Junior-IV, Health Education-V, and Music-VI.

A number of improvements had been made on the campus, particularly in the installation of a central telephone switchboard in Old Main. Modern phone service had caught up with the school. Professor Lewis and Miss Elliot were respectively sporting new Chemistry and Geography lab rooms.

The school paper on September 29th officially noted that Wayne Hall freshmen initiation existed on campus. This was a rather elementary one consisting of marching the new men to High and Rosedale where they were lectured to and required to give some high school yells and songs. John Hollinger added to the "ordeal" when he had the Freshmen pick up paper on the campus. The group posed with John and called themselves "Hollinger's Paper Picking Association. This will grow to rival the basic concentration camp practices of the Third Reich. Dr. Smith, in anticipation of sophomoric behavior, strategically appointed Mr. Free as new Dean of Men. The new Dean's inaugural address was received with applause that appeared a trifle too hearty.

The Sesqui-centennial in Philadelphia scheduled a Chester County Day in the Pennsylvania building. Featured were Dr. Heathcote in a stirring address, "Our Heritage," and a triple threat musical combination of Uncle Ned, Eleanor Starkey and Sam Barber. The Normal came out a winner.

John Hollinger went to Atlantic City for the ground breaking ceremonies of his new eight story fire-proof hotel, the third one in the chain. For two country boys, Fetter and Hollinger had come a long way.

Back at the Normal Miss Dyer was giving the finishing touches to the new private dining room. A new American walnut suite of a table, buffet, cabinet and chairs would grace the room as well as new drapes and a chandelier which she knew would please John.

The old circular drive in front of Old Main was closed off with grass and a new drive was constructed to the north of the building. The grass "quadrangle" would be converted to a paved parking lot for the day student cars. Progress equals paving not grass.

The GREENSTONE had a circulation of 1800 per week. Several hundred were mailed throughout Pennsylvania and surrounding states. A copy was mailed to each off campus practice teacher. The student paper was awarded a leading position by the three Press Associations to which it belonged. John Kinneman, the faculty advisor, was mainly responsible for motivating the paper's staff to this accomplishment. The storm clouds on the horizon were too faint for the GREENSTONE staff or Professor Kinneman to see.

On Tuesday, November 9th, the girls of the school met with their Student Council in open forum. They received the joyful news that they could stay out of the dormitory until seven o'clock at night. Also the number of girls who could study in the "Y" room after ten o'clock would be increased from 25 to 35. No comment is available from the conservative faculty.

THE OLD "OX ROAD"

The GREENSTONE noted that the Drama and Liberal Club had declined somewhat in activity and the paper mourned their loss of vigor. Uncle Ned announced the formation of the Hazelton Club, naturally limited to students from or near that town. Mrs. Newman formed a Book Club; the students were being "clubbed" to death. To top it off the waiters now organized the First Annual Waiter's Ball with Johnnie Smith's orchestra furnishing the music. The same week the Kerlin Klapper Klub presented in chapel a play devoted to good will, peace, and friendliness.

Professor Kinneman spoke at the YMCA-YWCA meeting suggesting that they invite non-Christians in to learn something about the other religions. The introduction of Freda Rome who interpreted the Jewish religion was well received. Perhaps a ray of light was breaking on the provincially stratified student body.

John Kinneman brought more light to chapel when in December he discussed the Fall-Doheny scandal in Washington. The Professor was calling a spade a spade, trying to get the students to open their minds to all side of issues. He also opened discussion on the spending by Senator Vare in the recent Pennsylvania elections as to whether such offices were actually not auctioned off to the highest bidder.

A safer and more traditional activity was held prior to Christmas when the Seniors took their three hour sleigh ride in nine sleds. Only two sleds got lost on the way back to the Green Tree where dancing and refreshments were enjoyed until midnight.

Christmas found the college ready for Uncle Ned's magnificent musical menu. First would be the White Supper, at 7 P.M. a brass choir would play from the 2nd level of the incomplete new chapel, at 8 P.M. the Carol Service would be held, and last the traditional Noel Singers would serenade the faculty outside their homes. Uncle Ned would bring in a winner.

On the Christmas Holidays only three faculty reported engagements of a professional inservice nature. Uncle Ned would take charge of the music at a Rotary Meeting, Dr. Kerlin would attend a three day student conference of the League for Industrial Democracy in New York; and Professor Kinneman would attend a PSEA meeting to lecture on "Why Teach Controversial Subjects." Dr. Smith and Mrs. Newman would accompany him to the PSEA session.

TOWN SCENES

In January, Uncle Ned took a musical program to the Rialto Theater for the memorial service for the West Chester Fire Department. John Kinneman was the featured speaker. His subject concerned the fire department as a social agency in which men of all creeds and colors could discuss the vital questions of the day. He noted that in this age the church and the schools were closed to controversial questions whereas the fire house is the only place where men could speak freely. Like St. Paul, John Kinneman was coming closer to Rome.

The GREENSTONE, on its front page, February 9th, 1927, noted that the Liberal Club had been reorganized under the direction of Dr. Kerlin and that senior Frank Mazzur had been elected President. The members decided to attend the Presbyterian Church the next Sunday to hear Patrick Malin, a national youth leader, discuss the current Mexico-Nicaragua-United States controversy. Then in the following week the same question would be discussed at a club meeting. The GREENSTONE took the occasion to recognize the reactivation of the Liberal Club as a significant event for free expression on the campus. The prologue to the local "Gotterdammerung" was being written.

The events as planned took place. Patrick Malin's speech was a red flag to the "bull conservatives" in West Chester. The Liberal Club, in their meeting in late February under Dr. Kerlin's leadership, discussed the Nicaragua-Mexico problem. At this point the Bernhard F. Schlegel American Legion Post No. 134 of West Chester, under the leadership of Samuel Wesley Long, entered the picture. In a letter, dated March 5, 1927, Commander Long, among other comments, placed Dr. Smith on the spot as to the purposes of the Liberal Club and as to whether or not the various reports regarding this club's activities were true. Mr. Long placed the sword of Damocles over the President's head with the advice that he would place the whole matter in the hands of Governor Fisher, including Dr. Smith's reply to this letter. Further, he was sending the *Daily Local News* a copy.

Dr. Smith, on March 8th, sent a courteous reply in which he very ably answered Long's letter. No one can help but recognize that he wrote in behalf of the students in the Liberal Club. This was the Dr. Smith, intellectually honest, straight forward, the fearless Principal who faced an arrogant business manager and a hostile Board in the "cockroach case" at Mansfield. This letter is the finest example of his work in a career dedicated to education. Now behind the scenes the developments occurred which would force Dr. Smith into the featured role of an ancient Greek tragedy.

The fuse was lit. Within ten days the *Local News* was printing letters both in defense of and against the whole issue. Philadelphia papers and other out-of-town journals sent reporters to West Chester. Frank Mazzur, President of the Club, and John Kinneman, neither a member nor an advisor to the Club, wrote to the paper defending the right of free speech and discussion at the college. Both letters, well-written, clearly and succinctly defined the issue from their view.

Coincidentally, Dr. Kerlin received publicity concerning his appointment along with Carl Sandburg, Eleanor Wylie and Maxwell Bodenheim to be a member of a board of judges of a national Negro Poetry Contest. The same article noted his authorship of articles on the Negro and his progress in the literary world.

On March 9th the GREENSTONE noted that the Liberal Club had stirred community reaction which the paper considered flattering. It also noted that in the purpose of peace and brotherhood the twenty members of the club visited Cheyney the past Sunday evening, the boys visiting the men's dormitory and the girls the women's quarters.

The March 16th issue of the paper noted that by reason of his work with the GREENSTONE, Professor Kinneman was honored by an appointment to the new National Executive Committee of an organization within the Columbia Press Association of New York. Dean Ballou, with President Smith, in the same publication, noted their experiences as delegates to the National Education Association meeting held in Dallas, Texas. One more significant article concerned the subject of free speech and right to debate discussed by the Liberal Club the previous Sunday.

On March 23 the GREENSTONE reported in one-half column the continued discussion of the Liberal Club in the Y room concerning the practical side of free speech. Twenty-five interested persons reviewed the questions of the "rights" of students to discuss political and other controversial questions and the rights of free teaching.

In the meantime American Legion Post 134 had a special investigating committee working to study the Liberal Club and its activities. In their first report they concluded that the college club was definitely tied in with the American Civil Liberties Union and demanded that the Board of Trustees and the State investigate the matter at once.

An examination of the faculty minutes since the start of this college year in September reveals that faculty meetings were held on October 7th, December 9th, January 7th and March 22nd. Not withstanding all the evidence of turbulence and unrest within the very walls, the subjects discussed could only be described as innocuous, trite, and vapid. This time the President desperately needed to use his faculty and his students to face issues squarely. At this point the Board minutes quite clearly reveal that deliberations, if any, over the brewing matter were done outside of regular sessions or else were purposely not recorded.

Like the calm before the storm, on April 1st the faculty presented three one-act plays; in the first John Kinneman had the part of the villain.

On April 3rd and 4th the dam broke. In the *Local News* and in Philadelphia the story broke concerning the Board of Trustees' decisions that "Dr. Robert T. Kerlin, head of the English department, and Professor John A. Kinneman, a member of the Social Science department, would not be asked to renew their contracts next year." Ten additional staff members were also included in this action. In this group was Willard A. Ballou, for six years Dean of Instruction. The reason given was "that the school in changing its curriculum to that of a college necessitates a reorganization of the various departments." When asked about the controversy between the Liberal Club and the Legion having any bearing on the situation, an emphatic denial was made. Three New York newspapers sent reporters to cover the story.

It is coincidental that among the Board of Trustees who endorsed the action were Herbert P. Worth, J. Howard Lumis, and Col. A. M. Holding; the first two on the Board at the time of the stock sale and the last serving as T. L. Eyre's attorney.

Within the Borough battle lines were immediately drawn. Dr. Kerlin, upon being interviewed, responded that the Board had not given out the true reason for his dismissal, but rather it was Dr. Smith's objection to his liberal views as well as his responsibility for the Legion's attack upon the Liberal Club. When interviewed as the second principle in the case, Kinneman first reviewed the facts in terms of his contributions to the Normal during the past six years. Then he too took the same position as Kerlin, stating that the Board was using reorganization as a screen and that the real reasons were several: his writing a letter to the newspaper in support of the Liberal Club, his unwillingness to allow the business manager of the school to control the school newspaper and his political activity in support of William B. Wilson, Democratic candidate for Senator last fall.

Major John A. Farrell of the Legion was quoted in the *Local News:* "These dismissals are the result of the moral influence of the Legion keeping our schools pure of ulterior influences." Across the country Legion reaction was mixed. Some supported the Board. Some individual legionnaires like Republican Congressman Hamilton Fish, Jr., member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, condemned the action. Some Democrats like Judge Bonniwell reinforced the Democratic party line by supporting Kinneman.

The *NATION* on April 6, 1927, in an article titled "Free Speech and the Legion," thoroughly roasted the Legion and the Board for their action. The article stated that "Two years ago Professor Kerlin was nearly dismissed for having colored men in his home and inviting four colored teachers to sit with the faculty at a school meeting–the very line of conduct which ought to make him loved in West Chester, once an anti-slavery stronghold." The School and the Borough of West Chester was getting well known in a negative way.

Dean Ballou gently and professionally put his record on the line as related to the Board's statement that a big man was needed for the job in the new reorganization. The *Philadelphia Record* on April 4th noted in relation to Kinneman's charge against the business manager that "Hollinger is a political satellite of William Clark who succeeded to the State Senate seat of the late T. L. Eyre."

Town reactions included an open letter to the Board from eight prominent citizens protesting the action. By and large the overwhelming reaction was one in favor of the dismissed professors. Country teachers in particular swelled the ranks opposing the Board's action. Mrs. Elizabeth P. Moore of West Chester wrote a parody to be sung to "Funiculi-Funicula" that "blinkers have been put on thinkers." Another claimed West Chester was just like Dayton where the "monkey" trials had been held. A third wrote that the motto of the Normal should be "abandon all thinking you who enter here"!

A number of college professors from widely spread geographical areas supported the ousted teachers. Kerlin's article on the controversy was reported as appearing in 600 newspapers across the United States.

Miss Melchoir's case is very revealing of personnel employment policies and practices of the times. She had been a member of the Social Studies department for three and a half years. When questioning Dr. Heathcote, Head of that Department concerning her situation he told her "he had not been consulted either as to my dismissal or the choice of my successor." A second employee holding a Master's degree in the same department and appointed probationally with the understanding that she would be evaluated at the end of her appointment had a notice within one month of her termination of contract on May 31st. Even honest "Chuck" Heathcote expressed astonishment "that it could not be on account of inefficient teaching, because I had not been here long enough for that to be determined."

On April 7th the *Philadelphia Record* reporter, Henry Hart, noted that Dr. Smith declared in assembly, "There will be no more meetings of the Liberal Club. This is not an appeal, it is a command." Hart reported that neither Professor Kerlin nor Kinneman wished reinstatement since they did not want to teach in a school controlled by "a business manager, John Hollinger, who dominates the aged Principal." John in turn "disclaimed all responsibility for their dismissal" and vowing complete allegiance to the aged Principal stated "It is all the work of people who want to spread damnable malicious lies, especially ministers, I know nothing about it and have had nothing to do with it."

John Dewey, the great educational reformer came to Philadelphia and addressed the American Civil Liberties Union at the Stephen Girard Hotel Auditorium. His defense of rights of the two West Chester professors was widely quoted.

Dr. Smith knowing that issue No. 27 of the GREENSTONE would come out April 13, met with the staff and offered to read and sanction the copy before it went to print. His position was that the staff, especially the Seniors, would be protected from any action the Board of Trustees might take. He represented the Board as fearing that the GREENSTONE might afford further publicity for the press. The GREENSTONE was also accused of favoring the Liberal Club at the expense of other clubs (a charge which was perhaps the most ridiculous). Finally after the GREENSTONE editor refused the Principal's censorship offer, the paper quoted Dr. Smith as saying, "There will be no Student Publication at West Chester State Normal after this."

The April 13th issue, Volume IV, No. 27 became a classic. Widely spread, read, requoted, and misquoted it represents the highest point of free student journalism in the history of the school. This attainment will stand until the late sixties when the highest point will be infinity.

Issue 27 gave front page coverage to the story, as well as four editorial paragraphs. The following issue, No. 28, noted that the Liberal Club held a meeting at the home of Walter Legett and that Ex-Governor Sweet of Colorado addressed them. An iron curtain falls over the story. Issue No. 30, May 18th and Issue No. 31, May 25th, become strangely silent. Then the last GREENSTONE on June 1st page 2 carries what may best be described as an unctuous face-saving editorial full of peace and light. In it Dr. Smith is thanked for his permission to print the paper next year, the hope is expressed for a progressive publication and to the retiring advisor Mr. Kinneman, a sincere "Good Fortune" (in Spanish) is given.

One however should not try to judge the paper or its staff. West Chester was not unique in this problem; the University of Georgia, Oklahoma Baptist, and a Brooklyn Public School were going through the same experience. This was 1927; the raw power of college Boards of Trustees, political systems, and vested interest groups were overwhelming to the college Senior who just wished to graduate. In 1927 the "dragon's teeth" were sowed which, in the same place, but at a later date, will produce unyielding students and faculty.

As to the rest of 1927-28? What prosaic events could over-shadow the Kinneman-Kerlin case? Dr. Ade arrived as the new Dean of Instruction; this would be an interim stage on his way to the State Superintendent's post. Miss McCarthy was appointed Head of English, and a new Alumnus, class of 1921, was brought into the Social Studies department. His name was Charles S. Swope.

Robert T. Cornwell, the man most influential in the history of the college, at age 92 quietly passed away during the height of the controversy. St. Exupery, the French writer, stated that when a man dies, a whole world dies in his mind. In the case of the gentle public-spirited Cornwell many worlds died. He had

DR. PHILIPS

been in on the beginning. He had seen the Normal grow for 58 years. He was a giant in his own time.

The Chapel, though not quite finished, was opened for a "sing" by the students. Samuel Barber played the organ and Uncle Ned conducted the singing. The townspeople said it could be heard blocks away.

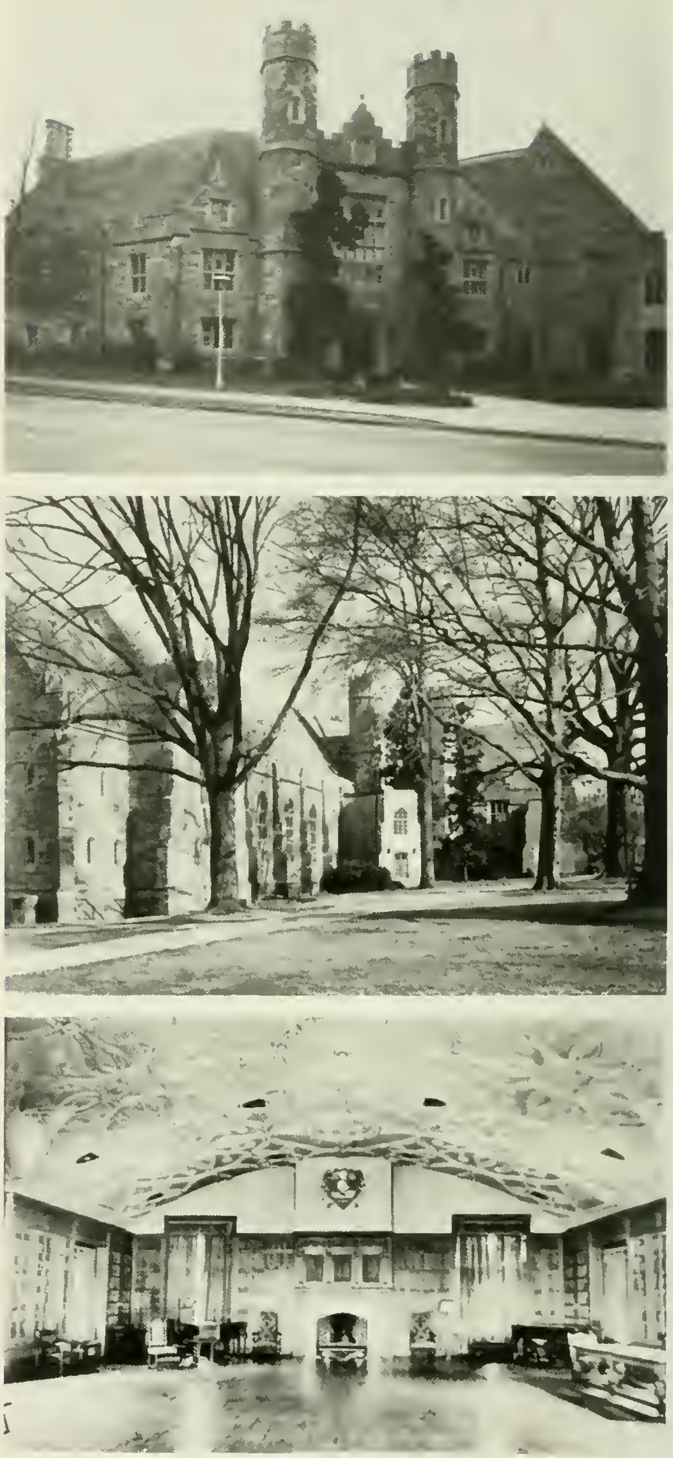
Commencement week started with a testimonial dinner in honor of John Hollinger and Dr. Anderson for their fund raising on the Philips Memorial Project. The first Baccalaureate in the Chapel took place on June 5. Monday the 6th, was Class Day when the Seniors gave "A Midsummer Night's Dream" in the Chapel, and the next day was Commencement. Strange to note, not one evidence could be found of a class motto; pending some further revelation it must be assumed that they had none.

As an after thought it may be heartening to note that the West Chester American Legion Post 134 presented a beautiful silk American Flag to the school for the new Chapel.

The plaque at the entrance to the memorial read:

This building is erected
by the
Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
graduates and other friends
of the West Chester
State Normal School
as a
Loving Memorial
to
George Morris Philips
Principal and Upbuilder of the
School 1881-1920
A man of first rank in the educational work
Gracious in personality, Excellent in scholarship
Strong in executive ability, Superior in citizenship
Firm in religious faith, Faithful in friendship
Beneficent in Influence,
He being dead, yet speaketh

One more small after thought: George Morris Philips had entertained Fred Douglas and Booker T. Washington in his home.



PHILIPS' MEMORIAL

1927 - 1928

Lester K. Ade now applied himself fully to the almost impossible task of gearing all the students into one of the six coming programs. His instruction sheet of two pages reads like the current Federal Income tax directions to the tax payer. A new student handbook of over 50 pages was published as well as a fifteen paragraph, four-page instruction sheet on how to register for the fall.

On September 19th, under the leadership of the new Dean of Men, Clarence McKelvie, a broad set of Freshmen regulations went into effect. With few changes they will remain in effect until World War II. From Monday morning to Saturday evening freshmen clothing and habits would be strictly regulated by edict. The September 28th issue of the GREENSTONE (any resemblance between the former student paper and this one is purely coincidental) carried the story:

UPPER CLASSMEN MEET TO FORMULATE RULES

> The upper classmen of Wayne Hall met last week in order to discuss Freshmen regulations. Professor McKelvie, the new Dean of men presided and Jack Stott acted as secretary.
>
> Rules were read, discussed and voted upon. The discussion of clothes that could, could not and must be worn was very heated. Purple caps with a yellow button are to be the hit of the season–for freshmen, while the masters of fashion, ie., the upper classmen, have decreed that knickers are passe for freshmen.
>
> Fifteen rules were passed in all.
>
> *Preamble:* Any student enrolled in this institution who has not attended this school at some previous time is considered a social freshman. All freshmen must obey the following rules:
>
> 1. Frosh must wear the regulation purple dink and plain black tie at all times.
> 2. Frosh may not wear any college colors or insignia; or jewelry, insignia, or colors of schools previously attended.
> 3. Every freshman must tip hats to Profs., and all other classmen; speak to his fellow-classmates in passing on the campus.
> 4. Every freshman must know all school songs and yells before the first varsity event.
> 5. Freshmen are not permitted to wear any form of knickers.
> 6. First year men may smoke on campus providing he smokes a corn-cob pipe – otherwise, he must do all smoking in Wayne Hall.
> 7. Keep off the grass at all times–use the sidewalks.
> 8. Carry matches for use of upper classmen at all times.
> 9. All frosh must attend all major athletic events and show 100% school spirit.
> 10. Freshmen must at all times conduct themselves in a manner becoming lower classmen.
> 11. Always keep clean shaven – no mustaches.
> 12 Keep your hands out of your pockets while on the campus.
> 13. Freshmen must show by taking an interest in all campus activities that they aspire to be real West Chester men.
> 14. Freshmen must be present at all college and class assemblies.
> 15. Any freshman who is failing in more than two subjects will be socially deprivileged until his work is brought up to the passing standard.
>
> These rules go into effect Monday, September 19th, 1927, and will be considered legal during your entire Freshman year unless otherwise changed by the Governing Committee.
>
> Rules will be suspended from Saturday evening until Monday morning. Rules will be suspended at all formal occasions, and at such times as is recommended by the Vigilance Committee.

Encouraged by the men's rules the Women Student Councilors promulgated clever regulations for the freshmen women. These went into effect September 26.

FRESHMEN GIRLS' CUSTOMS ESTABLISHED

Plans Submitted to Upper Classmen

> The old Chapel was a scene of great excitement on Wednesday evening at 6:30 when the novel idea of Freshmen girls' customs was set forth.
>
> The idea was explained and elaborated upon by the Chairman, Dorothy Stevenson. She stated that the customs had been drawn up by Student Councilors and revised by a Committee of six girls:
>
> Dorothy Stevenson, Chairman
> Harriet Airey
> Jean Gilbert
> Mattie Sacriste
> Catherine Rhoads
> Ruth Walker
>
> Miss Smith, Assistant Dean, gave a short talk in which she sanctioned the idea of Frosh customs and gave her hearty approval providing they were carried out in a proper fashion. No upper class girls are to take the responsibility of punishing Freshmen themselves. Instead, they are to report the wrong-doer to the afore-mentioned Committee.
>
> Following Miss Smith's sanctioning of the plan, the customs were read by Miss Stevenson. They were the cause of much merriment among the "hard-hearted" upper class girls and are as follows:
>
> 1. Green bands on hair.
> 2. Black lisle stockings.
> 3. No cosmetics.
> 4. Give Upperclassmen seats in the lobby and on campus.
> 5. Upperclassmen First Always. (Except when entering chapel and dining room.)
> 6. No curled hair.
> 7. No hats.
> 8. All new girls answer the telephone on the Hall.
> 9. Acknowledge Upperclassmen by bidding time of day.
> 10. Wear no Prep. school jewelry, only that of W.C.S.T. College.
> 11. All varsity athletic events must be attended.
>
> They are to go into effect September 26, 1927, except Sundays and when notified otherwise. The customs were accepted by a unanimous vote.
>
> Any first year student who fails to abide by the rules made will be sent before the Enforcement Court where punishment will be meted out.
>
> A contribution of five cents was called for from each person present. The money thus gained was for the purpose of buying posters to be placed around the campus.
>
> The upper class girls are now enjoying the discomfort of the poor Frosh who really behave like good sports in spite of all their trials and tribulations.

On Thursday, October 6, at 8 P.M. all Freshmen were directed to put on pajamas, "ordered" out of their rooms and placed behind the band, assembled behind Wayne Hall. Roll was taken and the delinquents searched for and dealt with "Gestapo" style. With 100% of the frosh "ready" the entourage proceeded to the corner of High and Market where the cross section was completely blocked to traffic. Each frosh was carrying a previously constructed sign held high above his head. The band played, cheers were given and songs were sung, the principal one being "Lydia Pinkham"–all verses–considered to be the underground Alma Mater, and quite risque! Perhaps a short break in the narrative with "extracts" of Lydia Pinkham (courtesy of Bill Benner, Class of '29) will help the reader:

Oh let's have three cheers for Lydia Pinkham
And the good she's done for me.
She gave us her vegetable compound
And she saved Humanity.

Oh there was a Mrs. Brown
And she had her aches and pains
But she took the vegetable compound
And now she's well again.

Oh Mrs. Ames had female troubles
And they said she could not pee
So they gave her Lydia's compound
And they piped it to the sea.

The frosh then had to kiss the foot of the bronze statue on the Courthouse lawn. Some were "requested" to climb the light posts. The good citizens of the town looked on with amusement. Then the parade moved back toward the Normal stopping to serenade faculty in their houses. The singing and band playing(?) continued uninterrupted. Finally on the campus the "frosh" were marched around the girls' dorms (by 1933 they will be directed to kneel down and pray for rain in the "quad" at which point the girls from the open windows on all floors facing the assemblage will answer their prayers with buckets of water.)

In this first official parade frosh marched to Wayne field where baskets of apples were placed in the center. At the command "go" they had to dive for the fruit. After the bodies were disentangled the parade broke up, however as reported by alumni, frosh, who during the program came under the observant eye of some upper-classman, might be charged with "lack of enthsiasm", "not singing loud enough", etc. At this point they would be "invited" to participate in some special "hazing" unsanctioned by the Dean of Men. The nature and extent of such "special attention" were only limited by the stretch of imagination of the upperclassmen. In turn when frosh moved up to become sophomores by some strange sadistic impulse they in turn inflicted torment upon their successors. A good study for a doctoral dissertation lies dormant in the "nature, extent and effect of hazing upon freshmen during the period 1927-1942, West Chester State Teachers College." Yet according to reports of the period the hazing here was mild compared with other Teachers Colleges in the Commonwealth. Certain private colleges and universities were and would be experiencing tragic consequences from unrestricted and unsupervised freshman regulations.

In October Andrew Thomas Smith resigned for health reasons. To what extent the problems of the past six months may have precluded his ever continuing in the position will never be known. The concensus was that it had hastened his death. The Board took recognition of his retirement by appointing him President Emeritus on November 27. However, his resignation had been accepted on October 27th at which time the President of the Board and the Secretary were directed to go to Harrisburg to interview State Superintendent Keith concerning his successor.

Lester Ade was designated acting President until an appointment could be made. In educational circles it is well known that the longer the time lapse in replacing a top leader the more strange forces and faces come to bear upon the appointment. In political circles such positions can become a means of paying party debts. While the search goes on for a man to fill the "impossible" job, back to school.

To support activities in the chapel, a new "entertainment" fee of $2.50 was charged to each student. This was the historical basis of the present day activity fee. The announcement produced a mild negative editorial in the GREENSTONE.

The chapel in Old Main was now being dismantled. Some nostalgia was inevitable as the seats were taken up and the balcony and floor torn down to make way for conversion to dormitory space for women. The ghosts of the hundreds of famous speakers, deceased teachers and alumni who frequented the room marked its passing.

With the opening of the Philips Memorial Library on the second floor of the new Chapel, William Pyle Philips sent his father's autographed book collection to the school. Collected between 1885 and 1920, over 3,000 inscribed volumes now were a part of the historical treasure of the college. This was recognized as the largest autographed book collection in the world.

A new column appears in the emasculated GREENSTONE called "Joe's Letter." This concerned a mythical student named Joe College who wrote each week to his relatives. Upon meeting any alumni who attended West Chester in the late twenties or thirties the epithet "Joe College" means "novitiate, tyro, green, bucolic, callow, rustic freshman or upperclassman who was not quite with it." Later an unsuccessful attempt was made to add a female counterpart, "Josephine", to the paper.

"Good old John Hollinger", in November, furnished new sweaters for the cheerleaders and the band. A new instructor had joined the staff of the Health Education department and has started a soccer team. His name is Earle Converse Waters. He will serve two generations of college students and will be honored by having the varsity college soccer field bear his name.

The women health education faculty were now taking posture measurements to ascertain the nature and extent of the "debutante slouch". This referred to a current vogue for girls to stand when viewed from the side in the shape of a "question mark"; shoulders slumped forward, hips thrust out, bust drawn in. The new type of high heels materially helped this effect.

On December 11th the *New York Times* printed a copy of the Peale Portrait of George Washington giving credit for ownership to the West Chester Normal School. The GREENSTONE remarked that the *New York Times* was "behind the times!" The student paper showed signs of rejuvenation with no regular President yet appointed. Into the editorial page crept a column called "Safety Valve" for student-faculty comment.

The Board met December 27th, and the Instruction committee recommended the appointment of Dr. Norman W. Cameron as President for a term of five years at a salary of $7,000 plus full maintenance. A new and unusual era was beginning.

* * *

CHAPTER SIX

A Teacher-Coach Returns

Norman W. Cameron 1927-35

Musical Concert

BY

LIBERTY CORNET BAND

AT NORMAL SCHOOL,

Thursday Evening, March 18th, 1886.

LEADER OF BAND, - - - - W. H. THOMAS.

PROGRAM.

March Du Corps,	*Sweney.*
Overture, Juggernaut,	*O. E. Sutton.*
Nellie Polka, Trombone Solo, (I. Thomas)	*Marsh.*
Medley, Black Brigade,	*E. Buer.*

PART SECOND.

March, Yorktown Centennial,	*J. P. H. Sousa.*
Waltz, Marbella,	*Keller.*
Schottische, Sweet Sixteen,	*Rollinson.*
Firemen's Polka (By Request),	*Ripley.*

FINAL.

Musical ∴ Splinters ∴ Rollinson.

NORMAN W. CAMERON

A.M., Ph.D.

Athlete - Teacher - Coach

Administrator - President

1928-1935

Dr. Norman W. Cameron was born at Zion, Maryland, September 27, 1876. He graduated "magna cum laude" from Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland in 1895. Two years later he received his A.M. degree from the same college. His teaching experiences were extensive, including that of Superintendent of Schools, Blacksburg, South Carolina 1898-1901; teacher and administrator, Philippine Islands 1901-1904; Supervising Principal, Lewes, Delaware 1905-07; and Supervising Principal, Elkton, Maryland 1907-09. He came to West Chester Normal School as Head of the Department of Psychology and Education in 1909, and in 1913 he accepted an appointment for a similar position at Western State Teacher's College, Kalamazoo, Michigan. He received his Ph.D. degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1912. From 1916 to 1924 he was Director of Teacher Training and Principal of the City Normal School, Baltimore, Maryland. From 1924 to 1926 he was Superintendent of Schools in Pottstown, Pennsylvania and of Chester, Pennsylvania from 1926-28. He was appointed President of West Chester in 1928, serving in this capacity until 1935.

Dr. Cameron was actively associated with a number of professional organizations and service groups including the Pennsylvania State Y.M.C.A., West Chester Board of Trade, National Education Association, Progressive Education Association, National Society for the Study of Education, Academy of Political and Social Science, Pennsylvania Academy of Science, Pennsylvania State Education Association, and Chester County Historical Society. He also was active in the Methodist Church and in the Masonic Order. Following his term as President of the college he served as Superintendent of Schools in Garfield, New Jersey. Dr. Cameron died in November, 1947.

1927 - 1928

Dr. Cameron, prior to his acceptance and with some knowledge of past practices by the college and its Board, requested the sole right to suspend or dismiss students. To this the Board acquiesced. The Board at the time of his appointment also set the inauguration for Monday, February 6th, 1928. This was done to accommodate Provost Penniman from the University of Pennsylvania who would be the main speaker.

Dr. Cameron's background in education gave every indication of his being a good choice for the position. The Board sent out ornate invitations with the college seal stamped in gold. Those invited to the evening dinner in the gym received a special, handsomely engraved card for this event.

The day arrived and, not withstanding the remains of one of the hardest snowfalls in years, the program went off as scheduled. Four days later Dr. Andrew Thomas Smith faced final peace after a long, arduous career. Within a few months his widow, Annie Ogden Smith, offered to furnish a bronze plaque in his memory which the Board accepted. Dr. Andrew T. Smith had fought the good fight to the best of his ability. Scholar, educator, he, in his last years as President, fought an illness which would have counted out a lesser man. A gentle, reserved man with one foot in the past, he tried to place his other one in the present. He bridged the gap between the single leader concept of Philips and the divergent concepts of the "new" college "presidential image.' Now the baton (and broom) was in the hands of a new man. In modern parlance, "D-Day" had arrived.

The new Principal addressed the students and the faculty thanking them for the congratulatory flowers. According to those in attendance, he made a very positive impression. He particularly pleased them when he announced that he believed in short speeches. One of his first administrative acts was to appoint Faculty to a number of special committees. The students took advantage of this new structure by making a proposal to a faculty committee which quickly responded to student interest in Sororities and Fraternities by the comment, "unnecessary and undesirable under present conditions."

The most startling news the college community received was in March when a light plane made a forced landing on the Way farm near Romansville. The pilot proved to be Colonel Charles Lindbergh. The town and the college buzzed, and the next morning over 500 persons came to watch him take off.

On April 16th the Board minutes reveal another major concession won by Dr. Cameron. "It was unanimously resolved by the Board that the Principal be authorized to incur such expenses as were necessary in the discharge of his duties as Principal." Dr. Cameron now faced the problem which no other leader of the institution had. Against the new State Teachers College Salary Code, each faculty member had to be categorized according to training experience, step level, and his or her length of appointment. *Category I.* included those with a Doctor's degree, *II.* included those with a Master's degree, and *III.* included those with a Bachelor's degree. By April 16th, he had prepared a complete roster, coded as to salary. By May 20th the master list included 66 faculty, 22 cooperative teachers, and 47 non-instructional staff. As a "codicil" John Hollinger was elected Business Manager, an uncoded position at $6,000 with full maintenance. Apparently there were provisions for exceptions to the manifesto from "Harrisburg." In comparison, the highest faculty salary on this schedule was that of Dr. Anderson at $4,640.

Commencement week started with the Camerons entertaining the Seniors in the new Faculty Lounge in Philips' Auditorium. On May 29th graduation day arrived with the Serpentine full of news and many pictures printed among other trivia. The class motto was "Wisdom, Culture, and Power". In their college careers they had seen much of the second item, more of the third, and less of the first.

1928 - 1929

The flowers from graduation had hardly wilted when the new Principal or rather, more correctly, the Board of Trustees and the business manager were drawn into the maelstrom of a new scandal. On June 7th the news broke that defalcations in an amount exceeding $14,000 was discovered by Main and Co., auditors, at the West Chester State Teachers College. The inspection of books had started April 1st and ordinarily took three days; as of the breaking of the story they were still at the college. Arthur B. Townsend, Budget Secretary of the Commonwealth, reported that the shortage had extended back several years and that, "the records are a jumble, it is just a mess".

Reporters, scenting a story, approached the several Trustees and in each case received the classic reply, "I have nothing to say." (This seems to have been and will be the standard reply of all Boards in the State.) The only information secured from other sources was that a young lady who had worked in John Hollinger's office had been dismissed. By the end of the summer, the picture became rather complete.

The young clerk, at eighteen, went to work at the college in the business office. Within the five years she worked there, she was given the assignment of taking tuition checks, endorsed for credit, to the bank in town for deposit. When such checks exceeded the amount to be credited she was to return the balance. Mr. MacElree, her attorney, noted that, "the business manager, for reasons of his own, declined to handle the money".

At this point, it is necessary to depart from the immediate chronology and back track. John Hollinger had a reputation of treating people right. Since coming to the school in 1914, he was always tuned in to people's needs. His personality required a never ending series of challenges to conquer. Those who worked for him found his concern for their welfare was not a transitory one. Money, provisions would appear at the moment of greatest need. This is not intended to be eulogistic nor is it intended to furnish exact statistics of John's finances. Simply expressed, John was rather universally loved, with the exception of those vendors who were unable to sell their wares to the college under his regime, and who openly stated their own reasons for their rejection.

John loved parties and liked nothing better than to offer his hotel accommodations at Atlantic City to his staff as well as to the teachers and a number of students whom he employed. Several women, now retired from the business office, recall on one occasion when a number were invited to spend several days at no expense to themselves.

Now back to the point of departure from the main narrative. This young woman clerk was included in these informal Atlantic City expeditions and, according to evidence at the trial, she met a J. P. Treacey, a high pressure salesman from the home office of Teachers Protective Union. She fell in love with him and he promised to marry her; however, he told her the major obstacle standing in his way was the lack of funds to pay for his divorce. Influenced by him and his need, she "diverted college funds for the 'divorce' ". He constantly telephoned and telegraphed, promising to marry her. By the time the defalcation was discovered, she had forwarded a considerable sum to the dilatory and reluctant suitor. In Pittsburgh, Mrs. Treacey, entering the suit for divorce, revealed that she hadn't seen him in three years. When the *Philadelphia Record* finally located him, selling insurance in West Virginia, his classic remark was that "he couldn't be bothered by all this hullabaloo about a squawking school teacher". The Board felt compassion for the victimized clerk as did most of the community, however, the Commonwealth held quite a different view. By October, the young woman was sentenced to the Women's Industrial Home at Muncie for an indeterminate term. The State in the last three months placed the Board on the spot as to how an employee of the school was able to take funds over a long period of time without being detected. Dr. Keith, State Superintendent of Education took the position that such an employee was not supposed to be assigned the handling of such funds. The record is strangely silent as to John Hollinger's views on the case.

Dr. Cameron had not gotten one year under his belt when he was in the midst of an extensive financial investigation for which he had no responsibility.

The auditor's report to Keith dragged until November 15th since the President of the Board of Trustees could not get all members to sign it. This also caused much talk in the town. Finally, the document was delivered and the matter officially closed. Keith's closing comment was to the effect that his interest lay "in the establishment of an adequate system of bookkeeping." Apparently Dr. Cameron at this point had a clear and exact criterion which he could use as a basis of his administration of the college. Ensuing events will be weighed against the meaning of the word "adequate".

In January, the football banquet saw the new Principal introduced as the "patron of the games and earnest advocate of athletics". The same month saw the first issue of a new publication given the name of "Purple and Gold". The GREENSTONE had met its demise with the April 18th issue, 1928. This new journal, in the Winter 1929 issue, provided in its opening article a favorable account on the new Principal. Its format was composite. The headings were: Activities on Campus, Chapel Programs, Associations' Activities, Alumni News, Faculty, Athletics, Professional Notes, and Exchanges. The cover was gold in color with purple ink. Professionally, it was a good journal and now the students could read about activities on campus. The faculty advisor was Dorothy Ramsey, insuring the literary success of the venture. Miss Ramsey would contribute much creative literary work over the years and be honored by having a girl's dormitory bear her name. It was not a student journal in that there just wasn't room (perhaps intentionally?) for student reactions.

The first issue used four of the thirty-five pages to outline the state of athletics on the campus. The Athletic Trophy award program for Monday, February 4th had twelve parts with the President presiding. It was quite obvious that Dr. Cameron would enthusiastically support men's and women's athletics. In the same issue were thirteen pages on Professional Notes from the Annual Conference of the State Normal and Teachers College faculties. Dr. Cameron was chairman of the program committee. There is no doubt that it was an excellent publication. Dr. Cameron believed in a sound mind in a sound body. Had he only to contend with this, his work would have been easier.

In April, the Principal set the faculty "straight" on several matters in the form of rules: (1) faculty must not leave campus at the beginning of vacation period before the hour that the vacation began. (2) Faculty should take courses in other institutions only to the extent that it did not interfere with work here and (3) no "moonlighting" without approval. He topped this off with a lecture on faculty ethics and discussed ideals to be upheld by the faculty. These requirements were legitimate and realistic. Even his severest critics, looking back, agree he was attempting to develop something needed by every college – a professional spirit. Faculties, by and large, are composed of a majority of hard working, sincere, dedicated teachers. However, the minority which he hoped to motivate would furnish both open and underground opposition to him.

The faculty noted that all contracts for the first time carried the phrase, "salary increases are subject to budgetary limitations".

The news reached the college that Mark Sullivan, class of '92, and his wife were on a motor trip with President and Mrs. Hoover. An undergraduate made a record that would stand over twenty years – Mike Bales cleared 12'6" in the pole vault event at the University of Pennsylvania Relays. Another performance record was made by Alice Cochran, announcing her retirement after having completed thirty-four years of dedicated service to the school – a record for any college librarian. Her replacement would be Helen Russell, a most capable, and conscientious librarian.

The State Legislature gave a commencement present to all the heads of State Teachers Colleges by formally changing their title from Principal to President. The Class of '29 gave the play, "Dear Brutus," following which the goodbye to the buildings was enriched with a lantern parade. They could no longer say goodbye to Normal Avenue, since the Borough changed its name to College Avenue.

Dr. Bliss and Mr. Waters had been advised by Dr. Cameron to start planning what they would like in a new gymnasium, which was in the offing for the school. The old one, now forty years old, was no longer adequate. Armed with ideas, references, paper, rulers, and pencils, the two, serving as staff in a summer camp, worked diligently. As they neared the end of the project, knowing that the ideas that they had introduced would make the structure modern in every sense of the word, the mail arrived from West Chester. As was customary, the *Daily Local News* was forwarded to them. Upon opening the paper, they found that the architect, W. H. Lee, had completed the plans and that these were reviewed with favor by Dr. Cameron.

1929 - 1930

An innovation – freshman week started the new year. Brought to the campus in advance of the upperclassmen, their initiation into college life would be facilitated. The featured speaker was the popular Dr. Schmucker, Professor Emeritus.

With the arrival of the upperclassmen, the imposition of regulations upon all Frosh took place. Diabolical modifications would be added, particularly by the sophomores who remembered last year.

Dr. Cameron turned his executive mind to structuring the unstructured. All classes had an interclass constitution, given to them, not developed by them. Within it was spelled out the budget system as well as detailed financial operations. This was printed in the October Purple and Gold.

The President, in the same issue–published the twelve faculty committees with the names of those assigned. His final contribution was a standardized week schedule upon which was placed each organization's name, the place and time of meeting, and the name of the advisors. From the faculty minutes of the times, it is obvious that each meeting brought a new series of ukases from the President. A committee was appointed to study the need for Literary Societies (a shock to the traditionalists), faculty could only sponsor one club, department meetings would be held, student helpers should never be left in charge of a class, faculty must be prompt in meeting classes, class attendance will be taken at the beginning of the period, students shall be discouraged from giving gifts to faculty, faculty members should record marks and hold to them, and so on ad infinitem.

From the foregoing, by deduction previously there must have been a high degree of individuality in the faculty's approach to their teaching obligations. To Dr. Cameron's credit, he was trying to get them off their derriere – but reformers like Jeremiahs are unpopular and the troops would bide their time. Such a leader must set for himself even higher standards and tighter requirements. Time would tell the standards he followed.

Perhaps the communique most resented was the one requiring each faculty to try and sell the textbooks to be used in each class they taught. This may have been due to budget limitations from the State so the President should not bear the brunt of this directive. Some of his initial "fan clubs" were becoming disenchanted.

DEAN WINFIELD W. MENHENNETT

A new Dean, Winfield W. Menhennett, arrived on campus. Along with Anne Schaub in Health Education, Faye Collicott in the library and Hilary Parry in music, each will leave a long mark of service.

The Commonwealth now had a new purchasing plan for its State schools. Excepting the purchase of fuel, perishable goods and maintenance repairs up to $10,000, all buying would be done through Harrisburg and not locally. The day of the State Normal independent business managers was closing.

Dr. Cameron, invited to speak at the Rotary club, gave a talk on the status of athletes. The *Local News* of October 25th states that "he does not believe in favoring the athlete and that they should be required to abide by scholastic standards just as students who do not participate in sports." His expressed beliefs were real, however the future would reveal the nature and extent of their application.

November 2nd saw the formation of the Newman Club at the college. Forty years later this student religious group will create a real first in building a student center off campus which will serve all–a concrete application of the ecumenical movement.

The same day the *Local News* carried the story of John Hollinger's resignation from the college. The headlines read, "Six Hotels Summon John R. Hollinger from State Teachers College." For almost twenty years he had labored mightily surviving all the vicissitudes that struck the college during this time. He gave two credits for his success. The first was to have an open door policy at his office and the second was that he would handle no cash, all money coming to his office must be accounted for by other persons.

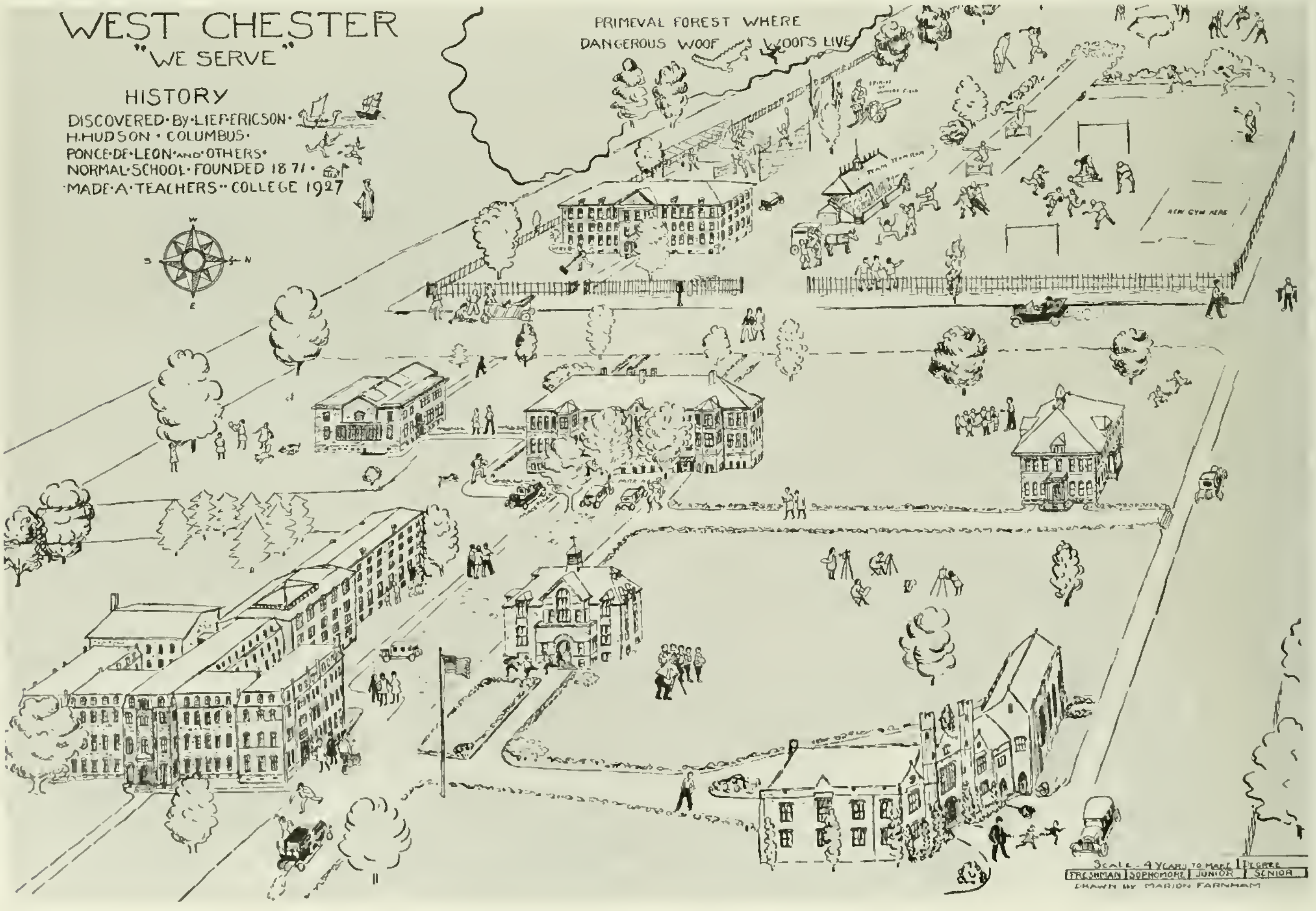
The Purple and Gold as well as many other media, printed encomia in his honor. A testimonial banquet drew many. The separation from the college did not cut off his interest. Through the years until his death, he will support its activities with money and service. The Field House on College Avenue, bears his name as a memorial. The farm boy who rode horseback ten miles to get a public education before coming to the Normal had made his mark.

The first notation of a Homecoming Day was on the occasion of the West Chester - Slippery Rock Championship Football game. This idea would set a precedent. The team now was referred to not as the "Yellow Jackets" but as the "Golden Avalanche". One more transmutation and they will gain their current name, "The Golden Rams".

January Graduates for the first time are reported in the Purple and Gold. This year saw "tiddley winks" introduced as a competitive sport with Haverford College. Congressional Medal of Honor winner, General Smedley Butler, Commandant at Quantico Marine Barracks and native Chester Countian spoke at the school. Dr. Heathcote, the most widely traveled faculty member showed slides ranging from North Africa to the Middle East to Germany in his History classes. The College Scrapbook for this year gives ever indication that there were more sporting, social, and cultural activities than ever before.

Then to add more fuel, the firing of Dr. James Bliss, Director of Health Education, recommended by Dr. Cameron was affirmed by the Board. The publicised issues rested upon Dr. Cameron directing Dr. Bliss to carry out certain orders in the Demonstration School, which according to the President, he refused to do. The reader will recall Dr. Bliss' earlier experience in planning a new gym only to find that his efforts were meaningless. Faculty sympathy was with Dr. Bliss. Dr. Cameron had things humming. The 1930 Serpentine featured on the inside covers an original map by Miss Marion Farnham. She had made an artist's impression of the campus with its buildings and personalities–Charlie Roach, Uncle Ned, "Doc." Cameron, and others.

Commencement saw the Seniors in a double-header. On their Class Day a pageant, "Queen's Holiday", was presented


WEST CHESTER
"WE SERVE"
HISTORY
DISCOVERED·BY·LIEF·ERICSON·
H.HUDSON · COLUMBUS·
PONCE·DE·LEON·AND·OTHERS·
NORMAL·SCHOOL·FOUNDED 1871·
·MADE·A·TEACHERS··COLLEGE 1927
W
S
N
E
PRIMEVAL FOREST WHERE
DANGEROUS WOOF WOOFS LIVE
NEW GYM HERE
SCALE - 4 YEARS TO MAKE 1 DEGREE
FRESHMAN
SOPHOMORE
JUNIOR
SENIOR
DRAWN BY MARION FARNHAM

and in the evening the play, "Monsieur Beaucaire". On June 20th, the pictorial supplement of the Philadelphia papers carried a complete rotogravure of scenes from both productions. Their motto, "Vincit Omnia Veritas" (Truth Conquers All) might be applicable in a few years if, first, the nature of truth could be defined.

The dust had hardly settled upon Commencement when the college made the papers. According to the Chester County League of Women Voters, male students from the college had illegally voted in the May primaries and the local election bureau asked Dr. Cameron for a list of male students. Dr. Cameron refused and the ladies petitioned the Governor. He, in turn contacted Dr. Keith, State Superintendent of Education, who by this time must have been rather tired of the name, West Chester, and directed him to have Dr. Cameron send the lists at once – to this order the President complied.

By September, a petition will be sent to Governor Fisher with affidavits attesting to certain male students receiving two dollars each to vote. In the document was the charge that "a number of students whose right to vote was challenged were vouched for by Milo Light, Dean of Men". Dr. Cameron's cross was developing splinters.

The Board took one very significant action when they directed the President to create a bank account in his name. In this would be deposited monies from all non-revenue funds on the campus. This included key deposits, club deposits, enrollment deposits, etc. One may question the reasons for the Board taking such action imposing upon the chief executive of the college the duties of a bookkeeper and comptroller of "petty funds". This resurrected one of the original duties of the first Principal in 1871. Shortly the State will change it to read Commonwealth Account, but only as it affected deposits due the State for room and tuition. The President would still be saddled with responsibility for all the other petty accounts.

1930 - 1931

Freshmen week brought over 500 new students to the school. Much maintenance work had improved the campus. The football team had the south basement of Wayne Hall converted to dressing rooms and showers. The first game resulted in a victory over Drexel. President Cameron gave a half holiday to celebrate the victory. The festivities included a special dance in the evening. The athletes and student supporters had a friend in the President.

The Walters property purchased in 1915 and converted into the college farm for Dr. Cromwell had been later occupied by John Hollinger. Now, with John departed, the place stood empty. Architects arrived soon followed by workmen and the building was gutted. Then additional rooms and a new roof appeared. This would shortly be a magnificent new home for the College President and his family. Norman Cameron, the teacher and coach at the Normal of twenty years ago had been transmuted like the chrysalis. He had arrived and made his mark.

COLLEGE CHEERLEADERS

"TANGLEWOOD"

Two other structures now were assuming importance. The cornerstone of the New Gym was laid with suitable ceremony and a new structure on Linden Street was open for business. The latter known as the Purple and Gold Tea Room would have its name abbreviated to P and G or more popular "PIG". Pop Ronk, the new owner would become a campus personality.

"THE PIG"

One of the best known alumni, Chris Sanderson, class of 1901, is broadcasting over Station WDEL Wilmington every Monday night. W. Butler Windle, class of 1902, is dispensing justice at the Chester County Court House.

Dr. John C. Johnson, Head of the Science Department was gaining national recognition for his work in the field. Holding both national and State professional offices, presenting learned papers, attending professional meetings, his activities were creating favorable publicity for the college. He introduced the use of sophisticated research equipment which was the equal of any in the country.

Dr. Cameron was planning a number of professional appearances. He would preside at a meeting of the American Association of Teachers Colleges in Detroit and at a session for Schoolmen's Week at the University of Pennsylvania. To show his administrative concern, he warned the faculty that trips away from the college must not be planned unless they offer some very definite educational advantage. The instructor must accompany the students on all such trips which have been approved by the Dean. Information from alumni who were in school at this time reveals that certain instructors needed this warning. No one could say that he was not laboring mightily for the cause of education.

On April 9, 1931, the Superintendent of Public Education, Dr. Rule, approved four new four-year curricula for all the State Teachers Colleges. These included: 1. Kindergarten-Primary; 2. Intermediate; 3. Rural and; 4. Secondary. The old two-year program was still in force and students who completed this would get a Normal Certificate; however, the teaching opportunities were best for the four-year graduate.

Fern Barrer and Hazel Lamborn, two excellent art teachers who were very popular with the students turned their talent toward directing the faculty play, "The Admirable Crichton" by J. M. Barrie. "Prof" Lewis had the lead male role, and Dot Schmucker had the female counterpart. Vandyke Conover, Ann Talbot and Jo Wilson had second leads. Alumni will remember Anne Schaub, Dora Wolfangle, Milo Light, Ed Zimmer, Hilary Parry, Harry Allen, Hobart Sherman, George Roberts, Janice Goodwin, Mary Connell, Mary Holland, and Charles Selzer as members of the cast. This presentation is more remarkable in that it was given for the benefit of the Malvern Fire Department which had suffered a severe catastrophe. In those days, the college and the service area were one, unlike the rather robot, detached, non-involvement of today.

The *Local News* noted that in the first week of April certain "Health Eds.", as was their custom, had taken their first outdoor swim. Betty Craig, Becky Wagner, Frieda Fox, Margaret Hoopes and Betty McGinley disported in Sharpless Lake in the company with several others (males?). Brinton's Quarry and Sharpless Lake were the mecca not only for devotees of early swims but also for the engagement in other innocent pastimes.

In May the new gymnasium was named in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Clyde Ehinger, first Directors of Physical Training at the Normal. Dr. Ehinger's first assistant, Dr. Carl Schrader, Massachusetts State Director of Physical Education delivered the dedicatory address.

DR. and MRS. CLYDE EHINGER

DR. CARL SCHRADER
DR. CLYDE EHINGER

This year saw the tightening economic situation intruding into the college community. Nationally the teaching profession was feeling the pinch. School boards, experiencing a reduction in tax collections by reason of the effects of the depression, were tightening their belts. Dr. Cameron shared with his faculty the concern of the National Education Association for the need of voluntary financial contributions to assist unemployed teachers. The Pennsylvania State Association next appealed for a voluntary contribution of fifty cents to a fund for indigent teachers.

The coming summer session, with an enrollment of 529, the highest ever, would actually be a negative barometer of teaching conditions since those near graduation wanted to speed up their chances to get placed and those outside the profession were trying to use whatever college credits they had as a base to secure minimum certification for teaching. Those with their heads in the sands misread the signs.

The Ehinger gym was christened by Minch, Dimm, MacLean, Pearl and Hohenshelt, starting Seniors who, overcoming an eight point lead in the final period, beat Shippensburg in basketball 28-25. Coach Howard Westcott was pleased with this 14th win in 16 games.

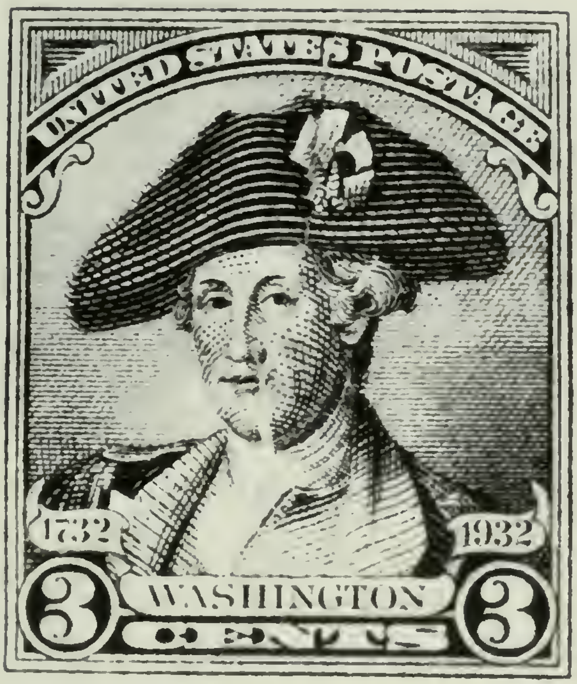
Miss Helen Russell reported the library circulation volume had increased 75% over last year. Dr. Cameron now pushed to expand the internal use space to meet this need.

For class day the Seniors put on a spoof, "Wild Nell, Pet of the Plains". The Serpentine was dedicated to Charles S. Swope, class advisor. This would be the last class to adopt a motto in Latin – "Docendo - discimus". The happy custom of a guiding phrase would soon join the "Chestnut Hunt" of the 1880's.

The College Board of Trustees made two significant announcements: first that students with low grades would not be admitted, and second, once admitted, students must take and pass no less than 10 credits of work.

1931 - 1932

The college-owned Peale Portrait of Washington attained national fame when a three-cent postage stamp was issued from its likeness. This was occasioned by reason of the Bicentennial of Washington's birth. The Purple and Gold took this occasion to review the background regarding the College's acquisition of the portrait.



PEALE PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON
U.S. 3-Cent Stamp

The unusual portrait of George Washington is the famous picture by Charles Wilson Peale. It was painted at Valley Forge during the winter of 1777-78, in the forty-fifth year of Washington's life. The picture shows the general in full uniform as Commander-in-Chief of the Continental Army and owes much of its unusual value to the fact that it portrays him as a comparatively young man, before the cares and the infirmities of a premature old age had robbed his face of its natural expression of kindliness and gentleness. The original, which hangs in the art gallery in the Library Building of the State Teachers College, is nearly life-size and was painted on a piece of stout cotton cloth, presumably "bed ticking," in lieu of properly prepared canvas. Peale was, at the time of painting it, a young man of 35, and this is accordingly one of the earliest of his famous likenesses.

The portrait was bought at a sale of some of the effects of the Peales, by Charles Naegle of Philadelphia, and was presented by him, in 1841, to the Chester County Cabinet of Natural Sciences. When this association was disbanded, the portrait was presented to the college. Since it came into our possession, its unique value has been recognized on many occasions. Several years ago it was loaned to the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Arts, to be exhibited with other work by the Peales, and was at that time carefully recorded and described for registry. The Metropolitan Museum of New York has offered a large sum for its purchase, and Rupert Hughes used it as a frontispiece in a book on Washington. Copies from this plate have been produced in several campus publications, and an engraving after it is used by the Government of the United States on the three-cent stamp in the series marking the bicentennial.

The college would present a ballad play, titled Washington. This was perhaps the first time in the history of the college that mass use of negro performers was made. The talent displayed by students like Harry Andrews, Sherwood Closson, Alice Johnson, Alberta Walls and many others was impressive. This anticipated the Negro coming of age in the Olympic Games in Berlin, 1936.

Dr. Cameron, like Job in the Bible, was past the stage of boils; now it was the plague. Several students became ill and were taken to the Chester County Hospital. The State sent a mobile health laboratory to the school for testing the kitchen personnel. The diagnosis of paratyphoid was made. More became ill. The tragedy reached its climax with the death of two students, Alex Bogus and Virginia Shirley, who had been sent home and had succumbed to the disease. The college, mourning for these students, recalled the death of Fred Graves over fifty years ago.

Notwithstanding the widespread affects of the Great Depression and the economy rumbles from Harrisburg, Dr. Cameron discussed the favorable attitides toward and potential action for a new swimming pool, an expanded library, and enlarged athletic fields. Then he expressed the hope of adding $200,000 to expand the Demonstration or Model School from six grades to twelve grades. The latter recommendation was totally unknown by the local school authorities. An interesting development occurred which, upon questioning faculty employed at that time, indicates unanimous concurrence as to the incident. Dr. Cameron's son, Norman, Jr., was in the Model School in the sixth grade. The President, enthusiastic for his project, with no documentary records available to support his action, simply added a seventh grade to the school by creating a partition in one of the classrooms and having nineteen other sixth grade students join his son to make up the class. To man or "woman" the position, a general art supervisor for the school was employed whose additional duty would be that of teaching the new seventh grade. This procedure would be repeated when the group at the end of the year would be ready for eighth grade.

Shortly, according to latter records examined, Norman, Jr. was furnished his own key to the gymnasium so that he and his companions could use it at their convenience. Such prerogatives were not alone peculiar to West Chester since "Presidential" children in other State Teachers Colleges enjoyed similar benefits and privileges.

The College makes athletic news when Ruggerio Flocco takes first place in diving against Delaware University as a member of the newly organized swimming team. Students of his day will remember him as a great performing clown in the Health Education Shows. Another West Chester student with one of the best baritone voices, Harry Andrews, appears on WDEL and boosts the college. Harry made it not because of the color of skin but because of his talent. Dr. Johnson, Director of the Science Department writes an article debunking Groundhog Day, claiming that he never comes out before February 7th. No comment is available from the Punxatawney Groundhog Association. The women's hockey team dressed in high style leather jackets looked like contemporary motorcyle club "Broads". The Varsity Gym team still wore the costume of circus acrobats, unchanged since the '90's.

The Social Services Club, under the leadership of Misses

WOMEN'S HOCKEY

MEN'S GYMNASTICS

FRANK RAMSAY

EMIL MESSIKOMER WINS TEMPLE GAME

Brode and Ramsey, were planning a program to help needy families in the community. The depression was coming closer to the college. In April this was made evident when the President announced that no increases in salary would be given for the coming year, and that no summer assignments with pay would be approved. Within a month, the faculty learned that the total college budget would be cut four per cent, and shortly after the news that the college will be operated for the rest of the 1931-1932 biennium on a commitment to "expense only" basis. The handwriting was on the wall.

The year also saw Dr. Cameron expelling one male and two female students for "unbecoming conduct". In May he asked faculty to "note carefully all young women students who attend classes or frequent such places other than the gymnasium or athletic fields in their gymnasium outfits. Such cases are to be brought to the attention of the Dean." By and large, the male faculty did not need the first part of his directive, they had been observing the young ladies for some time.

The last piece of "welcome news" was delivered to the faculty before commencement. The President revealed the Department of Instruction's plan for a voluntary contribution of one day's pay per month for unemployment relief. It must be understood by the reader that these matters did not originate with Dr. Cameron. Unfortunately he was in the position of being the "hatchet" man for those above him. Too often it is quite evident that the faculty of the time unfairly translated the events by labeling them with Cameron's name.

Meanwhile Dean Menhennett "made the papers" by refusing to accept a request for transfer of a colored student from the Wharton School to the college. The refusal brought out the fact that there were no dormitory accommodations for negroes and that there was no junior or senior high school where negro student teaching could take place. This was 1932. The same situation prevailed in the case of Health Education students who were required to take swimming. Rental of the local Y.M.C.A. facilities did not include permission for negro students to swim. This was a situation common not only in West Chester but rather general in the United States. This also was 1932.

For a less tragic note, the sports banquet of 1932 took on the appearance of a "Cecile B. DeMille extravaganza". Recreation Hall in the basement of the Philips Memorial Chapel was decorated with panels of black and silver in modern and cubistic designs (thanks to the efforts of the Art Department). Ten proficient musicians, "The College Criterions", played unceasingly throughout the festivities (thanks to the Music Department). The menu was superb (thanks to Miss Dyer). The toast master was Dr. Cameron, Harvey Harman was the speaker, and for the first time it is noted that handsome white wool sweaters with a purple "W" were awarded to the Athletes. The write-ups read much like Suetonious description of a festival in the Twelve Caesars. Dr. Cameron said, "All students must be interested in athletic sport and take part in some outdoor diversions that require courage, leadership, self control," etc. The following week, the President would set an example by doing very well in the Wildwood Golf Tournament. "Sport was King and the King was a Sport."

The annual end of the year "pajama parade" took place with the approval of the West Chester Chief of Police. With a band, trucks and automobiles, the pajama-clad students burst into the center of town holding up traffic and scavenging wood, boxes, and rubbish. This was then transported to Wayne Field for the end of the year bonfire. An alumnus recalls one year in which this event engendered so much enthusiasm that in their exuberance they set a nearby mushroom house on fire.

A Japanese Lantern parade was the feature of Class Day. The motto, "Let Deeds Prove", would have been practiced by the graduates, however four days after commencement the *Local News* carried the pessimistic heading, "College Seniors Have Difficulty Locating Posts". Of the 353 graduates, only 100 had found positions at that time. The depression had

BONFIRE

arrived.

1932 - 1933

The enrollment for the year was down 300 to a total of 1100 students. Girls who formerly boarded in local homes were forced to return to the college dormitory. This caused certain hardships on the owners who depended on this income. The girls also found out, much to their dismay, that curfew was shortened one half hour to require their presence in the dormitory at 7:30 P.M. This year again the faculty objected to the degree of "hazing" given to the freshmen. The faculty also brought up discussion on the need for tenure. A committee was appointed to draw up a letter to the Pennsylvania State Education Association.

The plans for the swimming pool, library addition, and enlarged Model School had withered with the economy. The water supply of the borough was also withering and the college was affected. In spite of this, President Cameron asked for and secured the approval of the Board to appoint a full-time college physician. The subsequent appointment drew the official disapproval of the local and state medical societies.

On October 21, 1932 a new unnamed publication was issued by the students. Its masthead was marked with four question marks in bold type with an appeal for a name. A five dollar gold piece was posted as a prize to the student suggesting the best name for this new venture, the sixth publication in the history of the "Normal". In the second issue the winner's name, "Clem Weidinmyer, Class of 1934", was announced. His proposed name "Quad Angles" still exists today in the current student newspaper.

Certain faculty were listed as requesting leaves of absences for study. An interrogation of these same faculty reveals that they were requested to take a leave without pay because of the serious budget situation. Others at their own expense were sent out on recruiting expeditions to try and get more students to enroll.

The Board, in their discussion noted that it was their "hope and belief that the next session of the Legislature would entrust the Board with greater powers of managing the State Teachers College . . . and free them of the unnecessary red tape", a cry that continues to the present. By November it was intimated that only enough money would be available to pay for instruction.

By spring, two more catastrophes would loom on the horizon, one an actual one, the second, chimerical. The college had $3200 on deposit from the Advancement Fund Account in the Chester County Trust Company. This bank, like many others, closed its doors, bankrupt. The bonding company would not make up the money until the following year. The second false (?) sign of impending disaster, announced April 6th, was that four colleges, Clarion, California State, East Stroudsburg and West Chester would be closed in an economy move. Alumni (led by President Moyer, Class of 1910) and friends rallied to prevent the action.

On April 8th the State newspapers came out with the news that three of the four colleges would not be closed. The reader has successfully guessed that West Chester was not in the "saved" group. Certain astute reporters analyzed this action as a slap by Governor Pinchot at the three Chester County legislators who helped defeat the Turner Economy Bill. East Stroudsburg, originally cut, was tied in with the Monroe County legislative vote against the same bill. However, as was predicted, the "chastisement" was removed and the fourteenth sheep (West Chester Teachers College) was back in the fold. It is a sad commentary, but essentially true, that in those days (and today, too) the State Teachers Colleges were politics and politics were the State Teachers Colleges. Even Board minutes carry the notations of a man being recommended to a college non-instructional position . . . . . "and he is a good Republican (or Democrat if in power)." At this point, regardless if one was for or against Normal Cameron, it must be admitted that his position had its difficulties.

On the 31st of May, "on motion from Miss Thomas, seconded by Mr. Wilson, it was unanimously agreed that the President of the college should be authorized to conduct the Bookstore for the coming biennium as a local project." With this motion, the Board hoped to meet a pressing problem of providing a store for the needs of the student population now severely under-financed. Then Miss Darlington made a motion, seconded by Mr. Brinton, "that the President of the college should be given the authority to arrange for a depository of such funds as are not sent to the State Treasurer in Harrisburg." Upon these two motions and the President's attempts to carry out their intent will provide the most complicated series of events culminating in another State investigation at the college and a new man in the President's office.

While these administrative behind the scene maneuverings were taking place, the college, like the sun, was in its annual orbit of events. On homecoming, two elm trees were planted in front of Old Main, one in honor of William Penn and the other in honor of George Washington. Soil from Penn's Landing in Chester, and from Valley Forge was placed around the roots. On the same day, the Shippensburg football game unveiled an oversize purple covered football program featuring the President, the players, the band, and the advertisers. This sold for ten cents.

The usual musical and dramatic events were presented. The "Health Eds.", under the direction of Mr. Waters, put on a circus, perhaps the largest extravaganza since those of Dr. Ehinger. "Business" seemed to be going on as usual or better at the school. The Senior Prom lasted with dancing past midnight, closing at 2 A.M., and the Maypole Dance on May 12th had all the earmarks of an Elizabethan bacchanale. The campus in some ways was an island in the midst of a surrounding sea of trouble. Students had a place to sleep, a reasonable amount of food, amusement, and in some ways, not withstanding all the promulgation of standards and grades, a seemingly more tolerant administration – fearful that they might withdraw and deplete the college population still further.

CIRCUS DAYS

CIRCUS DAYS

As the year closed, the faculty were advised that no contracts would be executed for the next year until an appropriations bill was passed. Within a month, they would hear that their next year non-contractual salaries would be cut ten per cent.

Graduation arrived with its round of activities. The Seniors of 1933 would have liked to practice their motto, "He who teaches, learns", but the picture was bleaker than a year ago. Jobs were scarce not only in teaching but in general. Shortly, the new administration in Washington would initiate social legislation to try and meet the challenge.

In July Andrew Wolfangel retired as Steward; he had faithfully served the college in many assignments for 34 years. Hardworking, unassuming, not self-seeking, in the shadow of John Hollinger, he carried on unnoticed. His contribution was equal to that of any faculty member.

1933 - 1934

On August 1, 1933, Dr. Cameron "explained briefly the new plan for the operation of the college Bookstore, stating that the facility would operate independent of the Department of Property and Supplies." This significantly starts the period in which the President of the College managed all non-revenue funds on the campus.

The upperclassmen, led by "storm trooper" Glen Weakley, devised some interesting variations of the hazing to practice upon the freshmen. Starting in the Quad the "slaves" marched in a circle to the stirring beats of several paddles. As Glen remarked it was a "whaling" success. This was followed by a "flour" bath after which the prayer for rain was rewarded with fire hoses providing the final ingredient for wall paper paste. Traffic up town was at zero level for several hours. This was 1933 and campuses across the United States were engaging in these "jollies". Several thousand miles to the east, German and Italian students of the same ages were engaging in some interesting activities in preparation for more moribund events.

The President had applied for a Federal Grant from the Civil Works Administration for improvement of the outdoor athletic fields. The awarding of this grant was made in December. This provided work for 250 unemployed men at a rate of 50 cents an hour for a thirty-hour week. A new gridiron in the southeast corner of Wayne Field and new girls' athletic fields behind the President's home along Wilmington Pike would be constructed.

Dr. Cameron looked forward to visiting football practice each day. Wearing his navy blue double breasted coat, derby and spats he would come right out on the field and speak pleasantly to the players. He was not adverse to giving advice to the staff. On one particular day he had been sitting upon the bleachers and then came down and gave the line coach, Jack Moore, several "pointers". This was repeated several times. Finally Moore turned, looked him right in the eye and said "Get the hell back up in the stands." The President, without a word, turned, stepped up in the bleachers and sat down.

JACK MOORE

AL KNABB

The football banquet of 1934 outdid the one of 1933. For "openers" there were six oysters on the half shell followed by a Lucullian feast . . . College finances may have been tight but the gladiators were living "high on the hog". Two of the original "Four Horsemen of Notre Dame", Stuhldreher and Crowley appeared on the program.

In February Uncle Ned and Miss Tyson chaperoned what is believed to be the last official sleigh ride for the Seniors. Another tradition would become a memory. During this time the official temperature in West Chester dropped to 11 degrees below zero; an all time record. The fall of snow had been so heavy that the huge central, leaded-glass skylight in the library was endangered. President Cameron drafted a group of students, mostly athletes to go up on the roof and shovel off the snow. Since the library was in use during this operation the opportunity presented itself for those clearing the roof to "accidentally" bomb unsuspecting students, mostly female, with the snow. The "game" reached the point where those inside the library who wanted out did not care to risk the "bombardment" and those held at bay outside did not want to risk entering. The desperate librarian phoned the President who then hurried to the building, and not seeing the students on the roof, approached the danger zone with the expected results. Threats were made, but the students on the roof preferred to stay there. Agreeable negotiations were finally concluded with no punitive retaliation. Thus ended the snow bombing of 1934. In Europe and Asia certain uniformed former students were practicing air bombing with a different objective in mind.

The greatest professional loss in the history of the professional staff occurred when fire struck Dr. Heathcote's home and his whole library as well as two new book manuscripts disappeared in the flames. The great cold froze the water in the fire plugs seriously handicapping the fire fighters. Two thousand books, many of them rare, plus the research of years were lost.

Frank Bennett, sophomore, is credited with starting the first wrestling team at the college in March. This will die a natural death and be revived in 1938 by Dr. Willard Tresize who will serve as the first coach and in twenty-two years win 149 matches and lose only 25.

The Civil Works Administration announced a Student Relief Grant for the college on March 6th. One hundred needy students would be employed at a salary of $15 per month based upon fifty hours of work in various types of campus employment. Within one month one-half of the men employed would be dropped from the payrolls and be required to reregister with a new Federal Emergency Relief agency. This meant only those actually destitute would be reemployed.

In April the college name was flashed across the United States by Associated Press when Al Knabb in a field of 30 college stars won the 3000 meter Steeple Chase at the Penn Relays.

The same month the President noted in faculty meeting that more strict economy measures would be in effect for the rest of the year. Summer session would be on a "pay as you go" basis therefore no teachers' contracts could be given in advance.

On April 19th a Model Airplane meet was held on the campus. Enthusiasts displayed working models of aircraft before an appreciative group. Appreciative Adolf Hitler in Germany, Benito Mussolini in Italy, and Hideki Tojo in Japan, watched young men perform, not with models, but rather with real airplanes carrying very sophisticated armament and bombs.

The College and the town also became "famous" when "Bun" Johnson, former athlete, perches on the top of the Warner Theater sign in a "flag pole sitting stunt". This was generic to the times.

The big event in May was heralded by posters proclaiming the First Annual (it was the only one ever held) Men's Steak Night. At Darlington Seminary, a defunct private school, at that time used as a recreation center by the college under the eyes of A. W. Thompson, Athletic Director, Dr. Cameron introduced to the assembled males, the new football coach, All-American Glenn Killinger. A compactly built man of average height stepped forward and dropped a bombshell. In a few clipped well chosen words he announced in no uncertain terms what he intended to do and how he would accomplish this with what appeared to be a dynamic, forceful change from his predecessor. From within the group addressed came such remarks as "Who does he think he is?" "Look at the size of him." Telisport Putsavage led out an audible guffaw. By the end of the first week of the coming fall season the cynics and scoffers found football had changed and they had to also. Putsavage in particular had more extra laps on the track assigned to him than any athlete in the history of the college. A new era in athletics had arrived with the new coach.

Graduation found on the whole a certain degree of happiness on the part of the Seniors, however the job picture, to say the least, was depressing. Most of the graduates' parents were facing severe economic hardships in their home areas. The question asked was not "do you have a teaching position?" but rather, "what are you going to do?" Their motto "Learn to live and live to learn" was a most somber one fitting the world they would face.

1934 - 1935

President Cameron returned from Europe in time to see West Chester play a night football game at Muhlenberg College. To the surprise of many West Chester won 9-0. In recognition of the victory he closed the school for a holiday. The students reacted as the Romans did in accepting bread and circuses–they had a fondness for their President–at least most of them did. In fairness to the President, the awarding of a holiday after a victory was not unique. Football was "king" and this was 1934. In Nuremberg a new chancellor declared a Nazi party holiday and was accepting the homage of 100,000 men in one stadium. They were not wearing football uniforms.

This year frosh initiations reached a climax predicted by faculty opposed to the hazing. Two men ended up in the hospital from the "paddling." The Quad printed a vigorous editorial. No evidence has been uncovered indicating the President's reaction to the matter.

A new Dean of Women, Miss Strohecker joined the college staff. Of pleasant disposition, she and the experienced Dean Milo Light now have the joint responsibility of being chief chaperones (sometimes referred to as wardens) of the Saturday night dances. For today's students it must be understood that money was scarce and the students did not have the funds to buy their amusement. The Saturday night dance was observed zealously as the high social point of the week.

The faculty, under the leadership of Dr. and Mrs. Cameron, or in his absence, Dean Menhennett, referred to lovingly by the students as Dean "Mohammed", would come down the steps of Recreation Hall in the basement of Philips Memorial Chapel. There, esconsing themselves in exact protocol with the senior staff taking the best overstuffed chairs brought down from the faculty lounge, the signal would be given and Paul Koehler, intrepid imitator of Glen Gray and his Casa Loma orchestra, would begin.

Alumni of the period, the author included, were enthusiastic supporters of Koehler's Criterions. Dressed in light gray pleated trousers, dark vests and jackets, this group was the equal of, if not better than, Glen Gray.

KOEHLER'S CRITERIONS

Meanwhile back to Dean Strohecker and Dean Light who now must assume their joint rigorous duties. Milo would correctly and politely ask her to dance, then assuming a joint posture which permitted each to cover 180 degrees of the target they prowled the floor particularly sailing into the four darker corners. (The use of the work darker is poor since the floor was generally well lighted.) The objective of their joint scrutiny was to ensure "proper distance" between dancing partners; a modicum of daylight was to be visible between the bodies of those enjoying the activity.

Suddenly within Milo's one-half circle of vision he noticed a couple whose position gave every evidence that the rule was being flouted. Hoisting anchor and changing direction as well as speed, without regard to the ryhthm of the music, Milo piloted Dean Strohecker to the offenders and one of two actions took place. If the culprits were obviously first offenders a quiet word or gesture might suffice, however, if the pair were known recalcitrants with a past record of such "profligacy" they would be summarily banished to the sidelines like a hockey player caught clobbering an opponent.

Thus it was very interesting to see the known "hackers", a term describing those who preferred close dancing, using evasive tactics to escape the 360 degree periscopic observation of the Light-Strohecker team. Sometimes the good President would take the floor and engage Milo's eye to draw his attention to some unfortunate couples. The female half of the pair banished to the padded seats between the pillars could look forward to a conference with Dean Strohecker concerning the nature and extent of her "downfall".

It should be noted that few went with dates, the men taking a position in the "stag" line to left of Koehler's bandstand and from this position would look over the "crop". In fairness to the men, girls were asked to dance and not with the current monopolistic tendencies on the part of the male. At the close of the dance at approximately 11:30, Koehler broke into "I'll Get By". Then came the mad race to the "Pig" for a 5¢ coke with two straws and sipping against the midnight deadline for returning the girls back to the Old Main Seraglio.

At this point it might be well to describe the unique manner in which the girls arranged the housing of their non-West Chester guests on Saturdays. An unusual transformation like Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde took place on the part of the girls as Saturday approached. Coaxingly they would solicit the males and in particular the waiters to see if a bed might be vacant in their room (no reader, not for the girl—for her shortly due to arrive boyfriend.)

This shopping went on until she was able to secure a commitment. Then on Friday afternoon or Saturday morning as a friendly gesture the occupants of the rooms on second floor Wayne Hall above the entrance would hang from the sills a home-made banner bearing the legend "WELCOME FIREMEN"—the visitors being referred to by that term.

To make matters more interesting, beer had been made legal with the repeal of the Volstead Act and new life was breathed into the town. As if by magic, places like the "Ideal" two blocks away and up town the "Brandywine" and "Town Tavern" sprung up like mushrooms. In those days the college atmosphere was more like that of the German university with drinking being rather universal, not only in the newly opened bars, but also in Wayne Hall, sub rosa. More of this latter.

In October Princess Skariatina informally discussed the rise of Adolf Hitler with the instructors and students. A month later the traveling companion of Dr. Cameron on his European trip, Dr. Fred Libby, executive Secretary of the National Council for the Prevention of War told the students that Hitler wants nothing but peace and that Japan and the United States will never go to war. There were cracks in his crystal ball. Two weeks later Fern Barrer directed the play "Journey's End"; the cast, with few exceptions, will live their parts within a decade. Charles S. Swope, in a lecture to the YMCA, will accurately predict the next war as inevitable, the time for talking peace was past, Japan was ready to fight a real war, and that Hitler would make demands the way to which could only be war. This was 1935.

Business went on as usual at the college. "Big Hearted Herbert" was presented by the Moores still struggling to defer their final collapse. Athletics soared to new heights. Cornelia Otis Skinner appeared on the stage. The Secondary Education group gave a Poverty Party where students came in their oldest and poorest shoes and clothing. The selection of such a wardrobe for the party was relatively easy for the majority of the students. Students now were required to have I.D. cards for the first time, and Norman Cameron placed several restaurants off limits because they "were serving as retreats for girls who wish to break the college ordinance against smoking."

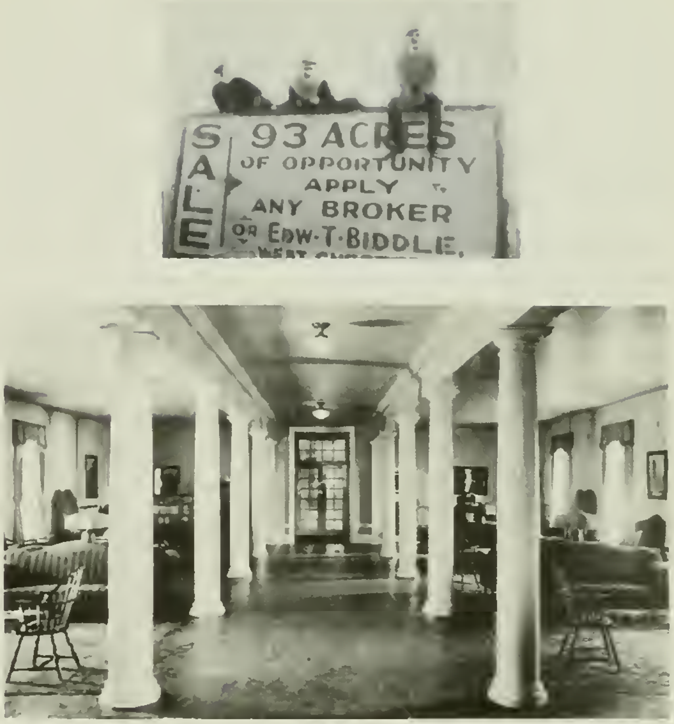
President Roosevelt made provisions through the Works Progress Administration for unemployed artists to be employed by painting sketches which could be given to schools and colleges. Shortly after, several WPA paintings arrived.

West Chester's first "goat" mascot Elmer appeared at home coming day when the team played La Salle in football. The girls in the dorm had raised $10 and Joe Guarini, Bud Hickman, and Dan Shields visited Tapper's farm and bought Elmer. Escorted by cheer leaders "Jackie" Jackson and Peg Angle, the mascot made a big hit. Soon the goat will be replaced by a ram.

PEG ANGLE "ELMER" MARION FARNHAM

Uncle Ned's carol service found hundreds turned away who could not be accomodated. Dean Menhennett faced the same situation academically when he was advised that the Federal Emergency Relief Money would stop in January. He organized a campaign in the community to try and create a local need for the hundred and twenty five students who would be without financial support. Then the new Governor, George H. Earle, proposed to slash the State Teachers College budget by one-half million. Within a month he stated that he would make a study with a view to eliminating a few of them. President Cameron doggedly and desperately applied for a Public Works Administration grant to meet basic improvement needs of the college. Norman Cameron's role of Job was difficult to escape.

The WCTU speaker, Miss Bertha Palmer, battled "demon rum" on the chapel stage with chalk drawing, statistics and physiological facts. No statistics are available as to the quantity of beer at 5 cents a glass consumed at the "Ideal" that evening by the males after they had returned their college lady friends to Old Main Bastille at 7:30 P.M. before the appointed time for those who had dates with "town girls".



Practice and Game Areas for the "LOBBY TEAM"

"JADA"

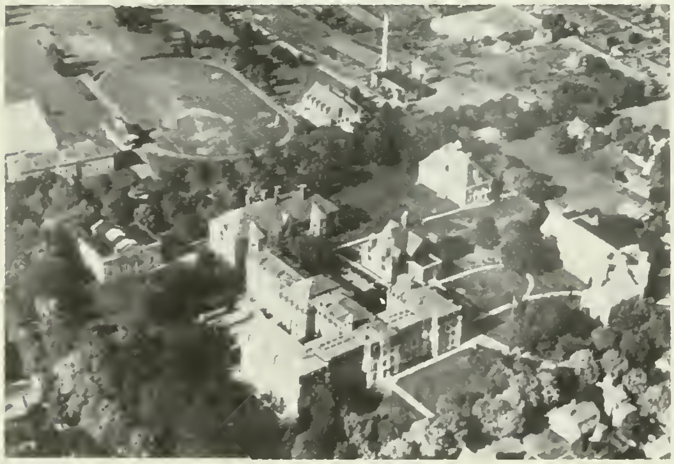
The latter paragraph needs an explanation. The "Lobby Team" had two practice-game areas – the Main Social Lounge in Old Main or "93 Acres". The latter area, South of Rosedale, was a favorite bucolic retreat for nature and other study. College regulations for the girls required the closing of "Old Main" as 7:30 or 8:00 P.M. "Jada", the guardian of the elevator, would be waiting to take the ladies up to the floor where their "cells" stood welcoming them. With the girls "locked-up", certain of the men students felt that the premature curtailing of their evening social life was not only undesirable but in fact quite unnecessary. A few brave coeds did leave the dormitory "sub rosa", in fact some managed to stay out beyond the closing hour, if not officially through a "special", then, through rather intricate maneuvering. Thus if the coed talent was unavailable, there was, in those days, "The Varsity."

Jackson Ivins, currently Sheriff of Chester County, had opened a small "coke" cellar with a record player on Church Street, one half block south of Market Street. This was the mecca not only for the West Chester College men but also a place of assignation for the town "blades" as well as visiting "firemen and firewomen" from Pottstown, Royersford, Norristown and Villanova. The action was innocent, no beer or liquor was served yet it was the place to see and be seen – "The Varsity." Talking, dancing, smoking (not "pot") were the featured activities.

April Fools' Day produced a first in the publication of "Odd Angles", a humorous parody on the college newspaper. Of Uncle Ned, they printed "likes lavendar neckties because they go so well with his maroon coat and tan trousers." Uncle Ned would fit splendidly in today's sartorial world. The Peace Issue of the "Quad" on April 13, 1935 soberly came to grips with war and a copy could serve as a model for today's student peace newspapers. The poll on the question "would you bear arms for the U. S. in an offensive war" showed Yes–89, No–714. Time was running out.

On May 7th, Junior Health Ed. Millard Robinson played on the varsity golf team against Villanova. The next day he entered the shot and discus events against Albright. The following day he pitched against Washington College. With his previous varsity letters in football and basketball, he now became the first West Chester athlete to earn five different letters in one year.

Meanwhile Tommy Smith had written a Senior musical which he titled "Maine's Treat" for his Senior Class. This frothy, light production established a new high for graduation week. The prospects of teaching positions for the class of 1935 were bleak. Their class motto "Look up and laugh, and live and lift" was thankfully omitted from their yearbook.



CAMPUS 1935

On May 26th the President received a new three year contract extending his employment to 1938. A month later he and Mrs. Cameron took a vacation to Mexico. Returning to summer school, the President faced the vicissitudes of the new academic year.

1935 - 1936

On August 19 the following Board members met: Herbert Worth, Isabel Darlington, Robert F. Brinton, Doran Green and E. Raymond Scott. Dr. Cameron reviewed the plans for the coming year. The college would receive only $140,000 from the State, and to this would be added the student receipts. The picture was dark. A blanket resolution was adopted giving the President authorization to "discontinue the services of any faculty member whose position can be omitted or absorbed without serious detriment to instructional work." The belt which had been drawn tight was now cutting off the circulation.

On August 26th the local and Philadelphia papers broke the news that the college Board of Trustees had all been asked to resign, or, as the paper intimated, Governor Earle would "order their removal from office" as he did the East Stroudsburg Board. By the end of August the "regular" Republican party board had been entirely replaced by three "Independent" Republicans: Fred S. Wood, Joseph Scattergood, Jr., Mrs. Howard Mellor and six Democrats: Dr. John A. Farrell, Gordon H. Cilley, Thomas L. Hoskins, Mrs. Jean Kane Foulke, Mrs. A. M. Holding and Merrill B. Cann. This action was repeated across the Commonwealth with similar replacements being made in ten other State institutions.

Dr. Cameron met with the new Board on September 18, 1935. A review of the official minutes reveals a rather different atmosphere than thet "enjoyed" by him in his relations with the former board. After the usual reports by the President, questions were directed to him concerning the Financial Report and several other matters.

On the 16th of October the President gave his report to the Board and listed a number of the athletic and social activities. He stated that new bleachers were being erected on the football field and that they were being financed by money advanced from the Student Activities Fund. "Considerable discussion followed", and Dr. Cameron was asked to report on the Student Activity Fund in detail next meeting.

On November 20th the Board met and received a sixteen page report from President Cameron. Appreciation was expressed for this report. Then a letter was read from two staff members of the Serpentine concerning rumors over a proposed change in college administration. At this point, since this matter would be discussed, it was moved and passed by a majority vote that Dr. Cameron be asked to withdraw. A long discussion followed with several motions made which failed to pass. Dr. Cameron's relations with students, alumni and faculty were reviewed. Then the nature of the several funds were studied, as well as the absence of any statement of audit. Finally it was moved and passed that the position of the President be declared vacant. Two of the Board then went to Dr. Cameron's office and gave him the option of tendering his resignation or the motion they had adopted and passed declaring the Presidency vacant would be made public. They suggested he consider the matter and return to the meeting with his answer. After a considerable wait with no communication from Dr. Cameron, the Board decided upon the finality of the situation and accepted their previous action as accomplished. Mr. Hoskins then moved that Professor Charles S. Swope be nominated as acting President of the college. On November 21, 1935 the *Local News* broke the story with the headline: "Teachers College Board Elects Swope President, Vacancy declared by Trustees when Dr. Cameron Refuses to Resign."

It is not within the scope of the present manuscript to furnish an analytical detailed account of who said what and who did what to whom. In the initial period two entirely different documented stories are available to the student of history. There is little resemblance between the two. On the one hand are the press releases showing Dr. Cameron's claims as well as those of his attorneys and supporters. On the other side the press noted the relatively silent position of the Board. The man in the street in West Chester heard rumors. Each political party with their splinter groups took a "cut" at the matter. In order to keep within the scope of the present work several related events will be disclosed.

During the controversy there suddenly appeared on campus a number of State Police who established a headquarters. Every student was ordered to appear there and surrender his student activity receipts which invariably bore the signature of Norman W. Cameron to whose office the money had been paid, either to him or his secretary.

A number of student leaders of the several major campus clubs were asked to appear before the Board investigating committees and give testimony which was taken stenographically. Non-instructional employees who had any dealings with the President's office appeared before the same committees.

The State auditors appeared on campus to examine all non-revenue accounts. They took particular consideration of the detailed records kept by Catherine Finegan who was in charge of the bookstore. It is also significant that Dr. Cameron later categorically stated that Miss Finegan's statements were correct and that he had no data or records to support any contentions against her position or documentation. Miss Finegan will continue to serve the college and the students under five more college Presidents for over forty years, and in so doing establish a record rivaled by few other employees. An examination of the exhaustive testimony, minutes and reports of the Board during the period from December 5, 1935, to the final report from the Board attorney on February 17, 1938 covers a total of seventy-six legal size pages.

It was apparent that the President did have a large say in the allocation of non-revenue funds for student activities. Student officers of all organizations charged with voting and administrative functions did not either exercise their obligation voluntarily or else were not permitted to by President Cameron.

The State Auditors and attorneys for both the Board and Dr. Cameron worked out a joint agreement wherein the former President voluntarily posted collateral against "any moneys which might be due from him civilly as the responsible officer for the many different student funds he controlled." This was finally adjudicated in terms of $4200 plus the titles of two automobiles which had been turned over to Student Activities Association.

The complexities of the whole affair have their amusing sides in spite of the seriousness of the matter. Football players were given loans from the student activities fund, a rather unusual practice. Knowing the feeling the President had for sports, certain athletes palmed off "hard luck" stories on him and he would reach in his pocket for cash to help them.

Florence Shepherd, class of 1937, whose student help job was in the bookstore states that among the items the President processed for payment were "Roman Candles"—$300. These were used, apparently, to scare birds roosting in the orchard behind President Cameron's house.

Prior to the change in administration there were thirty-eight special funds maintained not only by President Cameron but also by faculty members and office employees. The fiscal control of such diverse funds was an impossibility. These funds as revealed in the Auditor's Report included the Norman Cameron Fund, the Garbage Fund, Mimeograph Outlines Fund, Long and Short Fund (partially used for temporary loans to college employees), Drum and Barrel Fund, Library Fund, Science Department Fund, Science Staff Fund, Educational Measurement Fund, English Department Fund, Visual Education Fund, Demonstration School Fund (which in turn had a number of subordinate funds – Instrumental Music, Cafeteria, Kindergarten, Parent Teachers Association and others), West Chester State Teachers College Miscellaneous Fund and the Art Kit Fund. From this group alone the separate accounts totaled $2,779.50 which was turned over to the State Treasury Department of the Commonwealth. The kindest statement that the auditors made closed with " . . . . has clearly failed to give a good accounting of his stewardship."

In retrospect Dr. Cameron faced in the eight years of his Presidency trials that no other leader of the school had faced up to now. Twice the Commonwealth threatened to close the school down in an "economy move." His working budget was slashed without warning several times. The State's and the Trustees' guidance, direction and supervision given him in fiscal matters left much to be desired. His attempts to tighten administrative control of an institution, particularly of faculty affairs met with resistance. He inherited an institution in which an ailing Principal increasingly grew out of contact with the mainstream of campus life. He did attempt to increase faculty professional involvement. He did get the Federal Government to support relief programs on the campus and furnish funds for facility improvements. He did try to create an embryonic college medical service with a full-time physician. Much of what he tried to do would become a reality in the future.

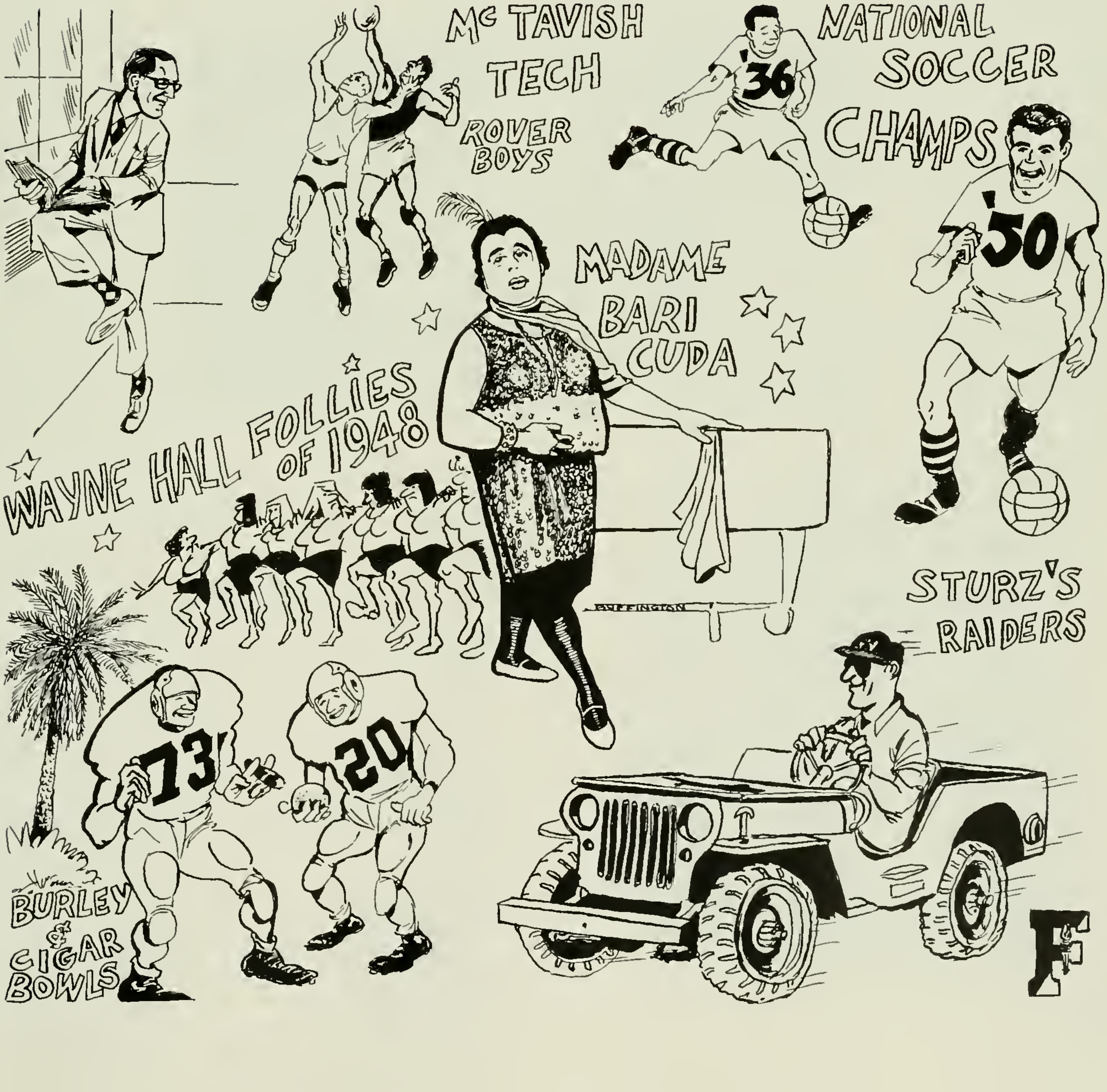
Dr. Cameron, like Mary Shelley's tragic hero, Baron Frankenstein, had created a monster. The many appendaged chameleon-like financial troglodyte devoured its maker. In the end, notwithstanding the final denouement with the inexorable blind goddess tilting the scale in the Commonwealth's favor, there was pity for the man – Cameron, if not for the President, – Cameron. The little man in the black derby with the navy blue overcoat was gone. He did provide flair and color on the campus. The athletes and the denizens of Wayne Hall would miss their "unofficial" lanistae. The bread and circuses would be telescoped. Perhaps it is best for the reader to turn back to the happier period 1910-'12 and take a last look at the young Psychology teacher who coached winning basketball and baseball teams at the "old Normal." A new era was dawning.

* * *

CHAPTER SEVEN

Second Alumnus President

Charles S. Swope 1935-59


McTAVISH TECH
ROVER BOYS
NATIONAL SOCCER CHAMPS
'36
'50
MADAME BARI CUDA
WAYNE HALL FOLLIES OF 1948
STURZ'S RAIDERS
73
20
BURLEY & CIGAR BOWLS
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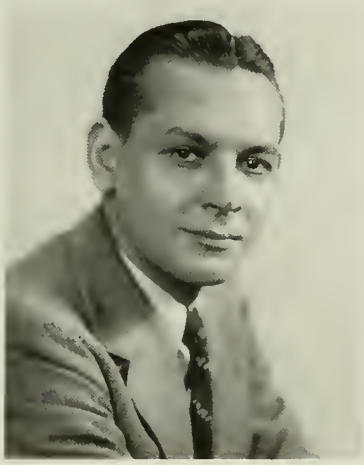
SARTORIAL SPLENDOR OF THE 'THIRTIES



Second
Alumnus President

A.B., A.M., Pe.D.

DR. CHARLES S. SWOPE

Dr. Charles S. Swope was born at Saltillo, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1899. He graduated from West Chester State Normal School in 1921 and in 1925 received his A.B. degree from Dickinson College.

Prior to entering West Chester as a student he was a rural teacher in Beavertown, Pennsylvania from 1916 - '18. He taught in the Pennington School for Boys, Pennington, New Jersey, 1921-23 and in 1925-26. He married Miss Edna McAllister of York, Pennsylvania, a member of the class of 1921. He accepted the Superintendency of Schools in Everett, Pennsylvania in 1926. The following year he was appointed instructor of Social Studies at West Chester State College. In 1935 he was appointed President of the college, the second alumnus serving in this office.

During his Presidency his contributions to the growth of the college matched those of George Morris Philips to the earlier Normal School. During his career as President the college grew to be one of the largest State Teachers Colleges in the Commonwealth and the largest undergraduate school of education in Pennsylvania. His leadership during the trying war years 1941-1945 enabled the college to meet some of the most serious challenges to its existence.

Under Dr. Swope's regime, the most extensive building program in West Chester's history was both planned and set in motion. He also inaugurated the graduate program, the Public School Nurses' curriculum, and introduced the plan for a multi-purpose institution with University status as the desired goal.

Dr. Swope served as a member of the Board of Directors of the Community Chest from 1939 until 1943 and President in 1941; a member of the Board of Directors and Vice-President of Chester Council Council of Boy Scouts of America, and President of the same Council, 1940 to 1947. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Pennington School for Boys, as well as a member of the Board of Directors of West Chester Methodist Church. He was also a member of Schoolmen's Committee, Academy of Political and Social Science, American Historical Association, National Education Association, Pennsylvania State Education Association, and Phi Kappa Sigma, the X Club, and the West Chester Golf and Country Club.

Dr. Swope served as a member of the Board of Directors of the West Chester Rotary Club from 1936 until 1942; President, 1940-1941; and Governor of the 179th (now 265th) District of Rotary International 1947-48.

During his term as President the number of faculty doubled and the student body increased three-fold. Dr. Swope, like Dr. Philips, died while in the service of the institution he loved. His death occurred May 30, 1959.

The Senate of Pennsylvania, in a resolution passed at the time of his death, declared:

> "Doctor Swope was one of the Commonwealth's most eminent educators and leaders. He contributed a great deal to the benefit of all of the citizens of this Commonwealth in extremely important areas of education, civic affairs, and religion."

1935 - 1936

On November 20th the Board of Trustees appointed Charles S. Swope acting President and the next day the *Local News* broke the story. The Quad Angles carried the news on November 23rd. Four days later in a special chapel program President Swope made his inaugural address to the student body. The "Quad" noted that he and his remarks were enthusiastically received by the students. With the new President launched, it is necessary to back track to the start of the college year. The continuity of the Board business was unbroken to permit the reader a clear flow of the sequential action.

The new year started with 400 students applying for Federal Emergency Relief Aid. Of this group twelve were given full time jobs of fifty hours each at $15 per month and 232 students were given half time jobs of twenty-five hours each at $7.50 per month.

On September 17th the United States Marine band under Captain Branson played to a capacity crowd. The hit of the evening occurred when the leader invited Professor Ed Zimmer to the stage and he led the band in his new march titled "Quad Angles."

ALL-AMERICAN JOHN TARONIS

The Quad Angles using inch and five-eighth bold type on Monday, September 30th carried the news of the college football team's victory over Rutgers University. West Chester was scheduled as a "breather" by the university and much to their chagrin were upset 19-7, by the "Monk" McGuiness captained team. Coach Killinger after the victory took the team by bus to New York City and each player was given five dollars for supper. Being typical West Chester men a small part was invested in food and the rest assigned to amusement purposes. A number went to Minskys to see the burlesque show. Unconfirmed rumor has it that several were almost involved in a coincidental police raid on the theatre. It was a happy, tired group that returned to campus. On Monday the college closed after a special chapel program in honor of the victory. This would be one of Killy's biggest years with seven wins in ten games. It was also a big year for John G. Taronis. On October 18 the All-America Board of Football advised him that "For exceptional playing during the season of 1935" he was given all–American rating. John thus became the first athlete to attain this honor. The author had the dubious distinction of "joining" John when Dan Parker, New York sports writer named him to the "Long Name All-American Team" – apparently the name Sturzebecker was tough to match in length, if not in football.

J. Earl Baker, new leader of the college dance band, announces the change in name from the "Criterions" to the "Purple and Gold Criterions." However, with pride, the students still refer to them as the "Crites."

In October the Quad noted that N. C. Wyeth was exhibiting paintings in the town and that his seventeen year old son was exhibiting some oils that took only two hours a piece to paint. He also showed a few water colors which were done in less than twenty minutes each. The article closed with "it will be interesting to watch the future of the "coming master." The paper also noted that the "master" soccer coach, Earle Waters, won his forty-second game in a row! Another future "master of music", Powell Middleton, class of '32, joins the faculty.

In December the Quad covered a new movie titled "Red Salute." In the words of the editor "The motion picture shamelessly misrepresents the American college student of today making them out as undesirable aliens and subversive radicals with long hair, mad eyes, greasy faces, and a bomb in every spare pocket."

The Christmas Carol Service featured Geneva Henderson as soloist, warmly received by her fellow students. Music has no color lines. In those days Uncle Ned would feature a string quartet in the Philips Memorial library on Sunday afternoon. One of the fondest memories of this year is a snowy day with a circle of students listening over tea to the string music in the richly decorated library. Perhaps this was one of the most peaceful moments in the pre-World War II years.

By January the Board minutes note neither Dr. Cameron's "Grand Master Key" nor Norman Jr.'s Old Gymnasium key had been returned as yet. By March the minutes read:

> "In considering the condition of Wayne Hall and the Misbehavior of the men students, the members of the Board seemed to think that a more rigid plan of discipline should be enforced: that young men, planning to teach within a year or two, should not be permitted to resort to 'rough house' antics . . . . "

This discussion on March 18, 1936 has roots in a condition which had been brewing for several years in Wayne Hall.

The Dean of Men, Milo Light, had an apartment on the first floor in the south end. He was responsible for the management of the building. Several factors materially contributed to the anarchical situation which reached a peak at this time. The institution of freshmen regulations in the 'twenties had grown to the proportions of a Spanish inquisition by the mid 'thirties. Lasting several months, Monday to Saturday inclusive, Wayne Hall was the major scene of operation. "Frosh Beaters," as the more openly exploiters of the regulations were called, converted their rooms, halls and basement into something resembling Torquemata's oubliettes. The only things missing were the shrieks and groans of the "victims." These private "kangaroo courts" became the main amusement of the upper classmen and as in prison terminology, "ratting" to "Warden" Light was in the main not only unthinkable but relatively unwise. A freshman, who in desperation might appeal to Milo, would on some succeeding day after class return to his room and find it completely bare including an absence of rug and window shade. A frantic search would reveal his bureau standing in the shower room with water running in the open drawers; his meager supply of clothing which had hung in the closet now hanging in the top of one of the World War I memorial trees in front of Wayne Hall; his bed, completely "made" on top of the old Grandstand roof; his shoes, books and incidentals on the roof of Wayne Hall, and the rug and the shade down the dirt chute.

A second factor was the nature of the students who came to the college at this time. By 1933 the combined recruiting efforts of the coaches and the athletically interested alumni supporters produced an assortment of "gladiators" from widely divergent geographical areas. These men, the majority of whom came from the coal regions and the more virile stretches of Pennsylvania from Lancaster toward the Ohio border, brought with them a code of conduct that would do credit to Mike Fink of the Ohio river, or the courer de bois of Canada, or the French West Indies "boucanier." Independent, sometimes swaggering, quick to anger, with fierce group loyalty this was an unusual collection of depression-produced students. With negligible parental financial support, dependent upon their own meager resources and efforts, somewhat pampered as successful gladiators were from the ancient Roman, Neronian or Julian combat schools, (Some referred to them as members of the "Cameronian" Gladiatorial School.), these men lived in the same fashion as their predecessors of the arena–hoplomachos, retairii. Wayne Hall was not unlike a Pompeian gladiatorial barracks.

Invariably they were given student help jobs as waiters (it was the exception in those days for a non-athlete to get a "waiter's" job). The same barracks cameraderie of Wayne Hall was then transferred to the dining room where coach and later Steward Westcott aided by Miss Dyer, the dietician whom they liked, turned over the management of this relatively unmanagable group to one or two of their peers designated as head waiters. The appointment to such an "exalted position" which made the designee no longer responsible for carrying a tray immediately made him suspect by those whom he was to "boss". The major ax he wielded was the awarding of suspension with loss of pay if a reprimand did not sufficiently chastise the culprit. The discipline existing among the waiters was only a little more "subdued" than that of their Wayne Hall behavior. In fairness to them as technicians it took a certain degree of strength and flair to balance on a tray (one is on display in the museum) the total impedimenta from the three tables where thirty students had just dined. This included thirty dinner plates, saucers, cups, dessert plates, teaspoons, forks, and knives, as well as all serving dishes, spoons and three coffee pots. The students' major amusement was waiting for the infrequent happening when a tray was "thrown" or dropped by accident as the turn was made from the annex into the main dining room. The major defense against "claimed starvation" was the "CARE" package of the 'thirties, being surreptitiously concealed pie, bread, butter, lunchmeat, etc. transferred from the dining area to the waiting girls of Old Main. Having an athlete waiter as a friend provided the coed recipient with a number of altruistic advantages–extra food, football tickets, use of an antique, almost unserviceable car, dates for her invariably less attractive roommate, a bed on the weekend for her less attractive roommate's similarly less attractive, steady boy friend from home, a mysteriously secured freshly duplicated copy of an educational test to be given the next day, a bottle of homemade Italian wine, a pint of homemade coal region "anisette," the name and password to a private club in Chester (El Rancho?) which served hard beverages after closing time, an indorsement in her behalf to a difficult or "hard" teacher who liked sports, a desperately needed scarce library book (listed on reserve which circulated among the inner circle in Wayne Hall–not only unreserved but not even "signed out") and so on, ad infinitem.

For these small insignificant favors generously bestowed by the "gladiator" waiter, the coed had several ways in which she might show her appreciation. At this point the lady alumni who have followed the narrative can think of the simple friendly "thank you" which they gave or else smirk knowingly as they did then, regarding the reasons certain girls in Old Main always had the best of everything. The French phrase is most appropriate here–"On y soit qui mal y pense."

Having digressed to the dining room the narrative returns to Wayne Hall. Dean Milo Light was fighting a losing battle in trying to secure a minimum standard of conduct on the part of the men living in the dormitory. The stories told by the alumni are legend, many of them unbelievable but true. Some will be related as illustrative of the times.

On the third floor which was the major center of "action", students who desired quicker access to the adjoining room simply took a javelin and proceeded to stab holes in a pattern outlining a doorway; then with a little effort the plaster and laths were removed, providing a two room apartment. Some desired a suite and extended the cutting to a third room. The occupants of the three-room suite might put all the double-decker beds in one room and use the other two rooms for social purposes (principally) and studying (rarely).

If a knock came on the door and the occupant didn't answer quickly enough the "jolly" guest outside simply pushed the door in with his foot. The long suffering carpenter staff of Finegan and Peoples practically spent their daytime hours repairing broken woodwork and resetting locks. In Dr. Cameron's time a bill for repairs was rarely sent to the student.

Another favorite activity was the bottle fight. The students, athletes principally, would save glass bottles and store them in their closets. Certain of these previously held sloe gin, whiskey, etc. At that time there was a rather favorite brand of whiskey labeled "Old Economy" bearing a picture of "Honest Abe". This sold for 87¢ a pint. Such "empties" provided the necessary stockpile of ammunition. As if by schedule or plan, generally during "study" hour one end of the third floor would fling a challenge match to the other end. Using the bottles as bowling balls the inmates would hurl the projectile along the floor and the majority would strike the base of the water cooler at the stairway entrance. Doorways were used like "fox holes" for protection. Hostilities ceased when the ammunition was exhausted. There were few injuries but the shards of glass were rather deep. When, or rather, if, Dean Light came up (never during the action) all would be quiet, and poor Charley Roach would appear and with the help of the "troops" put the debris in the dirt chute.

The fuse boxes and fire hoses also figured in an engaging display of the times. An unnamed football captain cut twenty short pieces of string and tied an end around the center of each cartridge fuse. Then the twenty free ends were tied into a knot which was fastened to a rope long enough to reach the agent provocateur's room. The fire hoses were unlimbered and a message would be sent to the Dean that a student was ill on the third floor. When the unsuspecting Milo came on the floor the rope was yanked, the lights went out and the water was turned on. The water and Milo ran down the steps to the basement. The "Y" recreation room would be flooded with several inches of water.

Milo and Dr. Cameron attempted to use informers but the intelligence services of the "organization" were far superior. Those discovered or suspected of playing the role of "stooge" had the room treatment described previously.

In hunting season the devotees of Nimrod planned light rifle practice on the third floor and the same football captain posted a notice "Rifle Practice 7:00-7:15 P.M. – STAY OUT OF THE 3rd FLOOR HALL." A target was placed at one end and the hunters shot down the narrow hallway. This same group would go hunting in the early morning and enter the Old Gym, just in time for class, in their non-descript hunting attire carrying shotguns and the bloody game. The college cooks obligingly took the rabbits and pheasants and applied their culinary art. Frequently "Bertie" Chambers, the steward and a "Health Ed" alumnus, invited the group to go out with him and his dogs.

In the winter after a heavy snow the second floor would send a challenge up to the third for a snow battle at which point the opposing sides, clad only in shorts and in barefeet, tumbled out the back door to engage in combat. Alcoholic beverages were kept in the closets and drinking was quite openly done. As in contemporary times, females clandestinely were smuggled into the building. Conversely the embryonic women's "Lib" of the day indulged in the same smuggling in Old Main, with the contraband being men.

As much as these students made life in Wayne Hall like something from the theater of the absurd, they had an intense group loyalty which erupted to the surface at the slightest provocation. This is illustrated by the following incidents. In one football game an opponent had been particularly attentive to a West Chester athlete who was carrying the ball. This special treatment included some well-hidden closed fist and bent knee work. As this persisted, with the referee apparently unobservant, the football captain, previously referred to, in the succeeding huddle simply said to the center "Just pass the ball back and follow me." With the signal called the ball was centered to no one and the eleven West Chester men landed on the tormentor.

At Washington College in 1935, the very partisan crowd kept a barrage of heckling against the team in general and "Killy" in particular. In the second half Telisport Putsavage made a hard tackle on the Washington ball carrier upon which the crowd broke on field and started to pummel the big West Chester tackle. With this Coach Killinger ran out intent upon taking on the Washington college fans, who were punching his player. The fans closed in on Killy. With that the team on the field and the whole West Chester bench ran to the fray formed a ring around "Killy" and like the Spartans at Thermopylae faced outward to the crowd and gave more than they took. The newly bought helmets, referred to as German World War I types, were most helpful in protecting the wearers from the 2 x 4 billets that the hostile crowd now picked up and wielded. The Maryland State Police restored order and the game continued.

This was also the historic occasion of one of Killy's best half-time locker room performances. Known far and wide as a half-time speaker combining the talents of John Wayne, Lionel Barrymore, Captain Bligh, Eric Von Stroheim and Attila the Hun, Killy could rise to the occasion particularly if his team were trailing on the scoreboard, which we were 3-0. Coming into the gladiators' room the silence was deathly. There in the center stood a water bucket. As Earl Foose later stated, Killy gave one kick at the inoffensive bucket and each man, including the author, in his line of fire received the exact same amount of water. Then with a speed exceeding that of sound he leaped across the room, grabbed John Steckbeck off the floor, bounced him against the lockers, caught him on the rebound and held him face to face. John's post game remark became a classic. "There he held me nose to nose and we were still a mile apart." We went on to win. We wouldn't dare lose after that performance.

In the severe depression of the 'thirties the case of one student will speak for all. Telisport Putsavage, a Minersville athlete, came to West Chester without any financial support. His waiter's job provided only part of the money he needed. By his sophomore year he was engaged in several businesses—running dry cleaning and pressing for a tailor up town, renting "tuxes" and selling corsages for the very infrequent formals, selling sandwiches, hot dogs and any other item the students in Wayne Hall needed. The hot dog concession at the football games controlled by Putsavage and operated by his partner, underclassman "Abe" Bachman, provides a story. At home games the hot dog-coffee stand stood at the player's exit. After a particularly hard-fought first half as the West Chester team was on their way to hear one of Killy's "St. Paul's" half-time speeches, Putsavage, in his uniform as he approached the exit, ran over to the stand shouting to Bachman a query as to how business was during the first half. Today Telisport, a successful business executive, recalls with some nostalgia how life at the college during those years placed his generation in "root hog or die" situations unlike the affluent college life of today.

A side light which the depression produced was the opportunity offered football players to make a few dollars playing on a Sunday. A typical situation might find a West Chester team playing Albright on a Saturday afternoon. The next day a half dozen West Chester players under assumed names would travel to the coal region to play as "ringers" on one of the town teams such as Nesquehoning, Frackville, St. Clair, Shickshinny, Tamaqua, Pottsville, Minersville, etc. There, several of their opponents of the day before might also be engaged to play on the same team. The financial benefits were small. After the game in one of the club-bars free drinks, Polish sausage, Kluski and homemade ogorki would be followed by chruschiki and winiak. Perhaps dancing to a Polish orchestra with some of the local belles would provide some welcome diversion, then the long ride (no turnpikes) back to the college. Oh yes, except for the jerseys, the players "borrowed" the college equipment.

Having elaborated for the reader the background to the Board of Trustees' concern for the "rough house antics" of the "French Foreign Legion" inmates of "Fort Zinderneuf" — Wayne Hall, the narrative will continue. In order to meet the problem head on several steps were taken. First, Milo Light as well as three other faculty, were advised that due to a necessary economy move they would not be reengaged for the coming year. Second, Glen Killinger, in September 1936, would move with his family into Wayne Hall and take over the duties as Dean of Men. Thirdly the new Dean would have the backing of the Board to assess damages for property destruction against any student, which if not paid would result in the offender being barred from class attendance. Not since the decimation policy effective in the Roman Legions had any edict had so direct an effect upon those concerned. Within one year's time the "hell raisers" found bills in their mailboxes and it was "no pay—no class." A new era of student conduct in Wayne Hall was beginning. In the book, Peter Pan, there is a lovable villain named Captain Hook. The new Dean, with a great deal of respect was referred to, but not in his hearing, as "The Hook."

In passing perhaps it would be best to present a side of Milo Light which was not generally known. In the war years, 1917-18, on his own time, he had led the students in the work on the farms to help the national effort, he had assisted with the coaching of teams, he helped students get jobs in a string of summer camps which he operated, at Christmas he gave a traditional Christmas present — a small diary inscribed with an original verse of his own, and he was ready to assist the students in Wayne Hall not only with friendly advice but also with cash. (There are some who reading this epistle will remember that they never paid back the loan nor did he remind them.) For many of the men, his departure was marked with genuine regrets.

Having provided a divertissement within the history it would be well to pick up the threads of the story. President Swope's major role as St. George was to slay the very dragon that devoured his predecessor. One of his first actions was to reduce the twenty-five "Cameron" standing committees to eight in number. Further, students would elect representatives to serve on five of the committees. For the first time in the history of the college, students would have a voice in developing and implementing policy.

The key problem concerned that of control of student funds. In December, three faculty members, Miss Tyson, Mr. McKelvie and Mr. Waters, were asked to work with the new student College Government Association in studying the total activity fee problem covering the period June 1, 1935 to January 15, 1936. From the deliberations of this group would emerge the Student Activities Association (SAA), father and mother of the present Intercollegiate Government Association (IGA). For the first time the students who paid the fees would be major factors in determining the nature and extent of their uses. Before the end of the year they would prepare a budget for the following year. This would become a continuing practice. By April with Dr. Anderson's retirement being known it was decided to have him assume the responsibility of Director of the Student Activity Fund with the additional duty of Director of Student Placement. His salary of $2,000 per year would be paid out of the student activity fund.

Another first was established with Elsie Bull taking over the chairmanship of the College Entertainment Committee which now would have representatives from not only the faculty and the students but also the community. This would be an expression of the new President's philosophy to close a gap between the town and the school. Uncle Ned produced a real first when he introduced the singing of the "Hallelujah Chorus" at the Carol Service – a hallmark of the program.

President Swope with the approval of the Board, as an economy move, closed out the Cameron-created junior high school grades of the Model School – now called the Demonstration School.

A goodly snowfall produced an invitation from the Tapper sisters, Helen and Marie, to come sledding at their farm on the edge of town. Prominent members of third floor Wayne Hall took advantage of the offer. Helen Tapper, now Sheriff Jack Ivin's wife, will give long service to the Social Studies department of the college. Another night with the snow having an icy crust, a sixteen man bob sled with steel runners carried the same group, no girls though, on the West Chester Golf Course run, a distance of three-quarters of a mile at the bottom of which the sled and sledders parted company. The Tennis Courts behind Wayne Hall were flooded in the very cold weather. This provided coed ice skating as well as elementary ice hockey.

ICE SKATING ON THE TENNIS COURTS

In a move to revive the "sick" Literary Societies new blood was pumped in with a new constitution as well as faculty advisors. This will provide only temporary relief to a dying anachronism.

Heavy spring rains combined with warm weather melting the snow brought one of the most severe flood conditions in Pennsylvania. Many male students volunteered for flood relief duty along swollen rivers. At this time the Susquehannah overflowed its banks at Harrisburg bringing nineteen feet of water to the downtown sections.

Spring found the women playing the males' role in a Leap Year Dance. The girls called for their dates in Wayne Hall as well as paying all expenses. In April a small scandal surrounded a claim of election box stuffing in voting for the Laurel Princess. Those in the know claimed a cartel of Health Eds arranged to vote "not once but often!" The April Fool Issue of Quad printed on April 4th furnished a welcome burlesque relief to the college grind. The faculty, Board of Trustees and the campus personalities took their usual ribbing. One of the highlights of the year was the appearance of Cornelia Otis Skinner in "Wives of Henry the Eighth."

President Swope was formally inaugurated in May but not without one unpleasantness in the form of an anonymous letter mailed to a number of students, alumni and the press. Bearing the "signature" of Professor Charles Selzer it contained a protest against the planned dismissals of several teachers in an economy move. Professor Selzer denied authorship of the letter. Shortly thereafter another anonymous charge reached the college in the form of a paper from an anonymous committee in which it was claimed that Dr. Cameron was "railroaded" without any cause. Shortly the State auditors will concisely report their findings as to the shortages of several thousand dollars in the student accounts. The so called "committees" discomfiture at this official revelation can never be reported. As Pindar the Greek poet wrote concerning the Panhellenic Games, the losers, hiding their identity, slink out of the stadium by little-known paths. The unknown committee became strangely silent.

Graduation day for the class of 1936 did not find their motto "Youth conquers" emblazoned on the stage. Don Gardner, Senior, wrote an operetta "Gold Rush" which his classmates put on as part of the festivities. As a closing note to the year on June 19th the Purple and Gold Criterions were advertised as playing opposite Benny Goodman's band in a Philadelphia hotel!

A new faculty member, a veteran of the World War, is employed for the fall. He will be given the assignments of creating a men's intramural program as well as coach the swimming team. Charles Luther Graham will serve the college until his untimely death in 1950. He will be memorialized by having the college pool bear his name.

1936 - 1937

The President as one of his first administrative acts created a Personnel Department with Mr. Clarence McKelvie as Director. This action started in July now brought together all student testing, advisory systems, student employment and loans. Thus under "Mac's" leadership the foundation was laid for one of the finest operating systems of Student Personnel Services in the Commonwealth. The plans, policies and procedures established at this time attest to their soundness in that today the college still uses the same basic structure within the Student Affairs Division. McKelvie was a "giant" in his day.

An historic event occurs with the arrival on campus of a new Blue Song book bearing C. Edward Hausknecht's name. This includes a compilation from the older "Green" and the "Brown Twice 55" books used since the early 'twenties. The students were pleased to see their favorites retained. In those days group singing was enjoyed. Another first in group activity occurred when the upper class introduced the novel use of molasses as a hair wash for the new freshmen.

Ted Williams, son of Edgar Williams, alumni and faculty member of the Old Normal, is now writing a sports column. He is setting the stage for his future career in writing. Bill Kohn, John Walter and Earl Davis are each writing a column in the Quad, providing excellent coverage of campus activities something noted more by its absence than presence in today's Quad. The favorite tunes of the day as selected by the students are "The Way You Look Tonight," "Lights Out," "I've Got My Love to Keep Me Warm," "My Old Flame," "Cocktails for Two," "Goodnight My Love," "Stardust," "This Year's Crop of Kisses," "Little Old Lady," "Next Romance," and "I'm Getting Sentimental Over You."

The Don Cossacks led by Serge Jaroff came to campus in December to kick off the All-Star program in a grand opening. A month later John Tasso, the same size as Jaroff, will lead the "Don Convicts" (Wayne Hall inmates) in a take-off on the Russians and win first prize in the Varsity Club show.

Miss Viola Marple, class of 1901, noted in a letter to President Swope that she was arranging a scholarship from the income of a $5,000 bequest. Over the years many students have benefited by this generous gesture.

December found "Bertie" Chambers, Steward, reporting that the Western Exterminating Company contract for $96 to rid the campus of rats was so successful that they should be given an extension of contract for $60 more to include roaches and mice. With respect to contracts the faculty received the good news that they would once again be placed on the regular salary scale which had been rescinded two years earlier.

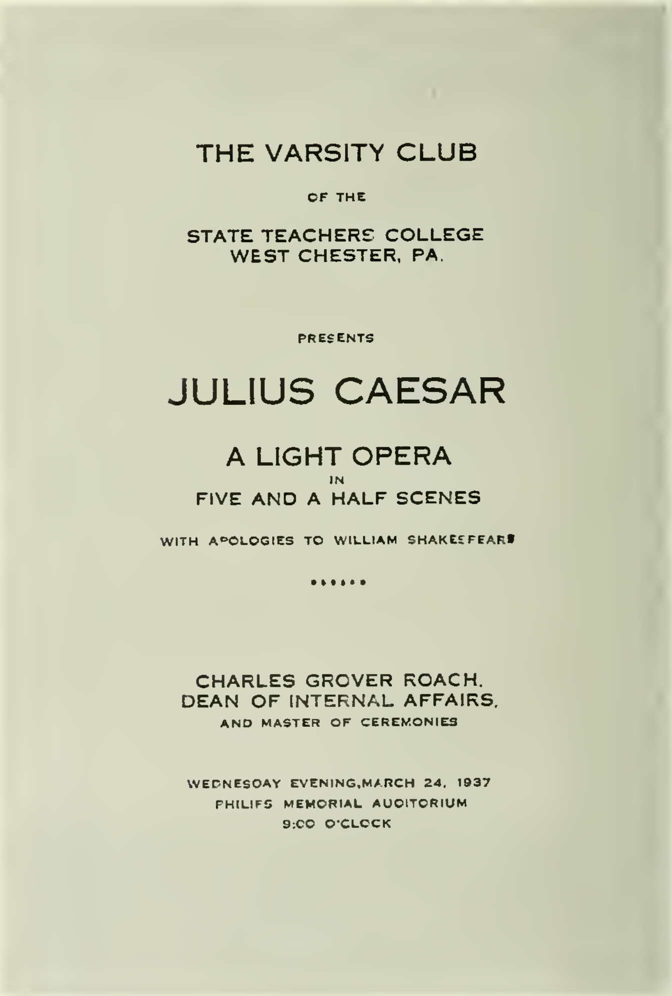
The new year brought to West Chester a national "first." Coach Earle Water's soccer team shared the U. S. Intercollegiate Soccer Championship title with the teams of Penn State, Syracuse and Princeton. Another major first for the college was the appearance of Catherine Littlefield's Ballet Company on the Philips Memorial Stage. The finale, the Polovtsian Dances, provided a new cultural high for the year 1937.

A "third" first occurred when an official Smoking Room was opened for the women on January 11th. Thus the ladies who heretofore had to "sneak" a smoke at the risk of being caught were now liberated. Faculty women likewise greeted the new policy with relief.

Adjoining the campus to the south was a property owned by Edward Biddle. A sign had been erected there bearing the legend "93 Acres of Opportunity." This area was the favorite retreat of the male students with their dates. Now Mr. Biddle offered the college an opportunity to buy the property before he erected houses upon it. The Board and President Swope forwarded a recommendation to Harrisburg favoring the purchase. The State becomes strangely silent and no future Board minutes show any response. Many times in the future this failure of the State to respond will be lamented. It will be part of a long range plan to eventually recover the 93 acres for college use with a time factor of more than one hundred years and a cost that would be astronomical when compared with Mr. Biddle's price in 1937.

In February the Aryans and Moores bravely put their best foot forward with a dramatic presentation plus a feature page on the Quad. Even Dr. Swope added his official blessing with a commendatory letter. It would not be very long before an obituary would be in order.

President Swope got the good news in March that the State was planning on a $1,000,000 renovation program at the college which would include a new Recitation Hall. This would be the first major capital improvement since the construction of Ehinger Gym in 1930.



THE VARSITY CLUB

OF THE

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
WEST CHESTER, PA.

PRESENTS

JULIUS CAESAR

A LIGHT OPERA
IN
FIVE AND A HALF SCENES

WITH APOLOGIES TO WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE

••••••

CHARLES GROVER ROACH.
DEAN OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
AND MASTER OF CEREMONIES

WEDNESDAY EVENING,MARCH 24, 1937
PHILIPS MEMORIAL AUDITORIUM
9:00 O'CLOCK

On Wednesday night, March 24th, Charles Grover Cleveland Alexander Roach made his debut in the Varsity Club production of the opera Julius Caesar. Charlie delivered a mournful prologue in just the right tone to assure the audience being in the proper frame of mind. Listed on the front page of the program as Master of Ceremonies and Dean of Internal Affairs, this will start Charlie on his long career including featured parts in the Wayne Hall Follies until Charlie's and the production's demise in the mid 'fifties.

This year's April Fools Edition of the Quad surpassed all others and as an added attraction it was printed on pink paper with the mast head "ODD ANGELS." On the 17th the Little Theater Players directed by Fern Barrer entered the Cultural Olympics at the University of Pennsylvania. The Quad noted that the same weekend college interest groups participated in six conferences of which three were off campus in New York City, Philadelphia and Harrisburg. No longer could the label "provincial" be placed on the school.

On April 20th the Baltimore Orioles came to the campus to inaugurate the new baseball field in a game with the college. President Swope raised the new flag and demonstrated his athletic skill by batting out the first pitched ball. By the way the Orioles won 15-6.

May Day saw Phyllis Andrews as May Queen with her regal court participating in an all college "Spring Festival Pageant." It was the most elaborate production of its kind since the days of Cora Everett twenty-five years earlier.

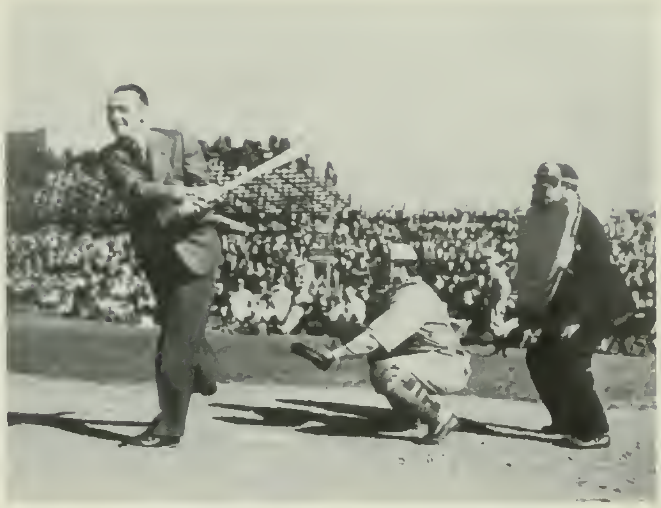
The Quad printed a copy of the New Curriculum for all the Teachers Colleges which would be effective in the fall. The principal change was a philosophical one reflecting an increase in cultural background courses in the first two years and liberalizing the elective choices in the final two years. Additional areas of specialization were provided in the Secondary fields. These modifications will last, with very few changes into the 'fifties. The last recorded spelling bee in the college's history was won by Phil Snyder, Senior. This event was sponsored jointly by the Moore and Aryan Societies (still attempting to survive). Jim Ward repeated the performance of Blackus in the 'teens by winning both the 100 and 220 yard dash in the State Teachers College Track Meet. His nickname "Rabbit" was very descriptive.

Graduation approached with the performance of the Senior class play in doubt. Cyrano De Bergerac had been in rehearsal with a "double cast" for the principal roles. With over fifty Seniors in the cast, Fern Barrer was having difficulty with practice times. Finally adjustments were made and the class of '37 gave two performances of this most ambitious Barrer-coached production. Dean of Men Killinger gave an assist by not taking umbrage when the practices on the third floor of Wayne Hall for the dueling scenes resulted in the loss of some light bulbs. Dr. Staley, Professor of French, materially aided the Thespians in improving their French pronunciation and the Ideal Cafe provided the liquid means for bolstering the morale of the principals prior to performances.

The class motto "It matters not how long you live, but how well," did not appear in either the year book or on the stage at chapel. Like the chestnut hunt, the taffy pull and the sleigh ride, another tradition will end up in the college museum.

By Commencement, out of a class of 202 Seniors, only 26 had positions; the depression would reach a new low in the summer of 1937. What was important was to get a job, any kind of job!

In August Dr. Farrell reported for the Health committee that the fly population in the dining room had taken on the aspect of an invasion and was a serious health menace. His statement to the extent that the fly spray preparation supplied by the State Department of Property and Supplies was useless is very revealing. Over the years there had been foisted upon the captive fourteen State Teachers Colleges a succession of products whose advertised promises far exceeded their actual performance. The household staffs today bitterly denounce State contract supplied cleaning items as not equal to the least efficacious ones found in the super markets.



DR. SWOPE AT BAT

MAY DAY, 1937

"RABBIT" WARD

1937 - 1938

Dr. John Farrell of the Board of Trustees had been working diligently to bring night football to the campus. His efforts were crowned with success when on September 16 seventy kilowatts of light flashed on Wayne football field to light the contest against PMC. West Chester won the game 27-14. Two hundred yards to the east the skeleton structure of the new Recitation Hall was visible in the secondary glow of the arc lights. A national in-house electric-journal featured a story by Harlow Loomis and Frank Auchy on West Chester and its new lights.

With an enrollment of 1305 students, a gain of 234, the President received the news that the college appropriation for the 1937-38 term was reduced 27%. Thus with 17% increase in enrollment the State decreased the support 27%. One conjectures how unfortunate West Chester would have been had the enrollment doubled, tripled, or quadrupled and the reverse percentage reduction had been applied!

At this time Dr. Ade, State Superintendent, asked the West Chester Board of Trustees to consider taking over the almost defunct Philadelphia Normal School as a branch. If one would apply the State's thinking in the last paragraph, such a move would have been disastrous.

News of a real disaster reached the campus from the sister institution of Slippery Rock. In preparing a roast ox for homecoming the fifty-year old kitchen-dormitory caught fire causing a $400,000 loss. Three hundred homeless coeds lost all their possessions in the fire.

The clock turns back years October 20th when the Board, learning that students are frequenting public establishments where alcoholic beverages are served noted, . . . "censor such practice and does urge that the President of the College and his staff take such steps as shall be necessary to end immediately such highly undesirable practices." A month later recommendations were made that "geographic boundries should be set for women students and *mixed couples* after 6 P.M."

The Board's interest in the latter matter may have been triggered by an article in the Quad titled "Campus Offers Great Opportunities to Moonstruck Handholders." Included in the recommended retreats were the popular 93 acres below Rosedale Avenue, College Avenue beyond the Laundry, Marshall Square Park (the statue of the Union Soldier commemorating the Pennsylvania 97th Volunteer guards the idyllic retreat), and finally Everhart Park. The latter commemorating pioneer West Chester citizen, Jacob Everhart, had a delightful bridge over a small stream and pond. Many a couple had their picture taken there. A succeeding article covered the major indoor area—the front social lobby, whose days are now numbered with the clank of the wreckers "ball" echoing in the distance.

EVERHART "RETREAT"

During "frosh" regulations Harold Krechovitz, with two assistants, measured the Quadrangle with a "hot dog" and found the result as 1192 lengths. For those unfamiliar with the procedure, the measurer starting with a clean, dry hot dog places it at the first corner of the Quadrangle and notes the point at which the end rests with a chalk mark. He then hands the "dog" to an assistant who dips it into a bucket filled with water. This assistant shakes the excess water from the "dog" and hands it to the number two assistant who then carefully dries it with a towel. He then hands it to the measurer who places it upon the previous chalk mark. This process continues until the four sides are measured—a process requiring considerable time and accuracy. It is a testimonial to each freshman class that the error in measurement over the years has been negligible, only accountable for differences in the length of hot dog used, a variable difficult to control.

"THE QUAD"

A new "Ram" fight song comes to the college—the combined brain child of Paul Giersch and Ted Williams, both Seniors. This song is still in use today so it bears reprinting:

Come on, you Rams, fight on
For West Chester State
To take this game in great victory
So fight, fight, fight
Fight, fight, fight, fight!
For West Chester State, Rams,
Fight!

The Quadrangle is crowded with commuter's cars, and the radios blaring plus the warming up of four cylinder Model A motors is making studying difficult for the dorm residents whose windows face the area.

In February with the cooperation of the University of Pennsylvania and the State Department of Public Instruction the first graduate course, Principles of Education, was offered. This initial venture will be the predecessor of the West Chester program starting in 1959.

A West Chester Sophomore secondary student, assistant sports editor and varsity Track man was advised that he would be the recipient of the Carnegie Hero Award for his daring rescue of David C. Weir from drowning off Avalon, New Jersey in 1936. John Clokey will serve with distinction as a rifleman in World War II, return to his alma mater as English Teacher and Track Coach. He will overcome by sheer spirit a disabling injury forcing him to spend the rest of his life in a wheel chair and go on to become the first Dean of the School of Arts and Letters, a position which he presently holds.

Friday, February 18th the ground breaking ceremony was held for the new Recitation Hall. Within a month the Board will consider naming the new building for Dr. Robert Anderson. The Quad will print an editorial independently indorsing the same action. Due to difficulties in securing furnishings for the building it will not see actual use until 1941, and the actual "naming program" will be deferred until 1946.

In March the Chester County Historical Society moved its treasures from the college library second floor to Memorial Hall uptown. The Society in thanking the college for the long cooperative arrangement, noted that former President George Morris Philips was initially responsible for offering the college facility as a headquarters for their activities.

The Quad Angles gained distinction by placing in both the news and advertising in the contest held by the Intercollegiate Newspaper Association of Washington, D. C. The West Chester paper was the only one to attain this ranking in colleges with student population under 2,000.

Dr. Scattergood reported the good news regarding the excellent health status of the college. He placed in the minutes the specific report that Albert "Monk" Angelo, football player who had his nose injured several times playing for the college had returned after successful medical treatment of his proboscis.

Graduation saw the class motto joining the chestnut hunt and the sleigh ride. No evidence of a motto has turned up for the second time since 1874. The Seniors closed out their year with a presentation of the play "Spring Dance" after which the lantern procession was held.

A few weeks prior to graduation Dr. Swope rendered a report to the Board concerning certain faculty members. After considering the matter the Board moved that "the contract of John C. Johnson be terminated forthwith, with full salary to the end of said contract; that he is requested to sever all his connections with the college campus without delay." This action triggered a major cause celebre bringing the American Association of University Professors inquiry team to the campus. Discharged at the same time after ten years service was Mr. Hobart Sherman, teacher of Penmanship and Audio Visual Education.

The presentation of all data relevant to the case is outside the scope of this work. Providing certain bare details may encourage a further reading if desired. A brief will be presented in chronological sequence forward to the conclusion without regard to other happenings of the time.

The Johnson – AAUP Case

When Dr. Cameron was removed from office by Board action Dr. Johnson spearheaded a group of faculty to raise an inquiry with the Trustees concerning their action. In the 1930's, unlike contemporary times, such action resulted in the Board taking a rather dim view of the leader of the group. Dr. Johnson was not only a good teacher but he was also one of the most active men professionally in his field in the United States. His forceful leadership was demonstrated by the posts he held in the several science organizations and also by his writings in the field. He was credited with first introducing a course of Educational Biology in college curricula. His professional colleagues considered him with the highest regard. At West Chester under Cameron's regime he had upgraded the total science program with new courses, technical equipment, and ideas. To some extent, students and faculty who associated with him considered him to be a forceful, self-reliant, intellectual, out-spoken aggressive teacher whose leadership sometimes placed him out of sight of his followers.

On May 11th, 1938, in a special letter of six pages to the Board of Trustees as part of the minutes of the same date, President Swope outlined six situations for not recommending the renewal of Dr. Johnson's contract. Within this letter it is noted that Dr. Johnson had been advised in September, 1937 concerning certain "shortcomings" and was given three propositions to consider. In two of three it was flatly stated that his contract would not be renewed at the end of the year. The remaining one simply gave him the choice of being loyal and cooperative with the college administration "such as he had not previously done" and he "was encouraged to secure another position any time during the year."

When Dr. Swope called Dr. Johnson in for a conference on March 30, 1938, a confrontation resulted. The professor told the President he was not going to leave West Chester and the President replied that he would not recommend a renewal of contract by reason of Dr. Johnson's "unwillingness to follow the administrative policies or procedures of the college, and his actual acts of insubordination."

An examination of the six points reveals that there were personality clashes and internal strife. Later the AAUP report would not only be critical of the Board and President but they would also render criticism of certain of Dr. Johnson's actions. The stage was now set for another inevitable sequence of events which would shake the foundations of the college, the community and reach the Governor's office. The sequence from official records and news media articles are as follows:

May 11, 1938. Board of Trustees endorses President Swope's recommendation not to employ Dr. Johnson for the following year.

June 15. Board minutes note that the regular business was interrupted to discuss procedure in meeting with AAUP committee at 9:30 P.M. that evening. After this meeting the Board reconvened and reviewed the visit. Here the questions discussed reveal typical hind sight existing among State Teachers College Boards of that day. One question best illustrates the point, "Was Dr. Johnson given an opportunity to discuss the case with the Board. " (The reader knows the answer.)

July 20. Dr. Swope presents a letter to Board from the AAUP in which college catalogs are requested to study dismissals and resignations of past ten years. Board instructs the President to write Dr. Kunkel of AAUP a letter expressing basically that the "Johnson matter" is closed.

February 14, 1939. AAUP mails its February journal in which twenty-eight pages are devoted to the West Chester "case." In this the Board and President were charged with virtually operating an academic dictatorship. The report of the sub-committee, Professors Duncan G. Foster, Swarthmore, John G. Zinn, Gettysburg, and B. W. Kunkel, Lafayette, all teachers of Science, was outlined in the Chester County papers as well as in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* and *Evening Bulletin* on February 15th. The tenor of all reports castigated the college administration and indicated that West Chester State Teachers College would be placed on list of "censured administrations."

February 15. Fred S. Wood, member of the Board commented that "This is an attempt, just the beginning of a long thought out campaign to have Norman W. Cameron, former President of the College and his friend Dr. John C. Johnson, reinstated at the College. Governor James and the public will easily see through this 'smoke screen.' "

February 17. *Philadelphia Inquirer* reports that State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Lester K. Ade, took official cognizance of the charges and stated "that serious consideration should be given to some plan to guarantee reasonable continuity of service." The Superintendent noted that no formal action could be taken since only the Governor has power to change the Board (this latter statement will become prophetic).

February 17. The *Local News* reports that 1500 students endorsed a note of confidence for President Swope.

February 19. Both the *Coatesville Record* and the *Local News* carried articles regarding endorsement of President Swope by 75 out of 79 faculty.

February 24. Quad Angles Editorial denounces the AAUP report as "Unfair." The editor wrote that "We quote from page thirty-seven. 'The sole functions of the investigating committee are to ascertain the facts in the case and set them forth as clearly, as simply, as briefly as the evidence admits–THE INVESTIGATORS SHOULD NOT SEEK EITHER TO JUSTIFY THE COMPLAINING PROFESSOR OR TO CONDEMN THE INSTITUTION. The committee of three inquiring scientists has failed to accord with these principles; it has colored its report; it has assumed a biased attitude; it has attempted justification of the complainants; and above all, it has condemned the institution.' "

March 3. The *Coatesville Record* reported a different story concerning the "seeming unanimous endorsement of the President of the college by students and faculty." The article goes on at length to infer that pressures were brought to bear resulting in the published endorsement.

March 14. The *Coatesville Record* printed a column titled "College Must Reform to Get Off Black list" ". . . . will have to do three things according to authoritative reports. First, it will have to have a complete change of management; second, it will have to reinstate all teachers fired by President Charles S. Swope, and third, it will have to adopt a new policy of academic freedom and tenure equal to that of other institutions approved by the Association." The article hinted that Governor James would appoint a new Board of Trustees.

March 17. The *Local News* noted that Charles S. Swope was reappointed as President for a one-year term.

April 13. The *Evening Bulletin* reported that Governor James had asked for and received the resignations of the seven Trustees of West Chester State Teachers College.

April 14. The *Local News* quotes the Governor telling International News Service, "We haven't received many complaints against State institutions, but this West Chester State Teacher's College is seemingly not only of State interest but of national interest . . . . We're going to make a change."

May 2. The *Local News* reported the naming of a new Board of Trustees, one of whom Fred S. Wood was a reappointee. It further noted that all appointments had the recommendation of State Senator George B. Scarlett (Republican). In another column the prediction was made that Dr. Charles S. Swope would be retained as President.

May 9. Gibbons Gray Cornwell was elected President of the Board.

May 18. The Board dropped "Bertie" Chambers as Steward. Chambers was a leading Democrat in Chester County. J. Ralph Freed of Coatesville, former Register of Wills, recently employed as Clerk in the County Commissioners office, leader in the new county Republican organization, and chief aide to Senator Scarlett, was appointed to the Steward's position. The paper noted that this appointment was considered a prize "plum."

July 21. The *Local News* reported that Dr. John C. Johnson appeared before the new Board and presented his case. The Board, after consideration, resolved unanimously not to reopen the matter. It was further noted that a Tenure Policy for faculty was under study.

December 15. The *Local News* covered in some detail the new Tenure Plan adopted by the Board of Trustees. Cornwell noted that "the faculty members expressed their full approval and grateful appreciation of the plan. This is the first Teachers College Board in the State to offer such a policy." In essence a probationary period of three years was created for all employees who had previously served this length of time and who had contracts providing permanent employment.

December 21. The AAUP was advised by letter regarding the Board's action in adopting the new Tenure Policy.

December 29. The *Philadelphia Inquirer* and the *Local News* carried the story regarding the action of the AAUP on December 28, 1939, in New Orleans relative to the censoring of five colleges and universities. These included the University of Tennessee at Knoxville, Montana State University at Missoula, St. Louis University of Missouri, Stetson University at Deland, Florida, and the West Chester State Teachers College, West Chester, Pennsylvania.

The AAUP noted that growing out of its sub-committee report of ten months ago "the censure was based upon the dismissal of two unnamed members of the faculty, one of them a department head. The papers assumed that Dr. John C. Johnson and Mr. Hobart Sherman were the ones to which the charges were referred. Gibbons Cornwell, President of the West Chester Board professed himself bewildered by the unexpected charges from New Orleans. The *Local News* quoted him, "It is a mystery to me why such action should be taken at

> this time. Any difficulties or misunderstandings occurred under the previous regime and not since the present Board took over the management of the college." He noted that the Board had taken steps to adopt a fair and equitable tenure policy which would do away with the situation about which the AAUP complained. (Gib Cornwell, in a recent conference, stated that Governor James expected the Board to "straighten out" the situation.)
>
> **December 30.** The *Local News* reported that Dr. Frances B. Haas, new Superintendent of Public Instruction, would investigate the dismissals of the two teachers and make a report to Governor James.

Here the record dies—the papers drop the matter and at intervals during the next several years it will be revived. It will take almost twenty years to have the AAUP rescind the censure action. However, as in every "crisis", the college had gone through in the past, lessons were learned and from the ashes arose a stronger institution with concomitant benefits to all concerned. The faculty could no longer be considered as revolutionary malcontents if they, in a professional way, expressed ideas not wholly palatable to the administration. The Tenure provisions gained locally caused every other Teachers College in the state to examine its own faculty rights. Behind the scenes it must be recognized that the State Administration was Republican 1932-36, Democratic 1936-40, and Republican again in 1940. Board jockeying and maneuvering went on. Faculty members who were on the staff then have furnished interesting but rather difficult to print sidelights prejudicial to both parties in the contention. It will become obvious that the new Board, the President and his administrative staff learned a great deal from the conflict! The history of administration versus faculty roles, exemplified at West Chester, was not unique in the United States. It was part of growing pains of the newly developing "community of scholars" if not a "community of saints!"

The college became the recipient of a gift of prehistoric tools and relics from Dr. Miriam Parris Smith in memory of her late husband. This was in addition to the earlier gift of his library.

1938 - 1939

Among the new faculty arriving on campus were Dr. Willard Trezise, who at this writing is completing 33 years service, Lloyd Mitchell who will eventually guide the destinies of the Music Department and serve the college 33 years, Mr. William Benner who as teacher of social studies, athletic coach, assistant Dean of Men, and Director of Athletics will serve 30 years, Dr. Robert Gordon who in a few years will become Chairman of the Science Department, and Dr. William Vollbrecht who will become an outstanding personality and teacher during his service in the Social Studies Department. The stories about "Herr Doctor Professor" Vollbrecht number as many as those about "Killy." Thus as in wine, 1938 was a good year for new Faculty.

Dr. John A. Farrell's death was noted by the Board of Trustees in their minutes as well as in the Quad Angles and in a special edition of the Ram's Horn, the football weekly. The football stadium on Wayne Field will be named for him and in turn when the facility is transferred to the South Campus his name will be carried with it.

In October the remaining Civil War Cannon and marker had been moved off Wayne Field during the landscaping and

DR. JOHN A. FARRELL

FARRELL STADIUM — Upper Left

NEW FARRELL STADIUM

concern was expressed as to where they should be relocated. The cannon's days are numbered. The marker is visible today in front of Killinger Hall.

The new, young Professor Vollbrecht in an interview with a Quad reporter stated that his interests lay in stamps, documents, and old coins. Further he would take an active part in any activity on campus related to Social Studies. In his lectures he enjoyed motivating the students with a "crashing opener." His jokes and class innuendoes were quoted on the campus each day. Those in the know remember his story about the Australian men concerning the pets they kept and how they loved to play with them. He had a penchant for sports cars and he would hang a small triangular flag having miniature European city seals sewed on it. Kindly, gentle, at times hypochondriac, he was a great teacher in the students' estimation.

Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President of the United States, spoke on the All-Star Series November 17th. Her topic was "The Relationship of the Individual to the Community." The college in the same week became the recipient of an N. C. Wyeth painting, "Flowers and Fruit." It was purchased as a gift of the Women's Cooperative Association through the efforts of Dr. C. Brinton. In the same month Mark Sullivan, Class of 1892, addressed the students in Chapel. He was introduced by the most famous living alumnus and teacher, Dr. Frances Harvey Green.

The newly remodeled library was opened for use on a full scale. At this time the Carnegie Corporation of New York announced a grant of $3,000 to library for books. West Chester's library was the only one to be so honored in Pennsylvania. The college received a rare Rosewood Piano from Miss Anne M. Huey. This had been displayed at the Crystal Exhibition in the last century.

LAUNDRY

The December 23 issue of the Quad notes for the first time that a new laundry building of Collegiate Gothic design is now being used. Built of the same stone as Philips Memorial and not withstanding its prosaic use it is still one of the handsomest buildings on campus.

Two educational innovations occur this year. Dr. George Cressmen offers a field experience in education involving visits to several different type schools. Miss Harriet Elliot, using the experience of the past summer Geography field trip, will organize an ambitious expedition to the Southwestern part of the United States. Both teachers will make extensive and unique contributions in their long service to the college.

The survival of the Moore and Aryan Literary Societies erupted in an editorial in the Quad Angles as well as in a story in the *Local News.* Both decried the continued existence of the non-functioning groups. They granted their need in the past but now they were out of joint with the times. A new low had been reached when the officers in both societies waived the dues requirement. Shortly the "wake" would be held.

Another tradition, that of not scheduling activities on Sunday, was broken when Arthur Jones presented the Spring concert on April 30th. One hundred and seventy fine voices assisted by the College Symphony Orchestra materially aided in the innovation. The college week would now have seven days.

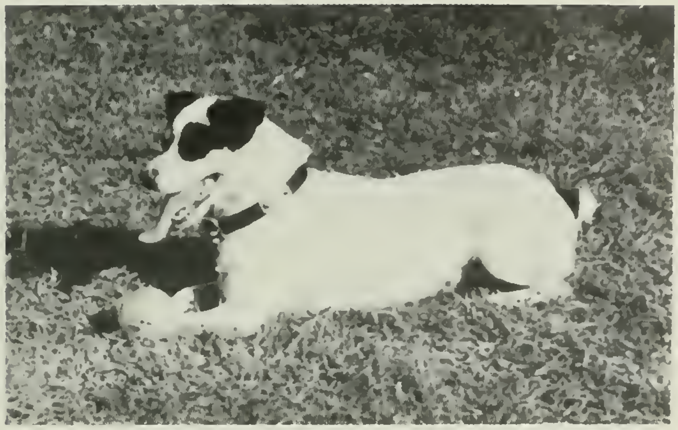
The new Student Senate got down to business by recommending improvements in Wayne Hall, a cafeteria for day students and the studying of cheating on campus. The first two were a "snap", the last one still challenges the current student organization – progress in this area is marked by its absence. This Senate shortly will publish the first constitution of the new Student Activities Association.

The editorial of February 10, 1939 went on record as recommending the use of combined military force against Adolf Hitler. Categorically it was stated "Hitler has gone far enough so that we must take a stand." In six months the Nazi invasion of Poland would make the unknown Quad editor a predictive Jeremiah. Once again an attempt is being made to promote a new Alma Mater by offering a $50 prize. Time will tell the result of this effort.

On March 23rd the cornerstone for the New Recitation Hall was laid. The memorabilia placed in the metal box exceeded in number that placed in any other cornerstone in the history of the college. The college publications, Pennsylvania newspapers, pictures, as well as several other items, including a Bible, made up quite a package. The Commonwealth would not approve the cutting in of Dr. Anderson's name on the building since he was still living. The Board simply decided to take care of the matter later. (Six years to be exact.) Thus would be honored a former student, teacher and now Director of the Student Activity Association. An interesting sidelight in the setting of the cornerstone was the listing on the program the names of the two masons, John Zine and John Remato Giovannozi, who actually laid the first stone in the structure. A new "Rooseveltian" social democracy had made its influence felt with the true elevation of the importance of the worker.

Ed Zimmer made the *Local* March 30th when the paper covered his Symphonic Band Concert. At that time his composition "Saga" was introduced, having previously been played by the United States Marine Band. Ed, a prolific director, musician and composer, was a favorite of the students and the faculty. A side not generally known about Professor Zimmer was his hobby of making stained glass windows. Marian Farnham revives an Esther Groome idea in loaning pictures to students for display in their room. Unassuming and quiet, she will make a lasting impression on her students.

The April Fool issue of Quad Angles titled Mob Mangles put the athletes' favorite equipment man, Joe Leary, in the position of State Superintendent of Schools. Another favorite of the school, "Skippy", made the Quad with a short biographical sketch. Over the years the students have associated the campus with particular personalities. For several years, this one in particular was known to every student so



"SKIPPY"

"Skippy", the terrier, finally made the columns. He will be replaced in the post-war years by the Bassett hound, "Swopey".

As the year drew to a close Carmen Storti captured the first State Teachers College Golf crown as champion player. Captain three successive years and major promoter of the sport, Carmen will be a strong influence in introducing the sport to many of his students.

The Seniors presented the Moss Hart - George Kaufman production of "You Can't Take It With You" as part of the Commencement festivities. Miss Barrer, as always, directed the production most capably. The 259 Seniors (without a motto) were the largest graduating class in the history of the school.

The Alumni, under the direction of Tommy Smith, '35, put on a Revue on Alumni Day. Chris Sanderson, '01, put on his flawless Indian club demonstration, played the fiddle and called the square dances. The year closed with the $50 prize for a new Alma Mater still unclaimed.

1939 - 1940

Dr. Vollbrecht left the United States May 31st with his father for a trip to Europe. His attempts at returning to America read like a contemporary James Bond novel. Of all the campus community he alone had the best advance glimpse of the coming holocaust. He literally had to escape through Denmark after the Hamburg American line ship he had sailed on was forced to return. This was the lull before the storm.

The year opened with over 1500 students enrolled, however the new "Anderson" Hall stood empty—no furniture. Nervously in Harrisburg, State officials claimed that they would have it furnished in two months.

Grace Moore, operatic star, and Alexander Woolcott initiated the All-Star series with fine performances. Woolcott accompanied by his poodle pup "Governor" graciously sat chatting with students in the "Pig" before the lecture. The students gave an excellent performance when in "fire brigade" style they moved 30,000 books into the newly renovated library.

Once again the editor of the Quad held a seance attempting to revive the ghosts of the Moore and Aryan Literary Societies. His fellow editor on the "Cornell Sun" had titled a similar wake, "Literary Decay."

On November 4th the first intercollegiate night soccer game was played by Earle Waters' "Mudders" against Salisbury College. The locals won 3-0.

Dean Menhennett had introduced the new absence system which required an on-the-site check. His secretary "Peg" Groff wearing a pedometer found that completing her class rounds required a walk of four miles each day.

In February Virginia Mason, '40, won the prize for new words of a proposed alma mater. Her two stanzas are:

West Chester, in our hearts you live
As constant light and guiding stars;
To you all honor do we give
Both here and when we journey far.
With spirits loyal, brave, and strong
We go our way, though it be long.
West Chester, teach us what is right
That we may travel toward the light.

The green stone walls we hold so dear
Are but a symbol of the light.
Which brighter grows from year to year
As learning banishes the night.
No more shall darkness dim the mind
And dull the reason of mankind.
West Chester holds the torch on high
And lifts it boldly to the sky.

The editor of the Quad hopefully looked forward to the winner of the second half of the contest – that of writing acceptable music to the words. As of this writing, 1971, the prize has never been claimed and the college still sings "West Chester, Hail, All Hail." The *Evening Bulletin* on November 25 gave a half-page spread to the West Chester coeds "Glamour and oomph and oomph and oomph!" The college's stock jumped considerably. In December the cross country team ran 4½ miles against Temple University. West Chester won by one point through the efforts of the victor, Tony Stancato. Today at the start of the second hundred years Tony is a member of the Board of Trustees.

The ecumenical movement hit the Music Department when Art Jones took the men's glee club to sing at Wanamaker's in a joint concert of Christmas music with the clubs of Temple, Moravian, Penn, and Haverford. Another example of ecumenism occurred when Slippery Rock State Teachers College organized a photographic beauty contest. A group of men students sitting as judges selected twenty coeds to represent West Chester in the competition with the other thirteen State schools.

The most popular program in the winter months was the appearance of the General Platoff's Don Cossack Choir. Ed Zimmer added another composition, "Kubla Khan," to his list of original musical creations. In the same week Powell Middleton conducted a combined high school band from schools in the Southeastern district of Pennsylvania.

May Day now joins the Chestnut hunt, the sleigh ride, the Moore and Literary Society. The Juniors decided to postpone the event with the recommendation that it be held again in 1943. May Day will be celebrated in 1943 but not as the Juniors anticipated.

March 16 Charlie Roach, mother of Wayne Hall, sang a parody "Shame, Shame on Old Notre Dame" in the newly named "Wayne Hall Follies." The very versatile John Gardiner wrote the show, directed it, and composed one of the hit songs. The Valkyrie Club, in existence since 1928, not to be outdone, put on their annual original production, this one bearing the title "Who Said Failure." The Wayne Hall Follies will disappear in the 'fifties for reasons to be discussed. On the contrary, the Valkyries continue an unbroken tradition developed by "Bernie" Ball and Anne Schaub of putting on a yearly show. The Quad editors acclaimed the two groups as successors to the now defunct Literary Societies. "Moore et Aryan requiescat in pace."

April brought the parody issue of Quad Angles titled "Chronics In Digest." One feature jokingly referred to "Marijuana as outlawed by Student Senate." The majority of students in 1940 never heard about nor saw the weed. In 1971?

The beauty contest noted earlier produced a West Chester coed, Betty Lee Wingert, as runner up in the contest. Two other West Chester girls, Marge Stoltzfus and Bertha Snoke, made the finals.

Joe Salvo is elected captain for the next year's wrestling team. Shortly Joe will join the Army Air Corps for his life's career and in the first United States Space Program supervise the setting up of the twenty Astronaut Recovery Stations around the world.

May saw the literary journal "Writers Holiday" published. Not since the demise of the Purple and Gold had the campus had a publication of this kind. Less success was evident in the search for a musical score to accompany Virginia Mason's poem as the new school Alma Mater. The Quad Editor left the issue open but an undercurrent of hopelessness ran through his story.

President Swope brought a proposal to the Board that the college establish for the coming year a civilian pilot training program under the Civil Aeronautics Authority. This matter would be studied since there was a "distant sound of drums." Faculty with three or more years experience received "permanent" contracts for the first time in the history of the college (thanks to the Dr. Johnson incident). Miss Bull after thirty one years service retires having made an unmatchable contribution over the years.

To illustrate the umbilical cord from "Mother" Harrisburg to the college the Board minutes of June 21, 1940 read in part "It has been recommended by the Maintenance Department, subject to the approval of the Board and the *State Department,* that the old corn crib, located at the southeastern side of the barn at the President's residence, be demolished. It has not been in use for a great number of years, it is in bad repair; and it is unsightly." The July minutes soberly contain a recognition of the future role of the college with a list of suggestions as to how the National Defense program could be implemented. These included faculty research, ROTC, clinical testing, technical training, Red Cross training centers, Public Health Training Center, other military training programs. Time was running out. In August the Adjutant General's office will recognize the college's proffer of assistance and note that it will be kept in mind against future need. The Quad noted that the Philips' autograph collection contained the signatures of Adolf Hitler and Benito Mussolini.

The year started with a faculty staff of 89 including the President at a budgetary cost of $246,389.44. The non-instructional staff comprised four in the medical area, eighteen serving in the business office or on the secretarial staff, forty-five in the dining room and kitchen, thirty-two in the dormitory and laundry and twenty-eight in the operation of the plant and care of grounds. These 127 were budgeted for $116,744.46. The total college payroll of $363,133.90 was a significant factor in the economy of the borough of West Chester. As a matter of interest after twenty years' service the faithful, uncomplaining Charlie Roach was receiving full maintenance plus $270 *for the year.*

Apparently over the years the campus homes at times provided situations wherein a student living in such a home found a person of the opposite sex, somewhere near his or her own age, likewise residing. A new form "to protect the college" was put into use:

> "We the undersigned, knowing that the State Teachers College at West Chester desires to be absolved from all responsibility accruing from the living conditions of the home to which the student is assigned and in which there are persons of the opposite sex between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, do hereby agree to accept all moral and legal responsibility involved."

This had to be signed by the housemother, the student, and the parent or guardian after which it was filed in the Dean of Men's or Women's office. Thus did the college wash its hands of the potential activity which Oscar Wilde is reportedly to have so cleverly described in three devastating and chronological sequences.

One more weekly rule was applied, ostensibly, to protect the sacred study hour—in this year all extra curricular activities scheduled during the week would close before 8 P.M. The hoped-for application to study apparently will continue to exist in that status—hopeful.

Another problem area was the nature and extent of policies concerning the giving of football game passes. Raymond Shortlidge and his athletic committee developed an elaborate (and unworkable) set of nine regulations. To note the political implications involved, the Steward could secure sixteen reserved and thirteen general admission tickets for each game. Since the time of the Roman Colosseum, circus, or thermae, admission tickets were excellent means of repaying past favors or insuring the expectation of future considerations. The gladiators on the sport fields of all American colleges knew of this system and participated in it on a much lesser scale. The history and development of American spectator sports is closely interwoven with the meretricious relationships established among college boards, alumni—both real and "subway"— as well as the faculty, students, coaches and players.

In desperation the Quad in three-quarter inch bold type printed FIFTY DOLLARS OFFERED FOR ALMA MATER. Will this be a good year for both wine and alma maters? The same issue takes a definite stand against military appeasement and for conscription. On the sixteenth of October, the first peacetime Selective Service and Training Act was put in operation. West Chester alumni and students would be placed in the crucible being heated.

Dr. Swope, in the October 18th issue on the front page, presented a sober message much applicable in current times. "The air is filled with recriminations, the middle aged have been accused of negligence, gross cupidity, and stupidity; the young are charged with bad manners, cynicism, lack of idealism, and lack of courage, ... let no belligerent belief in individual freedom weaken us – let no foolish pride on our part blind us to the danger of the present." This was written in 1940!

A review of Board minutes as well as the private correspondence of the late President Swope reveals the difficult position of the chief officer of the college. Board members took umbrage regarding each others' actions particularly on patronage hiring and dismissals. Dr. Swope would be the recipient of copies of letters exchanged between the contentious parties. Frequently accompanying them would be a personal note whose tone suggested an appeal or desire for support. One can appreciate how difficut it must have been for the academic leader of a college to avoid the Scylla and Charybdis of the divided board factions.

January 1941 the recently formed Red Cross organization became quite active on campus. The next month approval was received from the Civil Aeronautics Authority for the college to engage in a Civilian Pilot Training Program.

The editorial page of the February 7th Quad suggests that the Library, built in 1902 and yet having no name attached, should be dedicated to Dr. Francis Harvey Green.

CHARLIE ROACH AS "GENERAL FOODS"
Wayne Hall Follies, 1941

The Wayne Hall Follies of 1941 presented on March 1 featured Howard Jordan in the character of Herman Volunteer with Charles Grover Roach as his future father-in-law, "General Foods."

Howard Jordan, as a marine in January 1943 will make his last appearance as a volunteer. A member of the 35th Infantry Regiment on the 3rd of January, he wrote a poem before his unit's first battle. One stanza stands out:

> Yes the Regiment is ready, to the enemy's regret
> The die is cast, and obligations shortly will be met.
> Men will suffer, men will die, red blood the ground will wet;
> The price they pay for victory the world must ne'er forget.

Seven days later on Guadalcanal, Howard paid the price, taking six Japanese with him.

The Health Ed's put on their Circus, the first in six years, on March 14 and 15. The audience of over 2000 were especially thrilled by the antics of two clowns, Mowbray and Stauffer. Boyd Stauffer will be an officer on a United States destroyer off Okinawa in September 1945 when the great typhoon struck with winds of over 170 miles per hour. Boyd's ship will be among the group of destroyers capsized with all hands lost.

The war touched the campus in actuality on April 17 when President Swope paid tribute to the first West Chester man, Ensign George Nelson Blackburn, killed in the service. Ten days earlier his PBY-1 patrol plane was caught in a storm off Virginia. George was the first of a group of thirty-three West Chester alumni and students whose names are memorialized in this book for their total and final contribution to their country. George Blackburn is particularly memorialized by the Friars Club through their award of the annual Blackburn trophy to the men's champion intramural basketball team.

Graduation day found the Seniors sobered by the immediate future indicating a deferment from the planned practice of their profession. The immediacy of the world situation crowded out the unreal college milieu. On June 7 President Swope attended a second graduation, his own, to receive the honorary degree Doctor of Pedagogy from President Fred Corson of Dickinson College.

On July 25 the summer Quad opened a column devoted to letters from service men. This will become a very important feature for the next four years. In turn West Chester servicemen all over the world, will have a "Quad" forwarded to them. A rather important matter for the Board of Trustees is the "Great Ice Cream Contract." Today this reads as the Marx Brothers speeches do in one of their comedies of the times. On such occasions the documentation reveals the trials and tribulations of the Board when differences of opinion occur, sides are taken, letters written (later the writer regrets same), "leaks" are made to the press, promises are made (which cannot be kept), adamant positions are taken which later prove untenable, etc., etc. Anyway, Ricci's bid was five cents less than Breyers' and the public in the wings wanted to know why Ricci who had the contract for years was suddenly out. Up to this point the minutes have been replete with lack of communication and loss of credibility. This was a different world with different rules.

The first contingent of nine men finished the Civil Aeronautics Administration course in June, the instructors in ground training being Dean Winifield W. Menennett, Dr. Robert Gordon and Dr. Hale Pickett.

1941 - Dec. 6, 1941

The college had to defer

opening until September 22 by reason of the infantile paralysis epidemic. The Senate of Pennsylvania took recognizance of the needs of national defense by considering enabling legislation for the State Teacher's College to cooperate with the several Federal Agencies in such programs.

As college opened the Senior girls organized a protest against the telescoping of their free evening hours. The hand was still reaching out from the grave. Dean Menhennett creates a first by arranging class coverage with forty-two West Chester substitutes for Philadelphia teachers who observed the holy day of Yom Kippur.

The planned "blackouts" on the East Coast by the United States now affected the college ninety miles from the Atlantic ocean. Emergency civil defense plans provided for moving the girls from Old Main to the New Education Building in the event of an air raid.

November found Chris Sanderson and his Pocopson Valley Boys playing for Sadie Hawkins Day Dance. The students were given a more somber picture when returning servicement spoke in "long chapel" on Armistice day. Time was growing short. On December 5th a foreign policy poll of college newspapers revealed a 2 to 1 vote against the United States entering the present European war. The same issue carried prosaic stories and news items such as "Keep Bulletin Board Attractive," "Congratulations, Library Goers", "Fashion Magazine Features News of Young Women" and of course the usual crowded social program.

December 7, 1941 stunned the college community with many hearing President Roosevelt's talk after the Pearl Harbor bombing. President Swope took cognizance in a special chapel program saying "Every patriotic American will accept the challenge. This war becomes our war." West Chester State Teachers College as of this moment became of age. The furnace of war would burn the dross of the past. New demands made upon the college youth would create a maturity that would never permit the paternalism of the past to control their lives. West Chester as well as the majority of the colleges entered the Twentieth Century and faced real life with broad issues for the first time.

The War Years,
December 7, 1941 - 42

The first week after the Pearl Harbor attack the college had a practice air raid drill. Glen Killinger was appointed Chief Air Raid Warden. During chapel hour 1500 students were deployed in the New Educational Building and the basement of Wayne Hall. Fire Fighting, Rescue and First Aid squadrons composed of student members were organized. Civil Defense supplies were stocked. An air raid siren was installed on the roof of Old Main. The Christmas Carol Service program carried in small type at the bottom of the page – "Warning! In case of an air raid . . . . "

The immediate effect upon the college was the loss of men students through the draft or enlistments. A number joined reserve programs which, after enlisting, permitted them to possibly finish the college year. The National Education Association noted a drop in Teachers College enrollment of 11%. This was only the beginning.

The Victory Book campaign to gather reading material for soldiers started in January with the support of the students.

THE OBSTACLE COURSE

THE TARGETEERS

Within the curriculum several departments geared their course offerings to the needs of the nation. New courses were offered in Meteorology, Spherical Trigonometry, Climatology and Home Nursing. The Women's Recreational Association offered a new fitness program. Shortly the college carpenter, Mr. Harry Peoples, would be busy constructing an obstacle course to the north of the college track.

The Rifle Club, calling themselves the "Targeteers", experiended an influx of candidates. This group, mostly girls, would be very active during the emergency. A natural reaction of many students was to quit college and enlist in one of the services or go into war industry. Franklin D. Roosevelt appealed to all students to stay in college as long as possible.

The faculty as a group had their picture taken prior to the exodus of several who were going into the service. Now the group was so large that two photos had to be taken. This was the last attempt to photograph the faculty as a group.

Front Row: Killinger, King, Boggs, McCarthy, Dr. Swope, Hausknecht, Allen, Elliott, McCorkle.
2nd Row: Cressman, Stabler, Tyson, Geyer, Connell, A. E. Smith, Thorston, T. Andes, Graham.
3rd Row: Knapp, Greenwood, F. Baldwin, Holland, J. Wilson, Broadhead, Morlock, J. Andes, Blair, Heathcote.
4th Row: Pickett, Howard, Mitchell, Wolfangle, Lamborn, Ricker, Ramsey, Parry.

Front Row: Daily, Jones, Schnidt, McKelvie, Menhennett, Farnham, Russell, Staley, Pleasants.
2nd Row: Lux, S. Baldwin, L. Wilson, Kiess, Lee, Zimmer, Kessler, Henslee, Heim.
3rd Row: Sykes, Ginter, Slagle, Keenan, Gordon, Trezise, Burnet, Wade, Waters.
4th Row: Hobbs, Clark, Whitehurst, Heinemann, Collicott, Morlock, Aldworth.
5th Row: C. Hatterton, Barber, Meredith, Biser, Zimmerli, A. L. Smith, Leach, Schaub.

Notwithstanding the war, the Varsity Club, on March 21, presented their extravaganza written and directed by John Gardiner. Charlie Roach was featured as "Mother Chips," a Parisian dress designer. The "female" lead, Bruce Hofman, will win the Bronze Star posthumously after his ship was torpedoed in the English channel in 1944. Alan Eberly, a freshman in the chorus line, will win his "final battle" in November 1944 at Stolberg, Germany.

Three other events occurred in the spring. Marian Anderson sang to an enthusiastic, capacity crowd; Jesse Owens, Olympic champion, lectured on fitness for national defense; and Dr. William Vollbrecht replaced the Dean of Men, Dr. Killinger, who had enlisted in the Navy. Earle Waters would enlist in the same service the next month.

The war now closed in on the general student population with the notice of a National Registration on May 4th through 7th for Ration Books. Henceforth every student who ate at least twelve meals a week at the school had to turn over his or her ration book. Later this factor will be reduced to eight meals per week.

The Quad carried advertisements of the Navy and Air Corps officer training plans. Featured were photos of the new Flying Fortress. The Valkyrie Club took on the assignment of promoting the sale of War Bonds and Defense Saving Stamps.

The 1943 Serpentine was dedicated to the Senior students in the military service. Four senior faculty members retired, each with twenty years service: Mrs. Maude Newman, Mrs. Ida Stabler, Miss Margaret Burnett and Miss Marie Heineman. Another tie was broken with the past.

In the last Quad issue of the academic year the Kollege Klub reported the results of the Lincoln University Conference where the major subject discussed was the status of the Negro in the United States. The war would propel the non-white population of the United States into a human inter-relationship only to be exceeded by the influence of civil rights' legislation in the 'fifties. To win the war everyone was needed. The door was starting to open. As the soldier in combat said "I don't look at the color of the man sharing my foxhole."

The class of 1942 left an appropriate parting gift – a Tait McKenzie statue titled "Invictus." Purchased from the sculptor's widow its theme and title were taken from William Ernest Henley's poem. For the war year his line "My head is bloody, but unbowed" was most appropriate.

INVICTUS

As a war measure to speed up the teacher training program Dean W. W. Menhennett introduced his "long summer" – a twelve week program divided 3 - 6 - 3. This war measure became so popular that it continues to the present.

1942 - 1943

The new academic year opened with plans for making a scrap collection drive. As this was initiated, eyes were cast upon the two cannons located on Wayne field. It will be recalled that one had been "dynamited" in a student prank almost thirty years previously. After clearing with all concerned the members of the college athletic teams, the marching band, faculty and students led the parade up High Street to the collection center on West Market Street. Traffic was closed at 3 P.M. to honor the event. Dr. Swope's classic remark was "We are in the scrap with scrap." Uncle Ned led the students in the Alma Mater (the old one, of course)!

The main reason given for the donation was that no information could be secured regarding either cannon's specific historical significance. Perhaps some future historian will reveal facts which may indicate that it was a regrettable decision to scrap them but this occurred all over the United States, as military trophies taken from town parks and in front of post offices were hauled to the furnaces. The pictures tell the story.

Night football continued but with special printed announced air raid orders from the Sector Air Raid Warden Irwin G. Reagan, to wit:—

1. Everyone remains seated in the stands.
2. No smoking or lighting of matches.
3. Civilian defense workers may leave but must show (in the Blackout??) their credentials to students at the gates.
4. The band will play and spectators may join in the singing.

The war slogan "guns or butter" did not include night football as yet. Students could get extra curricular credit by participating in the Physical Fitness Program.

AIR RAID WARDENS

Dr. Francis Haas, Superintendent of Public Instruction, in one of what is generally regarded as a classical example of leaking to the press matters neither clarified nor discussed with the several State Teacher's College Presidents, made a speech relative to the possibility of changing six or eight of the colleges to vocational schools.

The war materially assisted in the demise of the Freshmen regulations. There could be no marked distinction on the campus between first year students and upper classmen. The alumni gained distinction by having the Peale portrait of Washington restored and rehung in Miss Boggs office. With regard to Miss Boggs' work as assistant Dean of Women, it is interesting to note the stories emanating from that office. Elinor Zimmerman Taylor tells of the flat recommendation made in women's freshman orientation never to wear "shiny patent leather shoes!" The reader should reflect on this, or perhaps for one more hint, consider the noun form of the same verb. Such was the advice to the girls in the early 'forties. The major means of indoctrinating the freshmen women was through the Big Sister Organization. Each new girl was assigned an upper class sister who "mothered" her. This program also included an annual Sister Parade in costume.

Before Christmas Miss Barrer presented "Here Comes Mr.

SISTER PARADE

Jordan." The night of the performance Dr. Swope brought a guest – Claude Rains, who had taken the role in the recent movie. Mr. Rains was very impressed and spoke to the cast after the show. Miss Ramsey made a gift of six paintings by her father, Milne Ramsey. These would be added to the growing college art collection.

January 1943 saw new rules posted for daytime and night time air raids as well as when the chapel might be occupied. More students were leaving for the service. Faculty members Clarence McKelvie and Fern Barrer were now in uniform. The Quad was being mailed to over 200 service men whose addresses were known, and Dr. Swope gave top priority to answering letters from those Alumni and students serving their country.

The Varsity club with their star Charlie Roach as "Q. T. Stern" planned to put on their production "Love of Mike" at the end of February. The cast, who were in the Reserve Corps, got their notice of call to the service so the show was moved ahead to February 19.

UNCLE NED

"WAYNE HALL FOLLIES, 1943"

The college and community were shocked to learn of Uncle Ned's sudden death on Friday night, February 26th. That morning he had conducted the singing in chapel as was his custom. One of the best loved and highly respected teachers in the college's history, he was a kind, sensitive man. His apartment was a congregation place for students. He would play recordings or else perform at the piano. Conducting was his major interest; no one could match him in this art. When he strode on the stage to the podium he would stand motionless fixing his eye on his audience through his rimless glasses. Immediately silence ensued. Many times before starting he would tell a story or joke particularly those from his "book" in which he recorded the humorous exchanges that occurred in his teaching career. He produced music from even the unmusical. No man ever spoke ill of him. In the history of the college up to this time no man's death affected the school and community in such a very personal way. He had been a part of each person's life. Now he was gone. He was accorded an exclusive tribute, an honor given to no other in the history of the college. His body lay in state on a catafalque on the chapel stage, his principal demesne. Thousands paid their respects. Today the student or faculty or visitor who, in May, takes the chapel walk south is impressed with the pink flowering crabapple grove on the left. This is a memorial to Uncle Ned given by the class of '44. The real memorial lies in the hearts of those whom he touched. He was everyone's

"HAUSKNECHT MEMORIAL GROVE"

"CAROL SERVICE"
or
"FROM UNCLE NED'S VIEW"

"Uncle Ned." Now he "belonged to the Ages of West Chester."

In March President Swope's efforts were crowned with success when the U. S. Army Postal Unit, 175 strong, arrived on campus. An administrative cadre of thirty-five enlisted men was quartered in newly installed bunks in Recitation Hall. Quarters for the military postal students would be in Wayne Hall (the ghosts of the 1918 SATC must have been pleased). The commanding officer assigned was Lt. Col. Joseph M. Reilley with Capt. Camp R. Piper as his adjutant. With the great and growing loss of eligible males to the service, the influx of new males though somewhat older than the college men was noted enthusiastically by the women students. The words of the popular song "they are either too young or too old" seemed appropriate. It is also worth noting that the Preparation for Marriage Course taught by Dean Menhennett and Dr. Cressman had 116 students enrolled (99 44/100% women). This enrollment will jump to 145 in one month. Anticipation? Perhaps the departure March 1 of 120 West Chester men who were members of the Enlisted Reserve Corps was an influential factor. As Sherman (and now the West Chester coeds) said "War Is Hell!"

COLONEL REILLY and CAPTAIN PIPER

Many of this Enlisted Reserve Corp group would return to finish their college careers later. However, Louis Bellow, Dick Buckley, Alan Eberly, Bill Maxton, Stan Levinsky and Paul Shaeffer will return in spirit to be memorialized in the 1946 Golden Book for their sacrifices.

The Quad gave a column for news about the Army unit to Pfc. Ralph W. Bagger which he entitled "Column Right," This only lasted one issue when the War Department noted that its policies prohibited regular features written by Army personnel appearing in civilian newspapers. Dr. Swope took a column to spell out the relationships between the Postal School soldiers and the coeds. The girls' response in certain cases was to spell out their relationships in true experimental fashion.

The alumni news issue noted that 400 graduates were now in the service. It also carried a photo of the New College Service flag. The soberness of the times tastefully "washed out" the idea of a "Quad" April Fool issue. That month all Navy and Marine Reservists were notified that they would be called by July 1.

One of the key men on the West Chester college staff during these critical times was the college doctor, Henry Pleasants, Jr. War veteran, author, indefatigable in his profession, to him must be credited the establishment of one of the soundest student medical examination and follow-up programs in any college of the times. He totally involved himself in his work; time was never a factor. He left his imprint on the college and the community in many ways. In the post war years Dr. Clarence Kistler would continue the efforts of Dr. Pleasants and as an added interest actively promote Lacrosse, a sport which he had played in college.

LACROSSE TEAM

The 1943 Serpentine with a theme of "Victory" was dedicated to Dean Winfield W. Menhennett. Degrees in absentia were granted to twenty-one Seniors now scattered across the world. The end of the academic year found a West Chester alumnus returning to duty at the Army Postal School on campus. "Spuds" Bruno, '39, Little All-American football guard returned as Private Bruno to the scenes of his former triumphs. A review of the faculty revealed that Lloyd Lux, had entered the Navy and Dr. Vollbrecht had been accepted for Field Service in the American Red Cross. By this time the college newspaper is devoting the largest part of each issue to service news regarding the activities of students and alumni. Students and faculty are saddened by the death notices appearing at intervals. The college and the world are one and the seriousness of the times is clearly reflected by the grim business of America at war.

This year produced a number of severe changes within the college community making the war effort affect everyone on campus. Quad Angles was reduced from seven columns to five. The sports page became a service men's and women's page.

1943 - 1944

The National Youth Administration program, initiated in the depression years, ceased. Student help had to be part of the regular college budget. This being tight, services had to be curtailed such as dropping library evening hours. Decrease in student enrollment forced the discontinuance of many clubs and the curtailment in scope of others. Certain separate general coures of necessity were combined into one area. War Relief Fund drives became the major concern of all. Dr. Swope took the leadership of directing the Chester County effort. College speakers mainly included military and naval men from the war zones bringing actual experiences to the students. Editorials and memorials listed the deaths of West Chester men. The Army-Navy qualifying tests were given on campus. The West Chester Red Cross unit combined membership of both campus and community women. The service flag carried the number 724 with a 7 imprinted on the gold star.

"Dr." Charles Grover Roach is receiving V-mail. One in particular sent by Dick Wisneski in North Africa addresses "Charlie" as "Head of Janitorial Arts." The dance band is all "coed". Harry Peoples' service honor roll, a careful work of this senior carpenter's art, is dedicated and placed in the Philips Memorial. Each West Chester Serviceman's name is placed on it. The Army Postal Unit is being partially staffed by women officers. Sports schedules are constricted by loss of male students and travel is seriously curtailed by the gas rationing. West Chester men are being reported as prisoners of war. Teachers colleges generally were down 60% in enrollment.

The Army Postal School, having graduated twenty-one classes of over 4,000 men since March 1943, was transferred to Camp Lee, Virginia in January 1944. Quad Angles is sent first class to West Chester men and women in the service. The Little Theater produces the war play "Cry Havoc" most successfully. Severe teacher shortages bring an emergency conference to the campus. Students are holding defense plant jobs along with their college schedules.

The women students are finding the lack of men a major subject for conversation. Letter writing is a daily activity for everyone. Memorial services for newly reported deceased West Chester men are held in chapel. The Wayne Hall Follies is deferred until the boys return.

Commencement activities appropriately included a Senior play whose cast would reflect the shortage of men on campus. "Ladies in Retirement" required the Senior girls to do work behind stage formerly done by men. John Ray, long time member of the college maintenance staff, rescued the situation as he has so often done in his long continuing service to the school. The class recognized the hardworking faculty professional writer Dr. Heathcote by dedicating their Serpentine to him.

1944 - 1945

In the summer Quad Angles Dean Menhennett outlined the provisions of the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, more commonly known as the "G. I. Bill of Rights", in anticipation of discharged veterans returning to college. Dr. Swope appointed a faculty committee to give consideration to the role of West Chester in the post-war years. Under Dr. George Cressman, faculty groups met and seriously examined the nature and extent of the college's future mission in education. Five year curricula, extended electives, broadened cultural offerings, utilization of sophisticated audio-visual devices, work-study programs, and internal course revisions were typical of the areas studied.

Meanwhile, as in the previous academic year, the college was facing situations requiring the concerted cooperation and effort on the part of the students and faculty. Faculty members helped Miss Russell by working part-time in the library. In the freshman class of 241, only 19 were men.

Social events by reason of the times and economics turned inwards. Dr. Swope's barn was used as the center for dances and simple activities. The "Corn Husking Contest" of last year now changed into a "Barnyard Shuffle". Life was reverting to the simpler pleasures. The National War Fund drive continued. The college students, as so many forecasters did, incorrectly picked Dewey to win over Roosevelt for the Presidency. In the Quad, V-mail occupied much of the space. The Kostrukoff Don Cossacks returned to campus and Volodia Lazarev, exiled Ukranian Dagger Dancer, engendered much empathy from the students for his ravaged homeland.

The Service Flag had the numbers 931 affixed to it with 12 embroidered on the Gold Star. Hanging above the stage, this was a stark reminder of reality. Armistice Day and Thanksgiving were commemorated as days of prayer.

The Alumni Association appointed a special committee to develop plans for a Veterans Memorial Building. Architect James G. Ludwig drew plans for a building 130 x 80 feet of stone to commemorate the West Chester service men and women. As of the current writing the fund for this memorial has grown to a "book" value of $136,961.62 with an actual value of $133,011. Plans currently are alive to secure ground at the southwest corner of Rosedale and Church in order to start the project.

The fuel shortage forced the closing of the Old Gym – just as it did in 1918. Discharged servicemen were returning to campus to take advantage of the "G. I. Bill." These men either without civilian clothes or finding their former attire not the right size are attending classes in their uniforms. The letters coming into the Quad now recount action stories from the several American fronts. Photos accompanying these bring the action vividly to the students.

On February 8, 1945, a "disinterested" representation of "Association of College Presidents" who came from fifty-six liberal arts colleges recommended to Governor Martin the closing of eight of the fourteen State Teachers Colleges. Suffering from low enrollments, they "magnanimously" proposed to give 6,000 scholarships for admission to their schools by competitive examination. Both Dr. Haas, State Superintendent of Schools, and Governor Martin were reported as studying the offer. It is important to note that not one State Teachers College President was invited to sit with this "jury of peers."

In March Senator Wade, a great friend of the Teachers Colleges, proposed to make tuition free at all the State Teachers Colleges. This would have abolished the $95 fee.

The growing shortage of teachers has Dean Menhennett's office beseiged by principals desperately seeking help. Some upper class students are taking positions on emergency certifications and trying to arrange evening class schedules to complete their graduation requirements. The shortage will have a material effect in creating a new legislated teachers' uniform salary schedule. With no distinction as to grade level, all starting teachers will receive a minimum of $1400, with seven increments of $100 each plus two additional ones for a Master's Degree.

The death of President Roosevelt is memorialized by a special chapel service conducted by President Swope April 13th. On May 8th V-E Day was commemorated in Chapel. The surrender of Germany had created a totally new spirit in the college community.

The Office of Defense Transportation through its War Committee on Conventions on April 12, 1945 put out a directive ordering the cancellation of any event which would involve the attendance of more than 50 out-of-town persons. Thus planned Graduation, Baccalaureate, Alumni, Parents and

High School Visiting days were cancelled. The Seniors could send out no graduation announcements so they received their diplomas in a simple ceremony in chapel. This brought back memories of a telescoped graduation in the "Old Normal" forty years earlier. Things would get brighter after this newest "low."

In June, in response to queries over the earlier recommendation of the private colleges, Governor Martin reported that his office had the power to cut or eliminate any of the Teachers Colleges. When one considers the forecasts as to future enrollments coming from the National Educational Association, it would have seemed wiser for the Governor and Superintendent Haas to plan for the expansion of these institutions to meet this coming tidal wave of men students.

The coming of victory day in August produced an enthusiastic celebration at the college. Late privileges to midnight were given to the girls and classes were cancelled for two days. Impromptu parades were formed by music students who joined the VFW group in the town. The possible lifting of rationing also was a major topic of conversation.

The first issue of Quad Angles September 28, 1945 carried the headline PEACE BRINGS CHANGES TO WEST CHESTER CAMPUS. Among the changes listed included the conversion of Wayne Hall into a girls' dormitory and the use of Recitation Hall for a boys' dormitory. With discharged veterans starting to return, new life was entering the college. The faculty minutes of September 12th noted that, for the first time in the history of the school, negro women were admitted to the women's dormitory and dining room. These eight students would break the precedents of the past.

The National Education Association had selected West Chester as the locale for their new film "Assignment Tomorrow" because, as Dr. Lyle Ashby stated, it represented an excellent example of a college and community working together. The first showing of the completed film was given in the Philips Memorial Library on November 6th. The actual world premiere took place on November 13th in the college chapel. The picture portrayed a veteran wounded in the war returning to his home town disillusioned by conditions in the slums and what it means to children. He attempts to improve them and in doing so finds a supporter in a teacher. One hundred prints were made for distribution throughout the United States.

The service flag on the stage has the number 1,000 on it with twenty-three gold stars. By Armistice Day fifty veterans had returned to campus. The program that day in chapel included the placing of a red rose in a vase for each West Chester student or alumnus who died in the war.

By January the influx of veterans applying for admission reached such numbers that the college made a community wide appeal for rooms. It was not uncommon to meet a class for the first time and have over 100 men appear at the room. These men in service uniforms of all types wanted an education and the college took every measure to meet their need. Faculty taught larger classes. Additional staff were employed. Class meetings were scheduled in places ordinarily not considered suitable for teaching. The scarcity of textbooks eliminated their use in many subjects.

The particularly pressing problem was that of housing. The college experimented with using a partially vacant building at the Oakbourne Colony Hospital at the edge of West Chester. Dr. Vollbrecht and Dr. MacTavish were given the grand opportunity (?) of serving as coordinate deans at this place. Dr. MacTavish accepted the assignment and Dr. Vollbrecht agreed to act in an emergency capacity if needed. This resulted in some hilarious situations with the students and those residing at the hospital. A few of the inmates who had some minor mental difficulties were detailed to help clean the area. By and large the veterans enjoyed the off-campus "barracks" life. Unfortunately one student invited his mother to visit his quarters out there. To her surprise when she approached the place she was told by one of the neighbors "Oh your son is living at the asylum." Following her visit the phones buzzed, appeals were made, the matter was blown up all out of proportions and Dr. Swope had to rescind the arrangement. Dr. MacTavish closed down his "dormitory" with some regrets.

For the first time in the history of the school, the college ran an ad in the *Daily Local News* noting that rooms were wanted for veterans. The citizens of the town, as they always have, responded to Dr. Swope's and Dr. Killinger's appeals, producing enough rooms to absorb the late residents of Oakbourne. Today Oakbourne is the scene of Gaudenzia House – an experimental station in the treatment of drug addiction.

By January 28th Governor Martin and State Superintendent Haas put their heads together to meet the veterans' educational needs head on. It will be remembered (not by either of them nor did they apparently wish to be reminded of it) that their names were distinctly associated with the move to close down a number of the State Teachers Colleges as a result of the movement by the Association of College Presidents (private colleges). It seems rather odd with all the predictions showing the future great need for college education that neither the Governor's office nor the State Superintendent had anticipated this over a year previously. When virtually all the private colleges threw up their hands saying that they had capacity enrollments and at the same time expressing a disinclination to expand, the Governor desperately and thankfully turned to the "unwanted brides" – the State Teachers Colleges – to pick up the slack.

The *Daily Local News* of January 23, 1946 quoted Dr. Haas as saying "I personally am in full accord with Governor Martin's insistence that every opportunity be given the war veterans to go to school. It is a fine thing that they want to go to school and they certainly should be encouraged."

What a pity that neither the Governor nor the Superintendent gave to the "step sisters" – The State Teachers Colleges – something more than encouragement in support of these high ideals. The major building program needed to support the efforts of the fourteen colleges would lag far behind the actual need. An examination of total capital improvements during the period 1946-1956 reveals this.

Just as George Morris Philips over fifty years ago was asked to assume the Presidency of Bucknell so Dr. Swope was given the same opportunity at Dickinson College as reported by the *Local News* in February. Dr. Swope apparently was of the same mind as Dr. Philips in deciding there were enough challenges here for one man's lifetime.

As part of the 75th anniversary, a number of publications were printed. These included "Historical Treasures 1871 - 1946", "Education Day", "Our Good Heritage", "More Light – A Ballet Drama", "From War to Peace" and "The Gold Book – Dedication to Our Service Men and Women".

The program also included the official naming of the New Education building – Anderson Hall. Now the action started five years earlier was deservedly accomplished. A great alumnus' and teacher's name would be perpetuated in stone but more so in the lives of the many students who had the good fortune to be associated with him in his forty-two years as a teacher.

DR. ROBERT ANDERSON

ANDERSON HALL

At this time the tripod from the Anthony Wayne telescope has disappeared officially and Dr. Gordon is making a frantic search for it. This pattern of things disappearing is and will be a continuing one up to the present time.

The first post war student performance was the Valkyrie show given in March. Charlie Roach was induced to take part in the production. His appearance was given an ovation by the men. The major topic of conversation was the coming Diamond Anniversary of the college to be celebrated in May. Dorothy Ramsey was at work on a pageant entitled "More Light" and Gerald Keenan was collaborating in writing music for the show. This would be one of the most ambitious undertakings in Miss Ramsey's career. With war induced shortages, the costuming presented a problem, but the resourceful Miss Ramsey acquired 300 yards of surplus war material from a cotton goods mill and, with the help of the Faculty Dames and students, costumes were designed, sewed and dyed. The Philips Memorial basement took on the appearance of a medieval workshop for the several processes. On May 23 and 25, a cast of 450 students plus the college orchestra presented the anniversary production to enthusiastic audiences.

The 75th Anniversary program included an Educators' Day, a College Community Day, an Alumni Day and a Parents' Day as part of Commencement. It must be noted however that coincidentally with the start of the program a nationwide railroad strike was called which did affect many persons desiring to join the festivities. The five-day program, however, from May 23 to 27, was well attended and brought to the campus among other guests Honorable Owen J. Roberts, Chester Countian and former Associate Justice of the United States Supreme Court.

The Negro Education Club, formerly known as the Kollege Klub, helped by the appearance of alumnus Warren Burton, undertook a study of history and achievements of negro students at the college as a part of the celebration. This was 1946.

COMMENCEMENT – 75th ANNIVERSARY

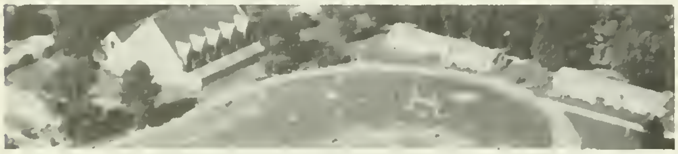
As the year closed the Quad threw a bouquet to the kitchen staff, citing Fred D. Green who had been employed as cook since 1915. Others cited included Paul Boyer, Fred's associate "overseer", Benjamin Lambkin, Clarence Smith, and Ernest Williams. Boyer and Green literally spent their life at the college dedicated to practicing their art. Today in retirement Paul Boyer, working for the community and church, looks back with fond memories of his association here and the many students who knew him.

OUR KITCHEN STAFF

The final Academic Convocation drew official representatives from over one hundred colleges and universities. In retrospect the college had absorbed a great number of returning veterans who in turn participated in music, athletics and dramatics bringing successful performances in all three. West Chester was on the move. This was only the beginning.

1946 - 1947

The college doors opened to over 1600 students necessitating the employment of sixteen new faculty! At the same time the news was received that the emergency war surplus housing was on its way—Quonsett huts from Fort Dupont, Delaware and army barracks from Fort Bragg, North Carolina. Shipped "knocked down", the college maintenance staff would erect them under the leadership of the "Peoples"—father and son. This emergency housing was placed in two areas, the first across Church Street opposite Anderson Hall and the second on College Avenue below the laundry and the Ehinger Gym. The veterans assigned to these found the transition from service life to college a simple matter. Further each building was given the name of a famous wartime leader, by and large military or naval. These included Nimitz, Eisenhower, King, Vandegrift, Roosevelt, Marshall, MacArthur and Washington. The largest, two-stories in height contained 47,830 cubic feet and 4800 square feet of floor space. The one-story ones contained 19,077 cubic feet with 2000 square feet of floor space.



BARRACKS

BARRACKS

AERIAL VIEW OF CAMPUS — 1946

VETERAN'S CLUB

These veterans so lately removed from combat service brought to the campus the automatic responses to the vicissitudes of war. It was not uncommon in class when an airplane motor was heard over the campus to see combat veterans "hit the floor." In the small hours of the morning the same stimulus sent men sleeping in the barracks in automatic reaction to the sound—some even going through the windows of the first floor taking glass and sash with them.

These men could not make the immediately expected transition to the academic life. The war years had built in survival behavior patterns which only time could modify, if not entirely erase. In the service, beer and "combat" whiskey were a part of their lives, now this was also continued. The bars and "pubs" in the town were heavily patronized and the "war stories" were recounted each evening—the repeated telling improving upon not only the actual incidents but also the rhetorical ability of the "tellers."

Liquor, beer, and wine were common items in the barracks not withstanding the official college policy which banned them. In many ways the veterans lived their non-academic lives just as they had lived overseas. The camaraderie, free lending of what "G. I. Bill" money they had left, the inveterate smoking and drinking, the pursuit of the less passive amusements of the soldier and sailor since time immemorial—all these made the lives of the coeds as well as the demi mondaines of the town quite interesting. They gave something to the campus which had been missing since the height of the "depression." As athletes, musicians, actors, debaters, artists, poets, and students these veterans assumed their roles, yet always feeling the presences of those "who had not returned."

The contribution of one veteran will be cited to represent all—"Nate" Kendig came to West Chester prior to the war as an outstanding athlete from East Donegal in Lancaster County. Wounded on the beaches of Normandy on D-Day, Kendig lost the sight of one eye and suffered severe burns. Returning after the war, notwithstanding his handicaps, he played varsity soccer, baseball and basketball, being elected captain of the latter sport.

In October Major General Leslie R. Groves, officer in charge of the atomic bomb project, spoke in chapel concerning his assignment to "one of the world's greatest scientific and engineering achievements." The same month a West Chester coed, Jane Vache, attained a national achievement by being named to the All-American LaCrosse team.

GENERAL GROVES and DR. SWOPE

Armistice Day was marked with a repeat reading of Dorothy Ramsey's "A Litany for the War's End"—The honor roll flag had the number 1054 and the gold star was imprinted with 33.

The football team has a new mascot—this time a ram named "Rammie." The college was the recipient of a bird collection, stuffed that is, from the estate of B. Harry Warren, former State ornithologist. Shortly the dormitory coeds will purchase N. C. Wyeth's "Cornhuskers" as a gift to the college.

In November the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools advised Dr. Swope that his school was now an accredited member of that organization. The college had been fully accredited previously by the State Department of Public Instruction and the State Council of Education as well as having received an "A" rating from the American Association of Teachers Colleges. Dr. Swope's remaining hurdle was to reopen relationships with the American Association of University Professors for reconsideration of their action taken in February, 1939.

John Hollinger in Atlantic City was honored with the title of Deputy Grand Monarch of the Grotto, a post in Free Masonry. The First National Bank in West Chester created a display in his honor. Within a year he will be elected to the No. 2 position—Grand Monarch of the Mystic Order Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm. In 1954 he will be Supreme Tall Cedar. The country farm boy will have reached the top.

In December Everett Shaefer joined the college as Bursar, the chief financial position on the staff. The college centennial will mark his twenty-fifth year of service in this position—the longest incumbency on record for any financial officer in the State College system.

The undergraduate cast of the pre-war Wayne Hall Follies having returned to campus presented their show "Ala Carte" as a memorial to their deceased fellow "actors" in March. Again Charlie Roach took a lead, this time as Professor Hot Foot of the University of Serpentinia. The spoof, a take off of Romberg's "Student Prince", written by Charley Welch, Mike Kesdekian, and Joe Pollock set a new high. As the paper noted, many of the veterans wanted to try out for the part of the "Bar-Fly." Two numbers of the show had the audience in the aisles. The first had Joe Collins, Joe Mustin, and Jim Garrity doing "Smarty" and the second found Jim Garrity in a black dress, boa, and sneakers doing an operatic solo as Madame Barracuda. This show reached the zenith of all "Follies" since the first one presented in 1937. In a few years decadence, burlesque and changing times will place the "Follies" in the museum – with the chestnut hunt and sleigh ride.

The college received an "athletic accreditation" by being the first Pennsylvania Teachers College to be admitted to the Middle Atlantic States Athletic Conference. One more pre-war activity returned to life with the Health Eds presenting their first College Circus since 1941. Titled "Circuscenes", it was put on in Philips Memorial for the first time. Two opening scenes set a pace never before reached and never to be attained again. Marty "Toe Toe" Koons, in a clown suit, came down

WAYNE HALL FOLLIES — 1947

the chapel aisle on roller skates to end up in the base drum and then Rocco Gigante leaped off the balcony into the audience below into what appeared to be his and the spectators "death" only to be caught in a net at the last moment. This was 1947, the zenith of the veterans' involvement. It must be noted that Charlie Roach also lent his talent by taking the lead in Vince Presto's "Indian Rope Act." The audience unwillingly got in this act when Vince, to bring the disappearing "orientals" down from the sky, fired a blunderbus and produced more actors than actually went up the rope including pigeons, roosters and a turkey. The birds flew out over the audience dropping "messages". The Music Department developed a noticeable coolness towards the Health Eds for a few weeks because of both the usurpation of their sorely needed stage plus the profaning of the area with the non-housebroken winged cast. The show also presented to the College and the community performances on a new device—the trampoline. Claude Rains, the movie actor, making his second appearance in the West Chester audience, again gave his endorsement to a college production. Finally to close the matter the proceeds were given to the Veterans Memorial Building Fund.

This year saw the first and only "Cutest Baby" contest when the Quad offered a prize for competition among the veterans' children on campus. The family barracks produced a growing crop of "campus kids" who were "spoiled" by the students. Blonde two year-old Wesley M. Soliwoda was judged the winner and given a silver cup in chapel.

In May the big news was the dedication of the college library to Frances Harvey Green. At 80 years of age Dr. Green accepted the congratulations of students, alumni, faculty, and friends on this occasion. In his acceptance speech he repeated his favorite story as to colleges having such a large store of wisdom since the incoming Freshmen bring some in and the graduating Seniors take so little with them.

A slight resurrection of the Moore Literary Society occurs when it is learned that the will of Alfred Hanby has provided a gift of $1,000 for the organization. As the year ended Dr. Haas published the State Teachers College enrollments and noted that West Chester with 1598 students led the rest.

1947 - 1948

The war still left its touch on the campus through two programs which involved the students. The veterans expressed an interest in starting a military reserve unit and as a result a combined Army-Air Force group was formed. The second came as a result of President Truman's appeal for food conservation so as to aid the acute conditions existing in Europe. This included three points: to use no meat on Tuesdays, to use no poultry and eggs on Thursdays, and to save a slice of bread each day. The slogan was "The food you save may save a life."

The men were moved out of Recitation Hall to be replaced by girls. Miss Geraldine Conbeer of the library staff volunteered her services as Dean of the girl's quarters in the building.

Armistice Day brought the lowering of the Service Flag which had hung in chapel since the war began. This along with the "Golden Book" was placed in a special case to become part of the archives.

Another faculty member died in the service of the college when a heart attack struck down Mr. Harry R. Allen as he was walking near the chapel. Director of Physical and Health Education seventeen years, he will be memorialized by having the college baseball field bear his name. Affectionately known by all his students as "Doc Yak", his cheerful personality would be missed.

The football team became the first in the history of the college to be invited to participate in a "Bowl" game on Thanksgiving Day. The "Burley Bowl" at Johnson City,

HARRY R. ALLEN

BASEBALL FIELD

Tennessee found West Chester playing Carson-Newman College. A 20-6 victory with the inspired playing by the college band under Director Paul Carson's baton brought another invitation one week later when the team was invited to play on New Year's Day in the "Cigar Bowl" at Tampa, Florida against Missouri Valley College. The opponents had the longest winning streak in the country being undefeated in 29 games.

Joe "Crazyhorse" Carlozo made history when he became the second West Chester Football player to receive the Maxwell Club award. "Bing" Miller had been the first in the pre-war football years. Another teammate, Benny Coren, made the Little All-American team at guard.

The invitation to the Cigar Bowl game on New Year's Day brought a great deal of press coverage in advance of the game. In the history of the school no one event ever produced the amount of copy written for newspapers or radio. The team left by train from Wilmington in a temperature below freezing. On arrival in Tampa the weather was warm but not as hot as the 86° it would register on game day. Many students and supporters of the team made the trip south. As a part of the festivities the West Chester party was well entertained by the Tampa hosts. The game day arrived and with it the Missouri Valley "hurricane" who came out on the long end with a victory 26-7. Hindsight always being better than foresight—a post game searching analysis revealed among other items such things as double shrimp cocktails for breakfast and other exotic dishes which the team was free to order.

Two prize stories came out of the contest, the first concerning Killy's half time inspiring talk which was interrupted by the local Sheriff coming in the dressing room. When the "law" was asked to leave the speed of his departure did not exactly approximate what Killy had in mind. Glen said, "Throw him out and shut the door," whereupon the author being closest to the intruder carried out the two missions in such haste that Killy did not have time to remove his fingers from the door frame. When Killy said do something it was done with enthusiasm.

The second concerns coverage of the event. The team cheerleaders and fans were given excellent "press" and photos not only in the Florida papers but also in the Philadelphia ones. The enthusiasm and dedication of certain of the team followers who gave their all in behalf of the gladiators was duly noted in the college newspaper column "Dark Corners" January 9th when special consideration was given to the coverage given the cheerleaders by the *Philadelphia Bulletin* on its front page. The editor of the column in his last item placed a cryptic note, to wit: "Again be it on their heads! Trigger got the best coverage—thanks to them."

While all the action was taking place in Tampa, the Christmas season brought fame to Don Gardner, '36 when his song "All I Want for Christmas is My Two Front Teeth" swept the country becoming one of the three recordings that sold over three million copies that year.

The students started a movement to have the "Old Main" dormitory office named the Washington Room in honor of the Peale portrait hanging there. An enterprising Quad reporter noted the coincidence of Washington's Birthday in 1871 being the date of official approval of the West Chester Normal School by the Commonwealth.

John J. Potpinko, freshman Music major, brought attention to the college when he won $1,000 in a national song writing contest with his entry titled "It's Raining."

The perennial Wayne Hall Follies took an election as its theme and featured Charlie Roach in the role of candidate "Dilly". The featured book most in demand by the coeds was

REYNOLDS HALL
(Built 1871)

the newly published "Sexual Behavior of the Human Male" by Kinsey.

Two more ties with the past were broken with the announced retirements of Miss Harriet Elliott and Miss Mary E. Connell. Each, with a quarter of century service, had earned her place among retired faculty friends.

As the year closed Dorothy Ramsey was elected to the highest faculty post—Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Intercollegiate Newspaper Association.

Dr. Frances H. Green was the featured speaker at Commencement. Shortly thereafter Dr. Swope announced plans for the development of the recently purchased Reynolds' estate to the north of College Avenue. The original farmhouse built in 1871 is still an important campus building today housing the Placement Office and the Infirmary.

1948 - 1949

The popular alumnus and local historian, Chris Sanderson, initiated Pennsylvania week at the college with a talk on "Historic Chester County." Marion Farnham sponsored one of the most successful "clothes line" art exhibits at the college and Miss Barrer directed "George Washington Slept Here." Thus the new college year got under way in good order.

By November 12th the football team received an invitation to defend their Burley Bowl Title on Thanksgiving Day against Appalachian State Teachers College. This would make the third "Bowl" game for the Rams in one year less two days, establishing a collegiate record. West Chester won the game 7-2 thus making their "Bowl" record two out of three. The happy players on the non-stop bus trip back whiled the hours away singing the then favorite college song, "Mimi, the College Widow", successor to "Lydia Pinkham" of the nineteen twenties. So that the alumni, who sang its many verses, inspired by the cases of beer (provided for the combat veterans by "medical prescription") thoughtfully brought on the bus, may turn the clock back, some of the words are here presented courtesy of John Antoni, Charlie Shields, Dave Williams, Jack O'Donnell, Walt Blair, Sonny Leonard, Ray and Rick DeSerafino, Joe Carlozo, Art Hulme, Norm Waldman, Inky Schneider, Buck Jones, Paul Willey, Dave MacNicoll, Bill DiCampli, Charley Roveto, Tex Levin, Jerry Barber, Beef McKenzie, John Pancelli, Joe DaLonzo, Dick Boccelli, George Rote, Ben Schmittel, Charley Roveto, Alan Katz, Bill Foltz, Don Heilman, Jack Hoerner, Harold Heim, Sam Malozzi, Charles Reese and George Mirsch:

Mimi the College Widow

Mimi the college widow, pride of the university
Mimi the college widow, taught all the boys anatomy,
          Oh hula hula
Mimi the college widow, to know is to love her that's for sure.
She really is a honey, she'll cost you lot of money
Mimi the college lure. *(the "L" must be clearly emphasized)*

Not only did the football team gain national honors but "Muddy" Waters' Soccer team was rated the top teacher's college team in the country by the National Soccer Coaches Association. At the same time Lou Dollarton was named to the All-American team.

The students of the college "adopted" Robert Repiton, twelve year old son of a martyred Frenchman. As collective foster parents they would support their new "son" through the Foster Parent's Organization.

In February the Quad announced a "new" $25 prize contest for original music to accompany Virginia Mason's words for a new Alma Mater. Time would tell the result of this labor of Sisyphus. A week later, Senator Karl E. Mundt from South Dakota, in chapel, would try to interest the students in the challenge of communism to education.

The Wayne Hall Follies of 1948 titled "Cold Shoulders" saw the two "Sams"—Cozzi and Drizen—plus Charlie Roach, leading the "thespians" in an action-packed production. Dorothy Ramsey and Gerald Keenan worked together to produce the Spring Festival. Using students from all curricula the program would be international in scope and spirit.

An historic landmark disappeared when the Grand Stand (built in 1900) caught fire on the afternoon of April 25th. Within an hour the building was a flaming skeleton. The heat ignited screens and part of the woodwork on nearby Wayne Hall. Another tie with the past was gone. As a result of the fire razing a building of this age, the Commonwealth had to search back in their records for the insurance policy, if any, covering the structure. Between December 20, 1881 and May 13, 1912, the old Normal School Trustees had purchased 28 different perpetual polices. Each policy was paid for in one premium giving coverage, theoretically, forever. An interesting provision allowed for their cancellation with return of 90% of the initial and only premium. The total value of these policies was $129,000. Further research indicated that the policies had been deposited with the Trust Officer of the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank on March 16, 1914. This bank, on December 4, 1929, merged with the Chester County Trust which became defunct February 14, 1933. As a result of all this research, encouraged locally by Mr. Shaefer, the Commonwealth by April 1951 will award a contract to P. R. Roberts as low bidder for a concrete grandstand at a price of $36,287. It would be ready by October.

The end of the year brought a letter from the President of Nicaragua, Victor M. Romany Reyes who recalled the pleasant days when he was a student at the "old Normal" in 1889.

1949 - 1950

The college year started coincidentally with the celebration of the West Chester Borough Sesquicentennial. As in 1899 the college faculty and students supported the programs giving the continual evidence of the close college-community relationships. The faculty living in the borough grew mustaches and beards, inspiring Bill Buffington, Junior student, to make a cartoon of bearded faculty for the September 30 Quad.

Ed Syren of the *Local News* staff wrote a nostalgic article concerning the college. Perhaps the most interesting and prophetic part of his story was the quotation of Annie Ogden Smith's poem written in 1926:

Twenty years hence on class night,
We may be far away.
Dreaming of friends in the twilight.
Friends who are here today.
Still we'll swing together, and love
The old school for aye.

The reporter wrote "even if the next to the last is a trifle ambiguous." In 1971 there is no mistaking the meaning of "Still we'll *swing* together, and *love*". Annie had a good crystal ball for contemporary times.

Bringing up to date the report of fifty years ago, Tom Pitt, the Steward, reports that the students consume $18,000 worth of food a month. He stated that the kitchen supervised by Dietician Barbara Kennedy and Mrs. Harriet Joyce requires the help of forty-two state employees.

The Reynold's farmhouse becomes a "privileged" house for Freshmen girls with sleeping quarters on the second floor and social-cooking activities on the first level; the occupants considered themselves quite fortunate.

Senator Margaret Chase Smith from Maine graced the lecture platform and followed the precepts expressed by Karl Mundt the previous year. Neither gave any thought to a relatively unknown country in the East named Korea which would gain the attention of the whole world in less than one year.

The week of the Delaware football game six enterprising students invaded the West Chester campus with brushes and maroon paint. Their decorative operation was interrupted and the group, aided by hastily 'phoned Delaware friends, spent the time eradicating the paint with turpentine. The West Chester students, under the leadership of Rocco Gigante, dressed like Al Capone, made an attempt to retaliate at the Blue Hen campus. They did accomplish their paint job. Leaving the scene in automobiles reminiscent of the Roaring 'Twenties they ran afoul of the Delaware gendarmes–result the West Chester College Board of Trustees agreed to pay for the damage. No official report exists as to the nature of the "court martial" of the "Gigante Gang". Two students were identified of the 34 man raiding party. The operation (veteran inspired) was like a commando raid. This was 1949 when students had jingoistic chauvinistic views of their Alma Mater and a football game with a rival was a matter of honor. The victor in the football game was the Carson-Antonowich led West Chester Marching Band. Undefeated, untied and unscored upon, their record is still intact.

The past medical crises of the school came back to haunt when in December 300 students were sent to the infirmary in less than twenty-four hours. Dr. Kistler diagnosed it as a viral infection. For the doctor and his nurses, Miss Eves and Mrs. Allewelt, it was like Florence Nightingale in the Crimea.

MARCHING BAND

The perennial Health Ed men's and women's hockey clash brought the transvestite spirit out in the Senior men and donning female attire they met their counterparts in male dress. To fill the role with enthusiasm Captain "Toodles" (Bill) Buffington dyed her (his) hair green.

SENIOR HEALTH ED. HOCKEY DAY

A mild student revolt occurred when the Commons raised its coffee price to ten cents. They proposed a counter offer of seven or eight cents. In addition to the 5¢ coffee another West Chester institution, the "little man's" is forced to close. This little store under several owners on Linden and Walnut had served the college many years, now it would be a memory.

In February the Quad deplored the lack of interest in the Alma Mater music contest. The State finally expressed a reawakened interest in the school by announcing on the 21st that authority was granted for a $625,000 gymnasium-swimming pool addition to the Ehinger Gym. The next day the college Board had a new interest in watching the school coal pile decrease. The strike had cut off most of the sources. Since the beginning of the Normal such a situation was not unusual.

The 1950 Wayne Hall Follies used a fictional detective "Sam Spade" as the protagonist in their show. Word got out that the script was definitely in need of censorship, and the advisor, Dr. Killinger, met with the director. Negotiations were undertaken and an approval was given for a revised version. Notwithstanding all arrangements the cast in their enthusiasm for the assigned parts remembered the original script better. Not even Charley Roach as the innocuous Homer King could compete with Seymour Jalone, the hero. Behind closed doors the future of the Wayne Hall Follies was being weighed. This was most forcefully felt when an Italian dictionary was used as a resource by Dr. Killinger.

Dean Annie Smith announced her retirement to take place at the end of the year. For twenty-five years she had served in the education department. In addition she had served for several years as Dean of Women. The girls remembered her as a sympathetic, understanding teacher.

Student unrest was evident in the Spring with general reactions against the class absence non-cut system and the emasculation of the student government system. In the end of March two women students returning to the dormitory were listed by the Dean of Women as "having the smell of liquor on their breath." Two weeks' suspension resulted. This brought a wave of support for the two girls. Further, candidates for students' offices in the various "major" organizations had a screening check of their college records by a faculty advisory group to ascertain or predict their fitness for office. The students translated all these as obnoxious paternalism. Certain student leaders contacted other colleges to study their systems of student government. As the last month in the college year approached, rumors were rampant that those who had a record of frequent absenteeism without explanation would be expelled. This included two enterprising students who creatively forged mythical doctor's signatures to medical excuses.

Bastille day came at 11 P.M., May 10th, when over 500 students held a protest rally in the Quadrangle. Their main contention was the "unreasonable attitude of college officials towards absenteeism in class." Their demands included the establishment of a cut system as well as a truly representative student government. The following day the students organized a strike against singing in chapel in order to emphasize their point. By the end of the day Dr. Swope asked the dormitory council to prepare a student government constitution.

At noon on the 17th of May a student "emergency law making body" presented a constitution to the President. Dr. Swope returned it to the group suggesting certain simplifications. By evening the revised constitution was back on President Swope's desk and after a review it was approved by the administration. Almost eighty years from the founding of the school the students finally got their foot in the door. The future school-wide vote for adoption and its implementation would be a significant milestone in the history of the college.

Another milestone, at least for the Seniors, was the moving of the final Formal Dance to the Penn Sheraton Hotel in Philadelphia and the employment of a private orchestra. These two decisions were a first for the students. The bit was in their teeth. More would follow. Social drinking came out in the open at the several lounges in the hotel. After this, graduation was an anticlimax. The academic year thrust the students and faculty through a door making the return to the past paternalistic life now an impossibility. Perhaps the four year presence of mature veterans helped, or perhaps it was the reality of a modern world making an impact on the West Chester administration and faculty, the majority of which had their feet in the past, as had occurred in 1921. Resiliency, arbitration, and negotiation would be the watchwords. Much would be asked of the President and his faculty. More would be demanded of the students since they had to learn that freedom of choice brought responsibility for their actions. The future would be very interesting . . . . .

Another very interesting activity was taking place 12,000 miles to the west where non-resilient armed men, wearing mustard-colored cotton uniforms started their 7th Division tanks and began moving south at 4 A.M. on Sunday, the 25th of June, 1950. The last time the school had heard of a place called Korea was in the 1880's when a former student, Reverend Appenzeller, wrote of his missionary work there.

1950 - 1951

Dr. Swope met the new student interest in governing their own affairs by inviting fifty-six student leaders to campus for two meetings in September. Acting as a body politic the conference studied any and all college problems and made recommendations to be voted upon by all the students. By October the new Student Government constitution was adopted by a vote of 956 to 16. The Greek Agora with its ancient democracy had arrived. All that would be needed in the future were the Spartans with whips to drive the students to assemble and help make decisions.

On the 19th of September Dr. Swope made a welcoming address to over 1,700 students. He reported upon the work of the leadership conference and its interest in helping develop as well as implementing policy. His second announcement came as surprise when he officially "wiped out" the daily compulsory chapel. Since 1871 daily chapel had been a sacred institution, now it would join the chestnut hunt, the sleigh ride and the taffy pull. No more would novitiate music seniors have to lead their classmates in singing, no more would the students have to buy the college song book, no longer would students like Jim Douglas be put on the rack for "bagging" chapel.

In its place there would be a Tuesday Convocation and on Thursday at the same hour the students could participate in an activity or club of their choice. This was not the old West Chester. Some of the older faculty took a dim view of the change but the new ones greeted it with approval.

Dr. Swope then spoke of the national emergency brought about by the Korean crisis. With his experience gained from the period 1940-45 he urged students to remain in college until actually called by their draft boards or reserve organizations.

For Charles S. Swope it must have been like a surrealist dream. He had managed to keep the good ship "West Chester" afloat in World War II. He was piloting it quite successfully toward a new Post War World when the process began to repeat itself. Privately he met with his Department chairmen and his administrative staff to make emergency plans for any eventuality.

Samuel Barber returned to the campus on the 17th of October to witness an all "Barber" program and to conduct the college choir. Following the program led by Arthur Jones and Powell Middleton, Sam Barber said, "I am delighted to be in West Chester and I am delighted with the very high standard of performance here." It is possible that while he sat there in the chapel his thoughts went back to Uncle Ned and the young Sam twenty-five years ago who played on the same chapel stage for the first time and gave his impressions of West Chester coeds walking up High Street.

Two athletic firsts occurred in the Fall. Julia Heagey, Senior "Phys Ed" won the state archery championship and the "Grand Old Lady" of field hockey from England, Constance Applebee, visited the campus. The latter was a great honor for the students to meet the "mother" of the game.

In November the new cut system was adopted. The students would have one cut privilege for each hour of a class plus free cuts for participating in scheduled conferences, athletic, and music events. The students had won a major concession.

Armistice Day brought a special tribute and program between the halves of the Bloomsburg game. The American Legion and Company I of the West Chester National Guard participated in the memorial service. The reality of the Korean War was making an impact on the campus.

In December the General State Authority announced the awarding of the contract for the new gymnasium-pool complex to the M. and L. Construction Company. The total of all bids came to $715,603. Notwithstanding this move, the Korean War and the steel shortage will delay actual completion and use of the building over three years.

Advice from the draft boards appears in the Quad as well as negative news concerning officer procurement programs. Some men have enlisted and there is a noticeable reaction on campus. The coeds look with some alarm at the enrollment statistics—996 women and 559 men.

The college received the sad news of Dr. Frances Harvey Green's death at 89 years of age on January 23. The brilliant mind and the silver tongue were muted. The spirit he engendered from his student days would live on. Now he, too, belonged to the "West Chester Ages."

The faculty meeting of the 16th of January brought the Korean Crisis sharply in focus when President Swope spoke of the possible need to reduce the faculty if the student body decreased greatly. He offered three ways of accomplishing this reduction, "1. Those who can retire, do so; 2. The young unmarried instructors continue their education for advanced degrees; 3. Those of service age or in the reserve corps may be called into service."

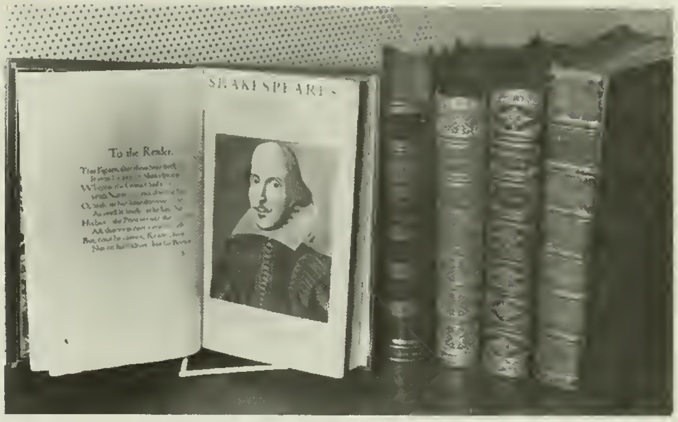
The President's sober announcement would cause some of the new faculty to look for "more stable employment" elsewhere. Yet he was bound by budgetary considerations to plan for the worst and in doing so he had to risk losing some promising new people. Among that group, Al Davis would be asked by the Navy to return to duty at Pensacola, where he would serve for the duration of the crisis. Another most promising teacher, Selwyn (Shorty) Edwards left the staff. By February, projections forward for the next academic year indicated a drop in enrollment by 25%. These prognostications would be in error but the discovery would be too late to recall the departed faculty.

A more cheerful piece of news came in February with the announcement that the West Chester Soccer Team was named National Champions. Earle Waters, after twenty-three years of championship soccer coaching, had reached the top. The association in the same action named Lou Dollarton and Ralph Stern to the All-American Team. Muddy's cup was running over!

The same month Dr. Swope announced that William Pyle Philips, alumnus and son of George Morris Philips, had made a number of bequests to the college. These included an endowment of $150,000, a gift of $10,000 to the Veterans Memorial Fund, a portrait of his father, a nine volume biography by Sanderson of "Signers of the Declaration of Independence (1820-1827)" and an original set of Shakespeare Folios—the first (1623), second (1632), third (1663, 1664), and fourth (1685).

The Philips' endowment would provide income to support both student scholarships and a lecture fund for the perpetual benefit of all. The alumnus William P. Philips had remembered his Alma Mater.

The Wayne Hall Follies of 1951 for the first time drew less than favorable notice from the *Daily Local News.* Notwithstanding the efforts of all, and particularly everyone's favorite Charlie Roach, the show "laid an egg." Again the undercurrent was predicting its demise. Time would tell, meanwhile the Valkyries made a brilliant presentation of their show "Luv and Kisses."



SHAKESPEARE FOLIOS

WILLIAM P. PHILIPS

The new grandstand contract was finally awarded to P. B. Roberts on the basis of his low bid of $36,787. This facility will be ready by October. Its life will be short when compared with the old wooden one which lasted 50 years.

The Korean War came in the college's back yard with the campus being designated as a Defense Center. Air raid shelters were marked, "pioneer" tools and luminescent tape were ordered as well as emergency food rations. Red Cross first aid classes were started with Charlie Graham as instructor. Tom Pitt, the Steward, worked out an emergency coordination with the County Civil Defense Unit and the major topic was "What do we do under an atomic attack?"

The three day music festival at the end of the month brought a welcome change in pace. Keenan, Zimmer, Middleton, and Jones did it again, bringing great credit to the students of the Music Department.

May found President Swope announcing that the faculty would be reduced between 12% and 15%. With 100 faculty this meant a potential loss of over a dozen. The graduating Seniors, particularly the men, experienced the same feeling that the class of 1918 and 1942 felt.

A new program in which freshmen could start their college career in June was begun. A second significant change was the curriculum modifications that would begin in September. Starting with the freshmen, general courses of World Culture and Language Arts were made part of a required program for all students. The introduction of courses contributing to a liberal education heralded the first major curricula changes since the early 'thirties.

1951 - 1952

The Korean War accounted for a decrease of almost one hundred men in the freshman class. Civilian Defense Activities were stepped up and the "Bloodmobile" appeared on campus. Dr. Swope was dusting off the war time policies of the decade before to ready the college for any exigency he would have to face.

New Civil Defense committees included Warning and Evacuation, Clothing and Housekeeping Survey, Medical Nursing, Public Information, Purchase and Supply, Information and Registration, Communication and Transportation, Equipment, Power-Heat-Lighting, Food, and Water-Sewers-Repair. County and State Civil Defense units were administratively interrelated with the college program. In retrospect it must be stated that it was largely a paper organization. Requisitions made on Harrisburg for "pioneer" equipment, luminescent masking tape and emergency rations were either unrecognized or quantities received were pitifully inadequate. One bright light in the whole operation was that the soon-to-be-finished swimming pool could be used as an emergency drinking water supply. Shortly an air raid warning system will be installed.

In October Charlie Roach retired as "Dean of Internal Affairs" at Wayne Hall. For thirty years, since August 15, 1921, Charlie had labored in the "vineyard" of students.

For the men alumni who resided in Wayne Hall at some time during their student days, an "institution" had left the college. No longer would the little man, gentle and uncomplaining, who lived every day for his work and who considered his part in the Wayne Hall Follies the high point in his existence, be part of the campus scene. Charles Grover Cleveland Alexander Roach, "Dean of Internal Affairs", "Maestro of Debris", had gone into retirement, yet, like the hero of Rudyard Kipling's poem "Gunga Din," he would be remembered. The stone that builders rejected had become the "cornerstone of Wayne Hall."

Armistice Day brought a new recognition of the national emergency. The only saving features for the colleges were the two chances offered male students to defer their entering service, either to rank high enough in their class or else to secure a passing score in the Selective Service College Qualifications Test.

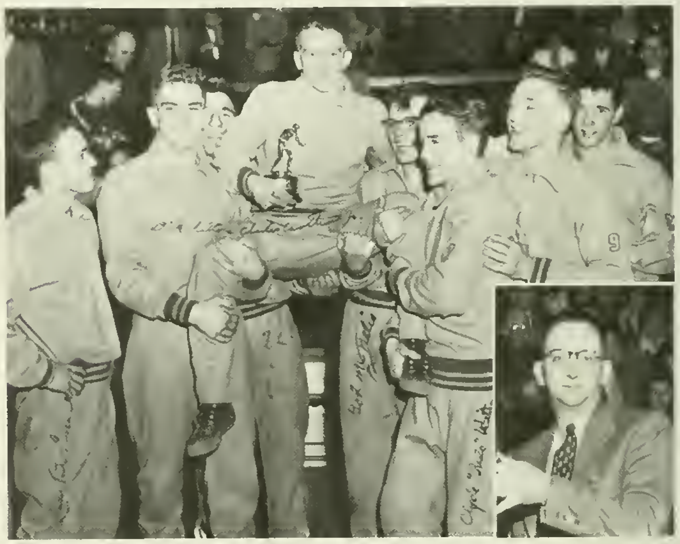
Miss Shoffner and her laundry staff came in for kudos when the Ellen Richards Institute of Penn State College awarded a certificate for merit based upon excellence in laundry procedure for the past year. Sport teams were not the only winners!

In December Bryan Green the evangelist spoke in chapel and offered to answer questions. One coed asked, "The boy I date says he's an atheist, how shall I handle him?" His answer was, "Don't let the boy get past the dating stage unless he shows some sign of religious faith." This was 1951.

In January Jairus Deisenroth, '24 who helped with the "burial of Lock Haven" in the 'twenties, wrote a fine eulogy on Dr. Christian Schmucker in the *Daily Local News.* Earle Waters received a fine accolade when the International Soccer Association named West Chester as the outstanding team in the United States. Lloyd Mitchell, Head of the Music Department, also brought honor to the college when he played as soloist for the National Symphony Orchestra, conducted by his brother Howard in chapel in March. Television sets are appearing in the several dormitories' social rooms and the Deans report that the buildings are quieter.

On March 8th Dr. Trezise and his wrestlers won the State Teachers College championship with the two "Charlies", Weber and Cawthern, taking individual championships. Charlie Weber, starting with the Cleveland Rams in 1954, will be the first of three West Chester men to make good in professional football. Another Ram team will bring State honors in the Spring when the Track Championship is brought to West Chester led by top point makers Facciolli and Spiecker.

On March 31, 1952 House Bill number 719 provided for faculty to be ranked according to their academic degrees and experience. The new titles from top to bottom would be Professor, Associate Professor, Assistant Professor and Instructor.



DR. TRESIZE'S WRESTLING CHAMPS

The Wayne Hall Follies started production in February but the show did not get on the boards until April 18th and 19th. Titled "The Best Years of Our Life," it developed script trouble when the poetic license of the authors was adjudged in need of revision. Phil Scott and Ed Creutzinger produced a palatable script featuring Sal Esposito, but, as in the previous year's show, the cast took upon themselves to improve the lines on the nights of performances. The handwriting was on the wall. As a side note, for the first time since the beginning, Charlie Roach's name does not appear in the Quad write-up. The "Dean" of Wayne Hall, after 29 years' service, had officially retired the past October.

An all-college production of a Carnival with script and music by the incomparable team of Ramsey and Keenan drew kudos from an appreciative audience. The end of the year brought the retirement of two much respected faculty, Dean Menhennett with twenty-five years' service, and Dr. Heathcote with thirty years as teacher and department head. Their departure to retired ranks broke another link with the past. In June the pupils of the Demonstration School ("Model" for older alumni) placed first in the scrap drive by collecting 115,609 pounds of metal in a 30-day period for the defense effort (no cannons are listed as being part of the collection).

1952 - 1953

The new Dean of Instruction, Forrest Free, is welcomed to the campus. It is a return engagment for him since he was a member of the music faculty from 1925-27 and Dean of Men from 1927-29. Notwithstanding the manpower needs of the Korean War, the college enrollment of 1,626 topped the previous year. Of this number 610 were males. The commuting students still rely heavily on the 69th Street trolley. There is a rumor that buses will replace them shortly.

In Pennsylvania week the college and the community had the first opportunity to view the Philips' bequests–the Shakespeare Folios. Ted Williams '38 wrote an article with photos in the *Philadelphia Inquirer* Magazine of October 12th covering the event. Thanksgiving saw the spectacular revival of an Old Normal tradition when the Seniors sponsored the Halloween party. Apparently unlike the faculty of the past, there was no concern if a girl invited a non-college male to the event. Things had improved.

Since 1946 Dr. Swope had been asking for some type of protective signal for High Street in front of the college. That his fears were justified was evidenced by the death of Sue Luckenbill, a Senior. By a coincidence Sue's mother was a classmate of Dr. and Mrs. Swope's in 1921. Sue's tragic death brought sadness to her classmates and the campus community. Now the protective lights would be installed.

Earle Waters' soccer team, before 3,000 fans, the largest in the known local history, brought to an end the 36 game winning streak of the United States Military Academy. Another West Chester athlete gained fame when Harry Anderson signed a professional baseball contract with the "Phillies" for $40,000. His classmate Earl Hersh will also sign a similar contract with the Boston Braves for an undisclosed amount. Charlie Weber also gains fame to add to his wrestling honors when he is named to the Little All-American Football team.

Robert Frost, four times winner of the Pulitzer Prize for poetry, gave an "Evening of Poetry" in November. As the greatest living American poet, his presentation was premier in every respect. As in George Morris Philips' days, Dr. Swope gave an informal reception for the poet and had him as his overnight guest.

Dr. Swope, approaching the twenty-fifth anniversary of service to the college, was apprised of the fact that a group of his colleagues and the community leaders were planning a testimonial in his honor. It would have been a pleasure for him to sit and reminisce of his trials and tribulations in preparation for this coming honor. However, he did not have time to pleasantly ponder the past, for Governor John Fine had appointed a "Little Hoover Commission" led by Frances J. Chesterman, retired President of the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania. They recommended that one-half of the State Teachers Colleges be closed down thus saving $5,000,000. The principal contention was that one-third of the graduates from the fourteen colleges failed to teach in Pennsylvania schools. The ridiculousness of the committee's challenge was quickly met by the several colleges providing answers as to the actual commitment of their graduates upon leaving school. The report, again some charged, was inspired by those sympathetic to the private college's stand. Once again Dr. Swope with his combat scars faced the challenge. With the help of his administrative staff and department chairmen, he furnished legislators with sufficient ammunition which in turn caused Governor Fine to note that the committee's recommendation could not get Legislative approval. The reader will remember that the statement made after Professor Magill's attack, over 60 years ago, on the State Normals to the extent that there would always be some group "waiting in the wings" trying to close the State schools down has been recounted several times.

Having disposed of the "Hoover report," President Swope now faced his testimonial dinner. There, on February 15th, more than 500 friends gathered to tell him of their belief and confidence in him. In addition to the beautiful silver service given to him and Mrs. Swope, the best present was the three month summer leave of absence–his first in his professional career. The Saltillo farm boy had made it; in eight years as a teacher and seventeen years as President of West Chester, much water had flowed under the bridge.

Mr. Alvin Davis, the only faculty member to be recalled to active duty during the Korean War, returned to the campus in January after his two year duty tour at Pensacola Naval Air Station, Florida.

March 14th saw the Varsity club present "TV or Not TV" the 1953 edition of the Wayne Hall Follies. Sal Esposito hero of the 1952 show returned again in the lead. Joe Magno brought his musical ability to the show as well as taking the role of "Slopalong Cassidy." The *Daily Local News* noted that the show ran near three hours (shades of the early commencements) and was replete with "off the cuff" humor. The latter comment revealed the difficulty of having the cast use the "approved" script. Following the show certain Deans and administrators held a post-mortem, the corpse being the "Follies."

The Deans held a second post mortem on different subjects as result of an interesting "underground activity." The Board minutes note that on March 16, twenty college students "happened to be" in one of the local taprooms during a raid by liquor agents. A unique collection of photos exist showing those more active students who didn't get caught as they dove out windows from the men's and ladies' rooms.

The United States Army as part of their total fitness program decided that the sport of soccer needed some leadership for a European clinic, so veteran coach Earle Waters was flown to Germany to "trouble shoot the situation." He too, like Dr. Swope, would enjoy his first leave of absence.

Three veteran faculty members were honored by dinners at the close of the year, each for their twenty-five years of service. Dr. Ethel Staley, Head of the Foreign Language Department, Miss Emma Kiess of the Music Faculty, and Miss Helen Russell, Head Librarian, could look back on worthwhile careers and dedicated service to the school.

The new gymnasium-swimming pool addition had not only been the victim of the Korean War steel shortage but was also delayed by a series of three construction strikes. Tom Pitt was now happy to report that the strike was settled and the program would proceed.

The Valkyries closed the year out with a show "Twenty Five Years in Review." In this they chose for their program the best numbers from previous shows. As always their program was tops. The graduating class of 1953 revived a second "oldie" (like the Halloween Party) when they published a "Last Will and Testament."

On Monday, July 27, 1953, Lieutenant General William K. Harrison, United Nations Commandant and Nam Il. North Korean entered a wooden building erected by the Communists at Panmunjon. At one minute past ten they started to sign the first of eighteen documents prepared by the opposing sides. Twelve minutes later each arose and left the building without speaking. As of the current writing, no known West Chester alumni or student died as a result of service in the Korean War. Many had served and for the next several years the male college population would include veterans from Inchon, Seoul, Changin Reservoir, Hungnam, Bloody Ridge, and Pork Chop Hill. Again would come the nightmares and the tales of men at war.

1953 - 1954

The laying of the cornerstone for the $800,000 addition to the Ehinger gym engaged the college's attention at the start of the new academic year on September 22nd. Dr. Elmer B. Cottrell, Chief of Health and Physical Education, Department of Public Instruction, gave the dedicatory address. It was mainly through the efforts of Dr. Cottrell that the building plans proceeded even though reduced in scope from those originally created in 1949. The short sightedness on the part of the Commonwealth in long range planning of the structure will find it not adequate to meet the needs within five years and necessitate another fifteen years of arduous planning to fill out the basic flexible plan of 1949. West Chester was not alone, other State Teachers Colleges could recount the same tale. As a happier note Chris Sanderson at the ceremony noted that this was his sixth cornerstone laying program since 1899.

Six days later Evelyn Ay, Miss America and a native of Ephrata, Pennsylvania, visited the campus. She had won the Pennsylvania title on the college chapel stage so her visit now was most appropriate. Jim Wright of the music faculty, who had played her accompaniment on her first visit, was here to greet her. Speaking from the chapel rostrum, the students gave her an enthusiastic reception. The next month the world famous violinist Yehudi Menuhin stood on the same spot of the chapel stage and gave a premier performance. He gave more benefit concerts for allied armed forces in the world than any other concert artist.

CORNERSTONE CEREMONY, NEW FIELD HOUSE

For the second year in a row Killy's football team beat Delaware and, to top that, took the State Teachers College Championship, a repetitive earned honor. This marked his twentieth year of service so the results were a welcome recognition.

Fern Barrer resurrected "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream" for the Little Theater Players on December 5th. The program was fine; the only thing missing was the old style printing on antique rough brown paper of Cora Everett's regime in the 'teens.

The new field house opened for classes in January and Emil Messikomer inaugurated the building with his basketball team playing Drexel on the 22nd. Emil was a good host since Drexel won 66-58.

For the first time, West Chester gains recognition in "Who's Who Among Students in American Universities and Colleges" when twenty-six Senior's names were listed. This would be a regular feature in the future.

The Greek idea of the complete man is well illustrated when Mr. Robert McKinney of the Art Department inaugurates a Weight Lifting Club for the students. Mr. McKinney, in April, will receive first prize for his entry in the 40th annual Water Color exhibition at the Delaware Art Center. Tony Puglisi also demonstrates a completeness of purpose when for the third successive year he makes the All-American Soccer Team.

Perhaps the most welcome revival after an absence since before the war (World War II) is the April Fool's Day Quad. The paper features a front page shot of a West Chester coed in a bathing suit and Dr. Vollbrecht by his sports car. The interesting feature of the photo is the startling musculature displayed by the popular professor. The spoof paper titled "Square Ankles" was a welcome addition to the spring college scene.

With the new Field House open the Health Eds presented their big Quadrennial Show in the first week of April. Participation in the Circus on the part of the major students approached one hundred per cent. The new facility made possible the scheduling of several athletic events on the same day or weekend. The most heralded spring event saw Dr.

Willard Trezise's wrestling team, having won the State Teacher's College Championship, annex the Middle Atlantic AAU title in April. Dr. Trezise had reached the top sixteen years from the date when he organized the first competitive wrestling team.

The Women's College Advisory board put on a "championship" spring fashion show for 800 girls with the cooperation of Hoberman's Dress Shop. The main dining room took on the atmosphere of St. Laurent's or Mainbocher's in Paris.

A significant community-college relationship came into existence in April when the local Allen B. Kodish Lodge 1290 of B'nai B'rith presented a fund of $300 for emergency loans to students "regardless of race, color, or creed."

The Senior graduation week was noted in the Quad with the comment concerning the lantern parade . . . "On that night they will tour the campus and sing sentimental songs to the buildings which have meant so much to them during their years in college." This nostalgia was inspired more in words than in action since that night a significant number were up town saying good bye to several of the local spots including Maxcy's which "Had meant so much to them during their years in college." Room would soon have to be made in the museum for the lantern parade and the "jingling" to the buildings. These anachronisms could join the chestnut hunt and the sleigh ride.

On June 10, 1954, Dr. Swope addressed a letter to Dr. Haas as follows:

> I have given a great deal of thought to our discussion of last week in your office.
>
> My sincere belief is that West Chester has outgrown the restrictions of being solely a teacher training institution. We must prepare for the future by more course offerings for our students. Our new plan to offer master degrees will only meet the immediate needs for a rapidly growing college.
>
> Our College can only meet the challenge of the future by attaining university status. I have reviewed my proposal with Dr. Klonower and would like to discuss with you the prospects for West Chester becoming a University upon my next visit to Harrisburg.

Thus did Dr. Swope set the course for the coming multipurpose institution, the master's program, and university status.

THE GRADUATE PROGRAM – Its Beginning

Dr. Swope had received from the Department of Public Instruction a Graduate Study Questionnaire coded DPI-HE-2-3-15-54. This included thirty-five questions which would be allocated to the Board of College Presidents as well as each college desiring to apply for a graduate program. The basic questions list was taken from Document 5.70, Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, Commission on Institutions of Higher Education.

Having reviewed these with his brother Presidents in April, Dr. Swope returned to campus and on May 12, 1954 appointed a committee on Graduate Study. This group included Dr. Forrest Free, Chairman, Dr. George Cressman, Dr. Mark Evans, Dr. Earl Sykes, Dr. Lloyd Mitchell and the author. Their basic mission was "to study the procedure for implementing any application we may wish to make for approval of a graduate program(s) at West Chester. The committee may desire to concern itself, among other matters with a determination of need for such a program(s), curricula, library, faculty personnel and research, and cost." By January 3, 1955 Dr. Swope will forward an application to the State Council for West Chester to offer a Master of Education degree in Elementary, Secondary, Music, and Health and Physical Education.

The college committee continuing its work, meeting no less than once a month, would have a report ready by January 1958, prior to the visit of the Middle States evaluation team. During the four year period of work the basic committee drew on the resources of interested faculty as well as all documentation available in the several fields.

1954 - 1955

In 1934, by direction of the State, the Justice Department had taken over the dozen or more perpetual insurance policies in force at the West Chester Normal school. September, twenty years later, Dr. Swope received a check made out to the "Trustees of the State Normal School" for $10.94 as payment for slight fire damage reported to the State. In the Commonwealth's "management" of its colleges, such items were not unusual.

The West Chester Chamber of Commerce innovated a college section as part of the *Daily Local News.* This "welcome" to the students included many campus photos. The twentieth anniversary of the college All-Star Series was ushered in with a fine presentation of "Madame Butterfly."

The West Chester Fire Department staged a mock alarm at Old Main in October. Within twelve minutes four pieces of equipment were on the scene and thirteen minutes later there were 18 pieces of fire fighting equipment, rescue vehicles and 130 firemen in "action". This was a reassuring demonstration for Dr. Swope and the students.

The big fall news was "Hazel"—not a girl but a hurricane that struck the campus and the borough on October 15th. Many of the fine old trees were severely damaged by the buffeting winds. For the first time in the history of sports, a hurricane forced the postponement of a football game.

Herr Doctor Professor Vollbrecht's birthday was celebrated by a "First Annual (and only) Life Guards Ball" organized by student John Furlow, at present a member of the Physical Education staff. The popular Dr. Vollbrecht appeared as guest of honor.

East Stroudsburg students made a raid on campus, thoughtfully with water color based paints. Their apprehension followed and the paint removal was accomplished.

Dr. Ehinger had been known as part of the history of the school for 65 years, yet the Quad still (and continues to) referred to the gym named for him as "Ehringer." Numerous letters of correction have had no effect.

Internationalism was the word on January 10th when the Swedish National Men's and Women's Gym Team gave an exhibition in the college Field House. This would set a precedent for the yearly visitation of a foreign gymnastic national team as a part of the college's international relations program.

Good relations between the Music and English Departments produced "The Bartered Bride" by Smetana. Fern Barrer and Art Jones directed the adaptation written jointly by Dr. Ken Slagle of the English Department and Vernond

SWEDISH GYMNASTIC TEAMS

Hammond, Director of the Academy of Vocal Arts, Philadelphia. This production set a new high for the college.

Rick McMullen '42 returned to his alma mater as a Marine Major who served in World War II and Korea and had five Purple Heart decorations, the Silver Star, and the Navy Cross. Speaking at the sports banquet he credited his college for much of his achievements.

The "Chesterman" report concerning the proposed elimination of seven of the State Teachers Colleges was revived in the House Appropriations Committee when they queried Dr. Swan the acting State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the interim the press had a field day throwing the cry of "wolf" to the colleges. Dr. Swope having lived through this "burlesque" many times predicted correctly Governor Leader's reaction "against reduction." Dr. Swope advised Dr. Swan that in the current year there were 900 requests for admission against an acceptance factor of 450. This would be the last occasion that the college would hear of such proposed eliminations.

Alumni day found the association offering a commendation to President Swope on the twentieth anniversary of his incumbency in the office.

Arnold Jackson and Bill Sharpe, black athletes, brought credit to their alma mater at the National AAU championships in June by their performance. Arnie took third in the 220-yard low hurdles and Bill placed first in the hop-step-and jump, a performance which earned him All-American rating in track–the first West Chester athlete to be so honored. By 1956 Bill Sharpe will be West Chester's contribution to the United States Olympic Team.

As a closing note to the year. What happened to the Wayne Hall Follies??? Both the event and Charles Grover Cleveland Alexander Roach must now be part of the glorious past. Sic Transit Gloria Follies! Ave Atque Vale "Dean" Roach.

Myra Wade, after 27 years excellent service, retired from the Health and Physical Education Department. She would become a prime influence in the "Golden Age" Club in West Chester.

1955 - 1956

The college with 1800 students was bursting at the seams. In Old Main, 662 women were living in spaces for 500. It was standing room only now. As of this year the Student Activities Association had a budget of over $123,000. This was big business. Senator Harney introduced Bill 587 in the legislature which would add five tracts of property around the campus. This was only the beginning.

Having last year's success of "Madame Butterfly" in mind, the All-Star series opened with "La Boheme." The carefree life shown in the performance will be prophetic within a decade when the college students will begin to adopt the "Bohemian" philosophy as their goal. Yet in 1955 this was just entertainment.

The centennial celebration of the Chester County Institute fittingly was held at the college on Monday, October 17th. It will be recalled that R. Agnew Furthey, Superintendent, held the first one in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in 1855. Unfortunately the program, for reasons unknown, did not include any reference to Superintendent Futhey or his accomplishments (Like Caesar, the good is buried with their bones).

Dr. Forrest Free demonstrated the Greek view of the complete man by adopting the art of Nimrod and brought a six point deer home from a hunting expedition to Monroe county. Musician, teacher, hunter—he now "stood tall" on the campus. Ted Hallman, Head of the Art Department also drew plaudits when he displayed fourteen variations of the Magi as part of a Christmas exhibit.

In January the Swiss National Men's Gym Team came to the campus. This group, finishing second to the Russians in the '52 Olympic Games, presented one of the finest gymnastic performances in the history of the College.

Governor Leader appointed five new Board members—Dr. John Adams, Dr. Charles David, Dr. La Rue Frain, Mr. Robert Batt, and Mrs. Frances Atkinson. The first three were educators and their presence would be particularly felt in instructional matters during their term of office.

The Old Gym basement received a face lifting, the first of many, being converted to a recreation center for the students. Lounges, a game area and a snack bar would be continually patronized.

RAMS HEAD
INN

A West Chester alumnus, Bob Kerper '50, publicizes his alma mater when he was named as one of the outstanding young men of Pennsylvania by the State Junior Chamber of Commerce.

Professors Sykes, Ross, and Free, appointed by Dr. Swope in March, presented a long-range multi-million dollar expansion plan for the college. This included a new power plant, music hall, dormitories, classroom buildings, extension of the library, and new demonstration school. As Dr. Sykes stated "about the only thing the school demonstrates is how to get along in school under the most unfavorable conditions." The master plan created at this time would be the basis of the future college expansion program for the 'sixties and 'seventies.

The Valkyries gave their annual production based upon a look at the past. Titled "Remember When" with period costumes, one hundred girls turned the clock back to the "Old Normal" days. Ed Zimmer closed out 34 years of service to the college when he appeared on the chapel stage directing the concert band. As one of the original music teachers arriving at the time of the Hollis Dann music school on campus, he joined Uncle Ned, Miss Schmidt and Miss Cropsey. Another tie with the past was leaving. Bill Sharpe, getting ready for the Olympic Games of '56, broke a twenty year old high jump record (6'2" made by Frank Donnon) with a jump of 6'4", The Alumni produced a News Bulletin as a means of communicating with the graduates concerning activities and problems at the college. This will be the forerunner of the "olden Ram", the current publication.

At the end of the year Governor Leader signed a bill which provided for a $4,500,000 construction program at the college. Included were men's dormitory, women's dormitory, music classroom building, heating plant, dining room and kitchen.

The Board of Trustees' minutes of June 25th reveal an item of note. Near the end of the meeting, new member Dr. John Stokes Adams announced that he had assigned himself an unofficial job of getting West Chester off the AAUP black list which had occurred in 1939, thus establishing something of an unenviable record. In the "unofficial" discussion recorded in the "rough copy" it was noted the board authorized Dr. Adams to approach the AAUP "and find out what is necessary for approval of West Chester State College." (By 1958 the AAUP after nineteen years will remove West Chester from the censured list).

1956 - 1957

The year started on a sad note with the death of Dr. Robert Anderson at age 91. The *Local News* in a special eulogy closed with "The college has lost a devoted teacher and tireless worker. His contributions varied and numerous will not be soon forgotten." Faithful in service, respected by all, a pillar of the Alumni Association and faculty emeritus was gone.

The College opened with the largest enrollment in its history. Local rooming houses were jammed with extra beds being commandeered. On Friday, October 26th, a new idea called Rampage Weekend was initiated with a scheduled three-day program of events to honor all the athletic teams. Of particular interest to both undergraduates and alumni was the

BILL SHARPE — "OLYMPIAN"

parade of student-made floats preceding the Friday night game. Les Elgart's band was the feature Saturday night. Through the cooperation of student groups, faculty and administration the weekend was a success. This would be an annual highlight.

The most impressive international news affecting the college was Bill Sharpe making the best American distance in the hop-step-and-jump at the Olympic Games in Melbourne, Australia. His leap of 52 feet 2½ inches took a fourth place and established an American national record. By January Bill will be named to the All-American Track Team.

On January 13th tragedy struck the college when two brothers Ken and Glenn Ross, while painting Old Main, fell from a scaffold to their deaths. A third painter hanging from the broken rig was rescued by a quick thinking West Chester student who raised a ladder for him.

The students rejoiced in March with the opening of the Ram's Head Inn in the basement of the old gym. A complete food service counter off the "quad" would be of particular benefit to the many day students.

Too often the comment had been made that West Chester was just a "Phys Ed-Music" college. The Elementaries came into their own on April 6th when they presented "Pipes of Pan," an ambitious original production with script by Dorothy Ramsey, music by Ed Barrow and musical direction by Roy Sweet. Over 2,000 spectators were generous in their applause for the pageant.

A new first occurs when four coeds, Gertie Dunn, Pat Fazio, Carol Donet, and Barbara Prince, running as a relay team won the 440-yard event against Montclair State. Another first occurs when Ed Twardowski's star swimmer, Jack Johnstone is named to the All-American Collegiate swimming team. One more honor comes when the National Education Association in their centennial convention at Philadelphia asks Paul Carson to direct the 200 member All-State Pennsylvania High School Band.

The faculty are busy preparing for the college evaluation due in the spring of 1958. For the first time both the Health Education and Music Departments will have a special evaluator from a national organization. At the same time Dr. Tom Berry and the graduate committee, in existence since 1954, are preparing evidence to justify the inauguration of a Master's program at the college.

In May President Swope officially announced that construction would start on the first phase of the long range building program. The two dormitories, power house and music building would be the vanguard of desperately needed facilities, the absence of which had severely handicapped the college for over twenty-five years.

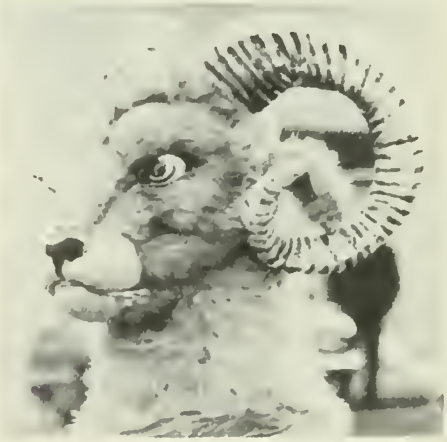
The popular Dr. Vollbrecht suffered a heart attack necessitating his taking a medical leave. His colorful presence would be missed on campus. Another senior faculty member, Earle Waters, retired from soccer coaching having served in this capacity since 1928. He too would be missed on the athletic field and in the classroom.

Charles Boehm, Superintendent of Public Instruction, under pressure from several State representatives, as of June 1st, closed enrollment of out-of-state students in the fourteen State Colleges.

1957 - 1958

The college registration figures showed an enrollment of over 1900, a record high. The "Quad" is featuring a column dear to the hearts of the coeds whose names appear therein. The three facets or categories cover *Pinning, Engagements,* and *Marriages.* The men in Wayne Hall read with glee what they express to be the "unfortunate linking of their friend's names with coeds on the campus." Some fellows of a "lewd, baser sort" retitle the categories to more Shakespearean terms. Regardless of the men's views, the coeds frenetically strive to join the "social page" of the Quad. Some of the male pins are wearing out from the frequent changing of female ownership (temporary). Within a month the Quad will devote two columns to the "coed victory list"—bearing the three titles *Pins, Rings,* and *More Rings. Weddings* will be given a separate column. The paper now resembles the women's section of a metropolitan daily.

A new face appears (or is hidden by a "Ram's Head") when Wayne Hussey takes over the chores as official mascot. Perhaps inspired by the St. Joseph's College "Hawk", a complete Ram's costume is secured and Wayne will be a permanent fixture at all athletic and similar events to inspire support from the students. Several future opponents will attempt to steal the costume without removing Hussey from it. Today Wayne, writing from his teaching post in Alaska, recalls some of his narrow escapes. As President of the newly formed Booster Club, he will initiate new avenues of support for college activities which serves as the basis for current practices.



WAYNE HUSSEY

The Rampage Weekend featured eighteen student floats. The same week twenty-eight Seniors make the "Who's Who" list. On October 12th, Dean Menhennett's death is noted by an obituary in the Quad. His contemporaries and alumni mourn his passing. He gave dignity and respect to his title. The word Dean to all alumni graduating before this year only means "Menhennett."

Sports as usual for West Chester ended up on the plus side when Coaches Killinger and Lorback ended up with undefeated seasons in football and soccer. At the same time five coeds made the All-College Hockey team. Dean Forrest Free felt like a winning coach when his daughter Jeanette was selected to be the honor soloist at the annual Christmas Carol Service.

In preparation for the ten year evaluation of the school a distinguished group of educators arrived on campus February 7th. Included were representatives from the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools, National Council for Accredidation of Teacher Education, National Association of Schools of Music and the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation. During their visit they interviewed administrators, faculty, and students as well as non-instructional personnel. Following their visitation the Board of Trustees and President Swope will be notified that all four groups accredited the college programs according to the areas listed. These independently arrived at reports with their concomitant findings will become the target of a new Board of Trustees in the near future bringing another group of "evaluators" to the school (to be reviewed later).

One of the heaviest snowfalls and the West German National Men's and Women's Gymnastic Team arrived at the college at the same time. International good will was created after the performance when the audience had an opportunity to meet the gymnasts. In the next month more internationalism was presented in the Quadrennial Physical education show "Around the World." The audience was "taken" aboard a ship to visit a number of countries and see the folk activities there.

Dr. Keinard introduced "spelunking" to the curriculum when he took his geography students on a cave exploring expedition. At the end of March, Fern Barrer gave the campus a chance to "explore" good and evil when the Little Theatre Players presented their biennial performance of "Everyman." In the same month Ed Twardowski and his swimmers gave the college a present of the Middle Atlantic Championships. March, snow and all, was a good month at West Chester.

A first occurred on April 16th when closed circuit television was presented for the first time on the campus. The "stars" were English, Elementary, Physical Education and Music majors.

On the same day, at the Board of Trustees' meeting, official notice was given that the college was the owner of McCoy's 118 acre farm on South New Street. The state purchase for $75,000 was the start of what will become South Campus.

By the end of the year Dr. Swope "girded his loins to do battle again." First the State Veteran's of Foreign Wars met and recommended that the fourteen State Colleges become a part of Penn State University. He handled this one in his stride. Then the Philadelphia papers carried a story of a "macing" charge in which Herbert Clavier, the Superintendent of Grounds and Property, was cited as the individual selling tickets to a $25 a plate dinner for the Democratic Party. The metropolitan "dailies" quoted applicants for college maintenance positions coming to them in confidence stating that they were told in essence that purchase of tickets to the campaign dinners was an essential prerequisite. Dr. Swope ground to a halt his normal routine to investigate the matter and finally could find no official evidence to support the claims. From an objective view, college employees in the kitchen, laundry and powerhouse did receive letters advising them of the coming dinner in which the price was quoted and indicating installment payments could be arranged—shades of the 1930's!

"AROUND THE WORLD"

The original Board minutes of May 14, 1956, pages 16-18, are very revealing of the internal discussion which took place among the Board members and President Swope. Surprising naivete is revealed on the part of newer members of the group when they discover the nuances regarding the raising of funds for political parties. At the conclusion the whole matter was tabled and "taken off the record."

Three senior faculty members announced their retirement at the close of the year. Earle Waters, Fern Barrer, and Mary Clark, with joint services of over 100 years to education would be significantly honored. They would be missed on campus. Earle "Muddy" Waters will have the soccer field named in his honor.

On a happier note, Joe Hall in commemoration of the Lafayette Bicentennial, displayed memorabilia of the French supporter of the American Revolution. West Chester was an important part of the display since LaFayette had revisited the Brandywine Battlefield in 1825 and gave a speech in town at what is now known as LaFayette Park.

WATERS FIELD

EARLE C. WATERS

Alumni Day brought the class of 1908 to the campus for their fiftieth reunion. Dr. Charles Martz, class President introduced the poet R. Neely Graham who had composed a poem in honor of the day. One verse is cited here for its appropriateness:

> We've watched the jet propulsion planes
> succeed balloons and kites.
> We've come from horse and buggy days to
> days of satellites.
> Don't let us be content to keep within some
> narrow mold.
> In thoughts of growing old, let's stress the
> growing, not the old!

The summer in pre-session brought the Slater food system to campus. For over 87 years the college had operated a dining service; now this had been put out on bid and the students would have a private business firm handling this college function. "Sic Transit Gloria State dining room and kitchen." Now student "bitching" would be directed to a private firm. The honeymoon period has been extended and difficult–kudos to Slaters (ARA) for turning not only the other cheek but, as was frequently thought if not expressed by harassed and battle scarred supervisors on being transferred from West Chester, that the student complainers could direct their attention or rather osculation to their other anatomical cheeks.

1958 - 1959

On July 2nd Dr. Swope received the official reports of the four visiting educational agencies as to the college being fully re-accredited. Dr. E. B. Nyquist, chairman of the group, also advised the President that "On behalf of the Commission on Institutions of Higher Education, I have recently forwarded to the State Council of Education our recommendations of the institutional adequacy of the State Teachers College, West Chester, Pennsylvania to conduct graduate work . . ." The four year long graduate committee work led by Dr. Thomas Berry had been validated. The Master's program would begin in one year.

As in all college evaluations there were recommendations for improvements. These in turn were forwarded for the several departments' concern of which more will be revealed later.

Governor Leader visited the college in August and announced a new building program to include, in addition to those under plan, the following: maintenance and storage building, an addition to the health education building, five women's dormitories, two men's dormitories, a student center, an addition to the library, a science class room center, a laboratory classroom building, new athletic fields and more parking space. All this was premised upon the demolition of Old Main, Old Gym, Wayne Hall and the power plant. The price tag put upon the total project was $13,770,000.

Burgess Charlie Lucas personally welcomed freshmen back to college in September. The *Local News* increased the coverage and photos of their opening issue. Total enrollment was now over, 2,000. The World War II "babies" were arriving presaging the start of an increasing wave – all predicted and well known by educational and business statisticians but relatively unknown by the Legislature who now would try to meet the challenge with buildings still on the planning board.

Illustrative of this type of planning was the approval given the college to offer the first three years of a five-year college medical course in physical therapy. The Department of Public Instruction officially proclaimed the offering throughout the state. When the requisitions for capital equipment and supplies to implement this program were processed through channels, the same Department of Public Instruction could produce no action favorable to fulfilling the requisition. Many, who read the State's announcement and expressed interest in this new program, directed their displeasure (as always) at the college when no program was started. Such incidents have by no means been unusual in the history of not only West Chester but the other State Colleges. The lack of local autonomy still was the heart of such matters.

At the Dilworthtown Presbyterian Church, Professor Doctor Charles Heathcote, Emeritus, is celebrating his fiftieth year as a minister. At the college the first All-Star presents Bambi Lynn and Rod Alexander in a Dance Jubilee covering over fifty years of dance in the United States. The Campus Charities program livened their campaign by running a contest for the "meanest professor." The candidates for the title were Jack Owens, John Gutscher, Jim Bonder, Jack Clokey, Ed Everett and Dot Yanisch.

On Saturday, November 22nd in the Biddle Street Auditorium, Dr. Constantine Johns of the music faculty directed the first Children's Concert in the history of the school and borough. His venture served as a means of enhancing college-community relationships as well as promoting a chance for young musicians to perform as a group.

On February 16, 1959, Dr. Swope advised all Faculty that the graduate program had been approved and that classes would begin September, 1959. In the same letter the President appointed a Graduate Council to direct the program. Dr. Earl F. Sykes was listed as Director of the Council and Dr. Thomas Berry as Secretary-Admissions officer. Upon Dr. Berry would fall the brunt of the total operation concerning the management of the graduate program.

At this point a line-staff chart was constructed which placed the Graduate Council under the Executive Council. This will cause a number of administrative problems since the make-up of the Executive Council was quite polygot including administrative personnel whose interest and training did not qualify them to make decisions upon graduate matters. Further, the Executive Council included Department Heads whose Departments either had not expressed an interest in a graduate program or else were not qualified at present to initiate such programs. Thus despite the continuing efforts of Drs. Mitchell, Berry, Trezise, Benda, Filano, Fleck, Gordon, Slagle and the author who all were, or would be, conducting graduate programs, it was impossible to secure autonomy of operation since unqualified personnel voted on graduate matters as a body (the Executive Council) superimposed. It will take several years to "cure" this condition.

The Booster Club purchased a new ram mascot which they named Prince Ramses I. It was noted that when not servicing the college he would be kept on a farm near Downingtown with his twenty-six wives.

Dr. Vollbrecht had returned to duty from his medical leave in time to take part as official greeter to the National Men's and Women's Gymnastic Team of Finland. Herr Doctor prepared his speech in Finnish and on the night of the program, with Ambassador R. R. Seppala present from Washington, he welcomed them in their native tongue. Chris Sanderson, '01, appeared on the program to present Dr. Clyde E. Ehinger's original Indian Clubs which he used from 1890 to 1920. This also was the occasion of the dedication of the Trophy Case, built by William Peoples and installed in the lobby of the Field House. All the college owned trophies were on display that evening.

JOHN HOLLINGER

HOLLINGER FIELD HOUSE

From an international view the affair could not be matched. In addition to Ambassador Seppala other guests included: Horst Pelckman, West German Consul, and G. Lucilli, Consul General of Italy. A reception for the team afterwards was enjoyed by the students who acted as hosts and hostesses.

In February the Board of Trustees created, with the approval of President Swope, a Faculty Representation Committee which would serve in a consulting capacity to either the Board or the administration. This committee, the antecedent of the coming Faculty Senate, would "have the authority to hear, evaluate, and make recommendations with respect to any matter which may be presented to it, whether such matter affects directly the entire faculty or an individual member of the faculty."

Dr. Frain, in addition to the previous resolution which he made, also proposed expansion of curricula offerings to include Business Administration, Art and Romance Languages.

To keep the door open with the AAUP, Dr. Frain also proposed the adoption of "the 1957 Institutional Regulations on Academic Freedom and Tenure of the AAUP and its Procedural Standards in Faculty Dismissal Proceedings." It was recommended that a copy of the resolution be forwarded to the AAUP.

On April 10, Dr. Forrest Free suffered a heart attack and on the 29th succumbed at the age of 56. On his second tour of service to the College he had served seven years. He had headed the graduate program study committee. His work as Dean of Instruction in dealing with the recent college evaluation was most taxing. Respected by the faculty, a friendly man, he was untiring in his devotion to the college. Dr. Swope stated: "I feel a deep personal loss in the death of Dr. Free and know that the college has suffered a great loss." President Swope would have to carry on without his "lieutenant" to close out the remaining month of the academic year. Unknown to any but himself at the time, this would be the most cataclysmic month in his life with the inevitable conclusion.

DR. FORREST FREE

Dr. Earl Sykes was named acting Dean of Instruction in May. Two senior faculty announced their retirement, Dr. Thomas Heim with twenty-six years service in the History Department and Miss Laura Wilson with twenty-six years service in the Demonstration School.

Baseball, the oldest sport at the college, in existence since the 1880's, finally came to the top. In May Coach Killinger received the news that the "Ram" nine was awarded the State Teachers College Championship. The trophy would join those gained by the Cross Country, Basketball and Swimming teams that year. D. Brower Longaker, varsity baseball player, in class of '93, was still attending the baseball game on Alumni Day.

Dr. Swope conducted the commencement exercises as usual in May. Judge Harold K. Wood of Philadelphia gave the commencement address. Captain George J. DeLong of the United States Marine Corps presented the Reserve Commissions. The graduating Seniors totaled 352. On Alumni Day, George K. Brecht, age 91 and President of the class of 1889, was a featured visitor.

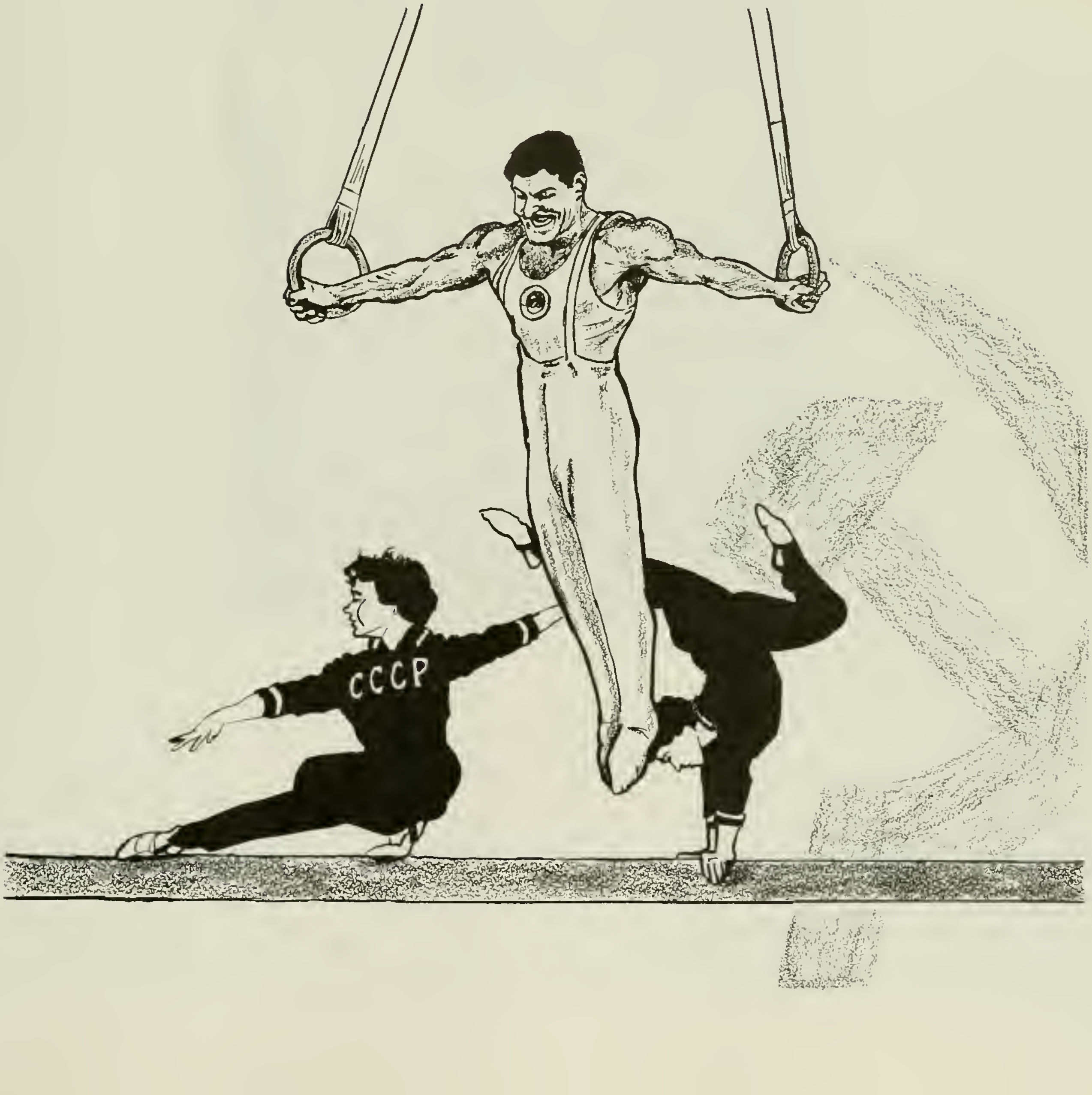
In the week following the commencement, President Swope seemed unusually tired to those who saw him. During the week he had been closeted with several of the Board of Trustees. It was later disclosed that his physician had been treating him for nervous strain. On Tuesday, May 28th, he was admitted to the Chester County Hospital for treatment. At 4:25 A.M., Sunday, May 30th, Dr. Swope found his final battle ended. Like George Morris Philips he literally had "died in action".

The news of the President's sudden death struck the college, the community and the State. Since that day in 1935 when he assumed the reins, he had labored long and diligently. He had a majority of supporters and a minority of critics. He had given much more of himself than ever could be repaid to him. He had bridged the gap from the Old Normal to what would become the multipurpose institution. The coming graduate program was his brain child. He had started to change his faculty management from that of an administrative-centered one to a prototype of "shared responsibilities". He had met the challenge of the new emerging student movement of the '50's by providing avenues of student involvement. As St. Paul had summarized: "He had run a good race." The young college graduate of 1921 from Saltillo, Pennsylvania had earned his place in the history of the college and of Pennsylvania.

In ancient Greece a man's life was measured by the nature and extent of the men who gathered at his death to honor him. Dr. Swope's measure was of the highest—from far and near they came from all walks and stations of life. One week before his death, perhaps with some unknown premonition or prescience, he spoke to a small group of alumni faculty. He stated that there would be great troubles ahead for the school and that these only could be met if the alumni "stood as one" to face them. The Challenge had arrived!

CHAPTER EIGHT

The Frain-Stern Transition 1959-61



DTB
DEUTSCHER TURNER BUND

Dr. Frain was born in Union Deposit on April 28, 1896. He received his early education in Downingtown schools and then attended Pierce Business School in Philadelphia. He enrolled in the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania and in 1923 he was offered an instructorship there. He received his M.A. and Ph.D. degrees from the University of Pennsylvania. He taught thirty-nine years until his retirement in 1962. He married Miss Mary Dowlin, an alumna of West Chester, Class of 1918. In 1934 he was appointed by President Roosevelt to a national Fur Commission to study fur conditions throughout the country. His textbook on Fundamental Economics published in 1937 was widely adopted as a college text. During World War II he was assistant Director of Public Relations for Lukens Steel Company, Coatesville. In 1956 he was appointed a member of the Board of Trustees at the West Chester State College. While serving in this capacity upon Dr. Swope's death he was made acting President for the academic year 1959 - 1960. During this time he and the Board were responsible for initiating an appraisal of the administrative requirements of the college in light of the recent tragic deaths of the two top leaders, Dr. Swope and Dr. Free. At the end of the year he returned to his teaching post at the University of Pennsylvania. He retired to his country home in Birchrunville in 1962. Dr. Frain died October 4, 1965.

DR. H. La RUE FRAIN

M.A., Ph.D.

Acting President

1959 - 1960

1959 - 1960

The deaths of the two top administrators of the college within thirty days of each other drew an editorial from the *Local News* as well as inquiries from others as to what were the nature and extent of the pressures facing both men. The editorial asked that the Trustees and the Commonwealth "devise some plan whereby the work load carried by these two officials is lightened."

In the weeks following Dr. Swope's death, many widely diverse groups noted his passing with memorial tributes. The State Senate of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania paid a tribute to him. Ted Williams '38 wrote an editorial titled "A Great Man Passes." Within a week a scholarship fund was started in his name at the college.

The first action of the Board after the funeral of the President was to appoint an interim administrator. By their joint approval one of their members, Dr. H. LaRue Frain, was selected as acting President. As was customary in the history of the college, Dr. Frain had hardly had time to occupy the post when he, as well as the other State College heads, faced the charges that the Schools were "real fire traps". Thus he had to await a fire safety check to be made by "Harrisburg" before he could fix the enrollment for fall.

In order to study the nature and extent of the administrative structure needed at West Chester the Board of Trustees invited Dr. Finla Crawford, Vice Chancellor Emeritus of Syracuse University, to visit the campus with a selected educational team who would be called the Consultative Evaluative Committee. Their major "expressed mission" was to "make suggestions for a new administrative structure". The several divisions of the college were advised to prepare for their arrival and have material ready for their review.

The departments, using the results of the recent Middle States Evaluative Committee's reports as a basis as well as additional resources, awaited the arrival of the group. All Chairmen of departments were told by Dr. Sykes to make themselves available on the days when Dr. Finla Crawford and the team would arrive, November 15-18. Dr. Lloyd Mitchell and the author with all documentation at hand awaited the call. Much to the surprise of both the visitation days passed with no summons to report. When Dr. Sykes was questioned later he remarked that there was no need expressed to interview either the chairman of the Music Department or the Chairman of the Health and Physical Education Department. At this direction, in some degree of puzzlement, the matter was dropped with the assumption that it did not directly concern either major college specialization. Shortly the results of the visit will be revealed.

One of the first major changes was the initiation of College Entrance Examinations for all students applying after September 1959. The College Entrance Examination Board of Princeton, New Jersey, would service this program.

Bob Urbani '49, joins the Board of Trustees and is assigned duty as chairman of the Board Athletic Committee. One of his first actions was to give a dinner in honor of the football team for their 13-7 upset victory over Villanova. Bob provided a menu of "One Great Big Dead Wildcat".

The "new curriculum" started in September with changes affecting all. A three credit Fine Arts course would be required of everyone. In the Elementary Program there would be fewer "teaching of" courses and more content of elementary school subject matter. The Secondary Curriculum would require a minimum of thirty semester hours in the major field and twenty four minimum in a second field. Physical Education majors would have additional laboratory hours and Music majors additional opportunity to pursue their applied music specialty.

The football season ended with Bill Shockley breaking a State Teachers College record by totaling 156 points. In his last game against Cheyney he scored ten extra points. He will shortly be given "Mid-All-American" rating.

Dr. Glenn Killinger announced his retirement as head football coach. His record since 1934 was 112 wins, 40 losses, and 11 ties. Dr. James Bonder, his assistant, was named to replace him. Coincidentally with "Killy's" retirement was the honor given him to coach the small college all-star eleven against a major college all-star team in the third Optimist Bowl at Tucson, Arizona, on January 2nd.

A new idea in using faculty to give lectures on the Contemporary American scene was initiated on February 8th with Dr. Edward Everett presenting "The Crucial Years 1955-60". He would be followed in turn by Dr. Thomas Berry on "Journalism Today," Dr. James Wright on "Music Today," and Mr. Robert McKinney on "Directions in American Painting".

A double championship came in March when Ed Twardowski's men's swimming team and Kay Margerum's women natators won top honors in the Pennsylvania State College Conference and Women's Intercollegiate meets respectively. Gordon Tappendan, manager of Slater's, gave a private party in honor of both groups.

CHAMPION SWIM TEAM

The quiet of April 6th was disturbed at 10:51 p.m. with shrieks of the girls and the responsive catcalls of the men surrounding Old Main. A contingent of hastily summoned State Troopers from the Thorndale barracks found on their arrival that a "panty raid" had taken place—an activity rather common in American colleges in the spring. The college authorities had no comment.

Since last summer the Board of Trustees had been the recipient of over 100 applications for the college presidency. A screening committee of Board members had been created and the selection was narrowing down. On Monday, April 12th, Governor David Lawrence announced the appointment effective September 1st of Dr. T. Noel Stern as President. All looked forward to his arrival on campus in the coming summer.

CHAMPION SWIM TEAM

Coincidentally with the appointment of Dr. Stern the Board of Trustees announced that they had received the report from Dr. Finla Crawford of his "Middle States Consultative and Evaluative Committee". Furthermore, Dr. Crawford would visit the campus and discuss aspects of it with any interested faculty.

The "Crawford Committee" consisted of ten college administrators who were invited by the Board of Trustees basically to study the administration of the college. They had been furnished a package of source materials including the recent Middle States Accreditation Evaluation Reports, Faculty and Board minutes, manuals, guides, catalogs, business office reports, etc.

The Board displayed a number of copies of their official 34 page report. The Supplementary Report of 130 pages was another matter. Only one copy was available to all the department chairmen. Obviously it was not the intent of the Board to "push" the reading of the Supplementary Report and, by and large, the department chairmen did not read it.

Dr. Mitchell and the author examined the new proposed structure of the college. The "Crawford Committee" had given serious consideration to alleviating the many centralized factors and duties which contributed to the deaths in office of both Dr. Free and Dr. Swope. New Deans would be appointed in the areas of Administration and Student Affairs. The Dean of Instruction would become the Dean of Academic Affairs. On the whole, their top administrative recommendations showed considerable thought and research.

Then a review was made of the body of the general report. At this point, much to the amazement of *those who read it*, certain members of the committee had made a series of unusual statements.

On the second page of the report there is a rather revealing sentence: "The evaluation covers in a large part a series of proposals prepared by the trustees and college officers. So many topics were presented it became necessary to structure these suggestions."

Thus the "Consultative-Evaluative team", brought in for the prime purpose of finding means of improving the management of the college so as to remove the factors contributing to the causes of deaths of Dr. Swope and Dr. Free, had thrust upon it certain matters "suggested as proposals." Among the few department chairmen and faculty who analysed both final reports it was the consensus that the committee came up with the "right" answers in certain of the ancillary areas.

> *When Rome took over the Olympic games, Nero himself entered the chariot race. Not having any reputation or skill in this event, he had the misfortune to fall out of his chariot while making one of the turns. His competitors thoughtfully reined in their horses, permitting the Emperor to stagger back to his chariot and continue. As a matter of record, Nero won the race.*

The Supplementary report has only one documentation on page 50, "This observer (unnamed) had an hour with approximately 70 students in an extra curricular group (unnamed)." On the first page of each part, the "contributor-author's" name was obliterated, rather unusual for a scholarly report.

Scattered through the report are statements undocumented whose sentence structure and tone border on the offensive. Page 18 number 3: "What will be the effect of the multipurpose ambition on the traditional emphasis of Health and Physical Education? Will the historical success serve as a check on a new approach"?

Perhaps the prize unprofessional comment from one of the college presidents was "that the elementary and secondary education at West Chester has taken a back seat. The lively program and continuous participation on a performing level in the music or the health physical education and recreation majors have finally convinced these students that they are actually more important."

The unknown Board member or members who "wrote the lines for this drama were always the first to not only appear at the athletic or music events but also the ones to request tickets for not only their relatives but also for entertaining friends. These same Board of Trustee members were strangely silent and not one raised any objection to these comments. As a point of reference the same Trustees who filled the seats on the fifty yard lines gave scant if any support to an Elementary pageant or a Secondary dramatic play.

Notwithstanding, all the foregoing nor the promise of an honest review, no opportunity was given for hearings on the report. The implementation proceeded as in a South American revolution. This whole procedure will later take place again when the Department of Public Instruction sends "two traveling educators," by name Albert Elsasser and Medill Bair, to visit the campus and sit with Dr. Sykes in 1963.

On April 25th, the *Daily Local News* printed a detailed editorial titled "Meet Dr. T. Noel Stern". In it the college and community were given an opportunity to know more about the new President and his family.

Killy's testimonial dinner on April 23rd "out Heroded Herod" in the nature and extent of the program. The feature was the presentation of a sterling silver punch bowl accompanied by a sterling cup for each year that he had coached at West Chester. The presentation of each cup for the specific year was made by the captain of that team. Killy had reached the peak.

The passing of Dr. James Andes who had served 31 years on the faculty, the last nine years as chairman of the Social Studies Department, was mourned by the faculty and students. The Quad cited him as "one of the most able faculty". Before the year ended Dr. Earl Sykes was named to the Academic Dean's position and Dr. Jack Owens was designated Dean of Student Affairs. All that remained to implement the administrative structure was to secure a Dean of Administrative Affairs.

Graduation day was moved to Sunday to accommodate the many parents and friends of the Seniors. The ceremony was scheduled to begin at 3:30 p.m. At 3:00 o'clock the chapel was filled and hundreds outside holding reserved tickets could not get in. The scene was reminiscent of what George Morris Philips experienced over 70 years ago. Next year graduation would move to the Field House, a few years later to the football field and finally to the Spectrum amphitheatre in Philadelphia. The intimate friendly graduation had gone to join the chestnut hunt, the sleigh ride, the taffy pull, and daily chapel.

On Monday, July 26th, Dr. T. LaRue Frain was tendered an informal surprise luncheon in his honor. Attending was Dr. David of the Board who presented him a citation. Dr. Boehm, Superintendent of Public Instruction, brought a letter of commendation from Governor David Lawrence for this occasion. Dr. Sykes presented a desk set from the faculty and the total Board of Trustees attended in a body. The eulogies and praise given the man who had acted as President for one year were reported in the *Daily Local News* on Tuesday, July 26th. The commendation from Governor Lawrence recited by Dr. Boehm was enthusiastic. In 1962 the *Daily Local News* will note that Dr. T. LaRue Frain's name was not listed among those for continuation on the Board of Trustees for a second term. Peter Binzen, educational writer for the *Evening Bulletin*, will note on March 28, 1962, that "at West Chester last year, a squabble among Chester County Democrats led to the chopping of Dr. H. LaRue Frain from the Board."

For many who believed in fair play, the concensus was that Dr. Frain, as a telling gesture, should mail the commendation back to Governor Lawrence.

On August 26th, the United States Olympic Women's Gymnastic Team arrived on campus for a three week training period prior to their departure for the Olympic Games in Rome. With community support, the girls gave open demonstrations culminating in the selection of the final group. With the support of the West Chester Exchange Club led by President Bob McCardell, over $2,000 was raised for the U. S. Olympic Committee. Gene Kelly, radio and TV personality, covered the event and West Chester benefitted by the girls' presence. The girls, in turn, benefitted by the efforts of student trainer Bill Loockerman who was assigned as trainer by the author to take care of the girls' needs as to massage – a very difficult duty.

Coincidentally, to the girls training at the college, Gene Kelly, well-known sports TV commentator, spent much time interviewing and taking motion pictures. One evening he telephoned the author at 5:00 p.m. with an urgent request to be at the TV station within two hours for a live interview concerning the coming games at Rome. He also asked for a demonstration of Greco-Roman wrestling plus some gymnastic movements. Agreeing to help, contact was made with several

of the physical education staff. Joe Miller agreed to drive from Wilmington to the Philadelphia station and do a few gymnastic stunts. Then Bob Reese and John Furlow offered to appear and demonstrate Greco-Roman wrestling, if the author would give them an elementary indoctrination since their experience in the style was rather limited.

U. S. WOMEN'S OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM

The "actors" arrived at the station in time for a short rehearsal of their parts. The "live" show began with Gene and the author sitting together talking about the Olympics. Joe Miller came out from the "wings" walking on his hands. Then Bob and John came out in very abbreviated wrestling tights and demonstrated several Greco-Roman movements and holds. Gene Kelly closed out the number and the cameras stopped. As Joe, Bob, John and the author were ready to leave the station, Gene suggested waiting in the TV office where there were several telephones. Within a few minutes the 'phones started ringing. Like airplanes "stacked up" over a busy airport, a number of ladies were calling the station to get the names of those gorgeous athletes who demonstrated the wrestling and gymnastics"!!!

As a closing comment to the year 1959-60, the Commonwealth by legislative action dropped the word "Teacher's" from the school's title. Now West Chester was one of the State Colleges in Pennsylvania. The "Multipurpose Institution" was just around the corner.

U. S. WOMEN'S OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM TRYOUTS

Born in Pittsburgh in 1913, son of Leon Thomas Stern a sociologist, and Gertrude Stern a free lance journalist and novelist, Dr. Stern attended Friends' and public schools prior to attending Swarthmore College where he graduated with honors. He then attended the University of Pennsylvania and received his Master's degree in 1940 and his Ph.D. in 1942. He studied international relations at the University of Lyons, France. While at Penn Graduate School he held a position with the Pennsylvania Department of Forests and Waters. From 1945 to 1953 he was a member of the faculty of the University of Boston teaching Political Science. He was a member of the Peace and Social Concern Committee of the New England Friends, and president of a community credit union. He served as secretary-treasurer of the Boston chapter of the AAUP.

From 1953 to 1956 he was director of the Foundation of the United States at the University of Paris. In 1956 he was appointed to the position of acting Chief of the U. N. Public Administration Mission to Ethiopia. He organized an in-service training institute at the School for Government Employees at the University of Addis Ababa. He was appointed President of the college in September 1960 and was inaugurated to that office on December 3. Dr. Stern served as President of the institution for one year.

On August 26th the Harrisburg *Evening News* carried an interview with Dr. Stern. He stated, "West Chester has an excellent reputation . . . a good intellectual tone . . . the future is the brightest of the thirteen schools." Reader, memorize this encomium delivered by the ninth President —at the start of the college's eighty-ninth year of operation.

T. NOEL STERN

M.A., Ph.D.

1960 - 1961

1960 - 1961

Dr. Stern's Presidency was initiated with a welcoming article in the "Quad". On Sunday, September 25th, Governor David Lawrence appeared on campus to dedicate three new buildings and confirm the action taken by the Board the previous May in dedicating the Field House and three athletic fields. The new women's dormitory at Sharpless and Church Streets was named in honor of Grace D. McCarthy who had served the college 34 years from 1910 to 1944. The new Music building was named Swope Hall in honor of the recently deceased President. The men's dormitory on Rosedale was dedicated unnamed. The field House was given John Hollinger's name for his long service as Steward of the Normal School. The football stadium was named for Dr. John Farrell who had served on the Board of Trustees. The baseball field was named for Harry R. Allen, Director of Health Education for 15 years and the soccer field was named for Earle C. Waters who had retired in 1958 after 30 years' service to the college and in special recognition of his successful years as soccer coach. Dr. Stern is interviewed by Jack Corman of the *Daily Local News*. Jack was pleased to use "quotable quotes" from the genial President . . . "wholesale expansion" . . . "idea bubbling about" . . . the job is not only "a new experience but lots of fun." . . . "a liberal arts program may be added to the existing ones . . . " Among the fringe benefits Dr. Stern noted was "the fine college pool." He planned on swimming at noon hour three times a week a distance of 16 laps. Dr. Stern told of swimming coach Ed

McCARTHY HALL

GRACE D. McCARTHY

DR. CHARLES S. SWOPE

SWOPE HALL

Twardowski giving him pointers on how to improve his technique. Dr. T. Noel Stern's enthuiasm for the noon hour swim had a contagious effect. Shortly several faculty, who, heretofore apparently had not been sufficiently motivated to enjoy swimming, joined the President in the pool. Certain of the non-athletic faculty seriously considered enrolling at the local YMCA for a swimming course in anticipation of joining the "Stern Aquatic Club". Jack Corman, "seated in a pair of matching padded armchairs in the president's office, the conversation rambled over topics from reading Albert Camus in French to interweaving fact and theory in teacher education." More of Camus later.

On September 9, Mr. David R. Baldwin, Deputy Secretary of Administration of the Commonwealth, transmitted the Report of the Organization and Space Utilization Survey. He noted that the report was endorsed by the Department of Public Instruction and that the structure, created to meet the requirements of West Chester, could conceivably be used as a pattern for other State Colleges. In his letter he also emphasized the major importance of the new position of Director of Administrative Affairs and intimated such a person should be second in authority to the President.

By and large the Baldwin-Probert-Schneider report, as it came to be known, met the problems head on and created three major divisions in the college—Administration, Academics, and Student Affairs. With a Dean heading each area the President would have leadership resources which, it was hoped would preclude a repeat of the Dr. Free-Dr. Swope sacrifices. Yet, buried within the report were certain recommendations, outside the scope of either organization or space utilization, which certain department chairmen definitely felt were introduced by certain Board members. These recommendations would in turn provide for the same members to exercise a sphere of influence in specific campus activities for which they felt either unusually qualified or else inordinately interested.

On the 24th of September David R. Baldwin, State Deputy Secretary of Administration and Budget, along with three officials from the Governor's office, visited the campus for the day. Dr. Finla G. Crawford, chairman of the "Consultative and Evaluative Committee" was also in attendance. Part of the program included an open seminar on the "findings" of the "Crawford Report." A number of department chairmen patiently waited the moment when they could openly discuss the findings of the committee. By the end of the day it was obvious that there would be no open discussion of the "findings." To all intents and purposes the matter was closed.

One week later in the author's home, President Stern, Dr. Frain, former Acting President, Dr. Sykes, Mr. Messikomer, Dr. Owens, Mr. Reese, Dr. David, President of the Board of Trustees, members of the Board of Trustees, and Members of the Health and Physical Education Department were invited to discuss a nine page analysis of the "Crawford Report." This paper, prepared by the author and a number of faculty members, was supported by nineteen documents, each of which was available during the presentation. Following the author's presentation and the ensuing discussion, it was the feeling of the Board that, though the nine page "position" paper was essentially correct, the "Crawford Report" would be accepted and implemented.

In retrospect, the Crawford Report made its greatest contribution in giving attention to reducing the "wear and tear" on the President of the college. However the undocumented sections referring to such things as "The lively programs and continuous participation on a performing level in the music or the health, physical education and recreation majors have finally convinced these students that they are actually more important" must stand as a monumental "J'accuse" against Dr. Finla Crawford, his committee and those who did not permit open discussion regarding its contents. Such "procedures" would be impossible in the future when a Faculty Senate, an active State College Faculty Association, and an active local AAUP chapter would be factors in all professional matters of this nature.

As a closing comment on the foregoing since the school began and throughout its history West Chester was listed as a college which specialized in Music and Physical Education. Suddenly in 1959-60 the work of the past eighty years was being discredited.

For the reader who has read the book or has seen the motion picture "High Noon," the role of the sheriff rejected by the town, well suited the actual positions of both the

Director of Music and the Director of Health and Physical Education. By and large the faculty expressed little if any interest at the moment. Certain others could hardly conceal their pleasure at what they considered to be the long awaited "come uppance" for these performing departments who over the years "enjoyed" what they considered to be inordinate and more than favorable consideration—plus attendant publicity.

Meanwhile Dr. Mitchell stepped out of his role as Director of the Music Department to play in a Faculty Recital. This was the first presentation in the new Swope Hall. Fittingly Dr. Mitchell, who served during the whole of the former President's term of office, played the inaugural recital.

The *Local News* on October 21 carried the headlines "Russian Gymnasts to Perform at College." The article noted that the visit "is made possible by the action of Governor David L. Lawrence, Dr. Charles Boehm, Dr. Charles W. David and Dr. T. Noel Stern in cooperation with the United States Department of State and the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States." The next day the *Local News* carried the headline "Pending Visit of Russian Team at College in Dispute." Secretary of the Board, Mrs. J. Herbert Chambers informed the paper that the announcement was incorrect and that the Trustees on September 28th decided "not to entertain the team at this time." The article further noted that Dr. David declined to comment. The Board minutes of October 26th are quite revealing in that Dr. David had made a telephone poll of the group and that the endorsement was then made. He noted, however, that "Mrs. Chambers had not been made a party to it."

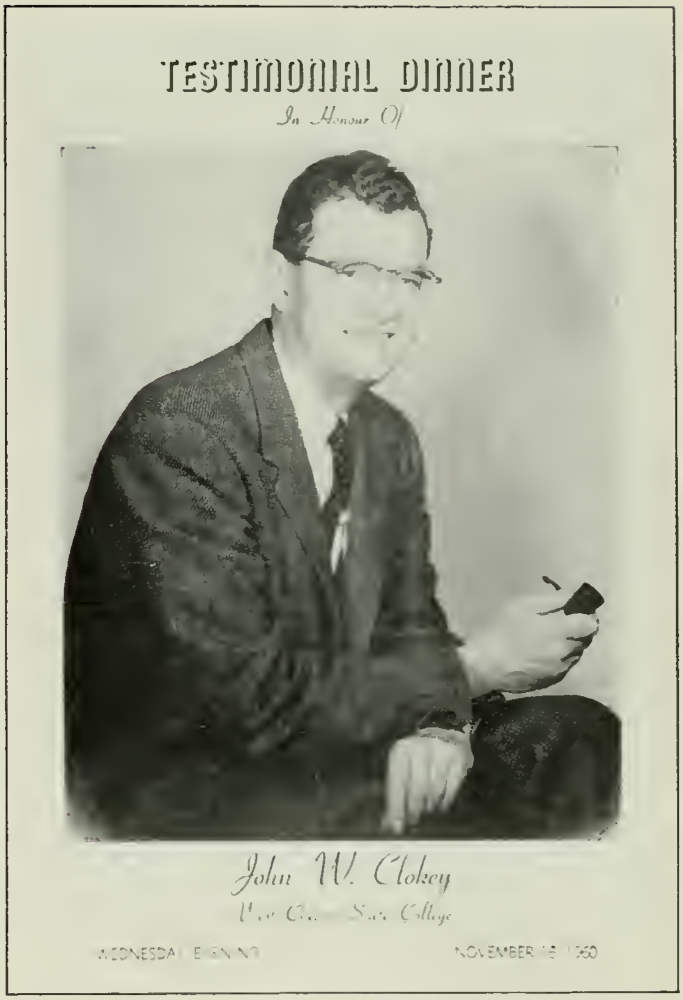
On October 27th, the United States Department of State advised the author that the Russians had not applied for their visas in time, thus they regretted that the visit would be cancelled. At this point the whole matter "died" (temporarily).

Jack Clokey, English teacher and successful Track coach, returned to campus after recovering from disabling injuries received the previous May. He was greeted by a testimonial dinner in his honor where his friends assembled to show their personal regards. The Burgess of West Chester declared November 16th to be Jack Clokey Day. Following the dinner he was presented with keys to a new car, purchased at cost from Harlan Slack, auto dealer in the town.

On December 11th John Winder, with 30 years service as chief engineer, ceremonially fired the first boiler of the new Power Plant. In the same month, Irene Shur of the Social Studies faculty modeled a 5,000 year old Babylon necklace as part of an exhibit of ancient relics loaned to the library by the University of Pennsylvania Museum.

West Chester had not had a fire since the Old Grandstand burned in 1950. On November 26th, one of the army barracks now used for storage of furniture and athletic gear was found to be on fire. One of four stretching along College Avenue and scheduled for demolition, the headlines brought back memories of the days after World War II when these were "home" to the returning veterans.

Ted Williams '38 did a story on the new President for the *Philadelphia Inquirer Magazine* on November 27th. In addition to some fine photo work by the paper, Dr. Stern was quoted as saying, "I am going to stress my conviction that there must be more intellectual content in college life. Modern techniques are fine but you have to teach the ability to think."



TESTIMONIAL DINNER

In Honour Of

John W. Clokey

West Chester State College

WEDNESDAY EVENING NOVEMBER 16 1960

December the 2nd brought Dr. Stern on the stage for his inauguration address. Leading the academic procession the new President took the rostrum at the appointed time and delivered a talk titled "Albert Camus and the Creative Leadership." Dr. Stern stated that over 300 hours and six months of research were necessary to plan the half hour speech. The "Friends" journal will shortly print a condensed version of the address.

The inaugural address had been preceded by Dr. Davids' charge to the new President. The President of the Board of Trustees outlined in essence what would be expected of the new administrator. From a historical view, there was a parallelism between this and the duties faced by the first President, Ezekiel Cook in 1871. Perhaps Dr. David used more sophistry and the duties were not spelled in the succinct objectives of 1871 but the essence of the ideas was there and Dr. T. Noel Stern had the blueprint in front of him. Now would come the "honeymoon period."

A luncheon followed the morning session after which Camus recordings were played in the Faculty lounge. In the evening an inaugural ball was held in Hollinger Field House. President and Mrs. Stern enjoyed the grand march as well as the specialty dance numbers. It had been a big day for the new leader and the challenge was ahead of him.

DR. STERN'S INAUGURAL BALL

Within the week the new President addressed the women members of the New Century Club of West Chester on the topic "Your Pennsylvania Tax Dollar." The *Local News*, in part, reported that . . . "Copies of Department of Revenue Research Bulletin, No. 9, Revenue Receipts: 1957-59 Biennium, April 1960 printed under Dr. Stern's name as director, were distributed to the club members and guests. The speaker explained portions of the bulletin through its summary including: Receipts of Funds; Seven Operating Funds; General Fund; Motor Fund; Shift in Sources of Revenue, and Seasonal Flow of Revenue."

Several of the ladies, who had been to the inaugural address five days earlier, discussed the two presentations. Dr. Stern was now in his 98th day of office in the current academic year.

Before Christmas the *Local News* carried the news of the retirement party for a number of college employees each of whom was 75 or older. These included Ira Oakes, Clarence Steward, Horace Roberts, John J. Furlong, Harry Richardson, Lillian Jackson, Emma Windle, Amos Summers, John Sheneman, Sam Watkins and Leigh Johnson. Herb Clavier, Warren Mercer, and Agnes Speakman arranged the party honoring this group for their long service.

Eight days before Christmas the "on again—off again" visit of the Russians became a reality. Apparently internal Board of Trustee differences of opinion became clarified. With the encouragement and support of the United States Department of State and Governor Lawrence, the Russians were coming on January 10th through 13th.

By January 8th members of the United States Women's Gymnastic team, who would compete against the Russian girls, began to arrive on campus. On the 10th the Russians, escorted by the author, arrived from New York City. Housed in the old Infirmary and in Reynolds Hall, special arrangements for security had been made with both the Pennsylvania State Police and the Borough. Uniformed and non-uniformed officers assisted during the several days of their visit.

The Optimist Club under the chairmanship of Jim Cue brought a beautiful silk American flag to the college. Their gift was intended to be carried by the American girls' team as they marched on to the floor for the Russian gym meet. The actual presentation, as a courtesy, was first made to President Stern in his office. The Optimist presentation group at their next club meeting reported on President Stern's acceptance of the gift.

Meanwhile, having been so successful as "trainer" for the United States women's team the past August, Bill Loockerman, by popular request, is assigned the same job now. To serve the Soviet team, Ed Norris, in the process of coaching the swimming team to become the State champions, volunteers to act as trainer. He is particularly impressed by Larisa Latynina.

Dr. Edwin Cottrell, having handled all the financial arrangements for the international shows since 1956, announced a complete sellout. Dr. Alex Antonowich, to be appointed the first college Director of Public Relations next month, arranged for three television stations to make live coverage of the event. Time Life Magazine Inc. sent their top photographers George Sylk and Dick Lewis to cover the event. Sports Illustrated assigned John G. Zimmerman to cover the meet.

The opening night found Dr. Charles Boehm representing Governor Lawrence, Ivan Barabanoff, First Secretary of Soviet Embassy representing the Russian Government, Dan Ferris representing the AAU and Vladimir Pojidaeff representing the United States Department of State.

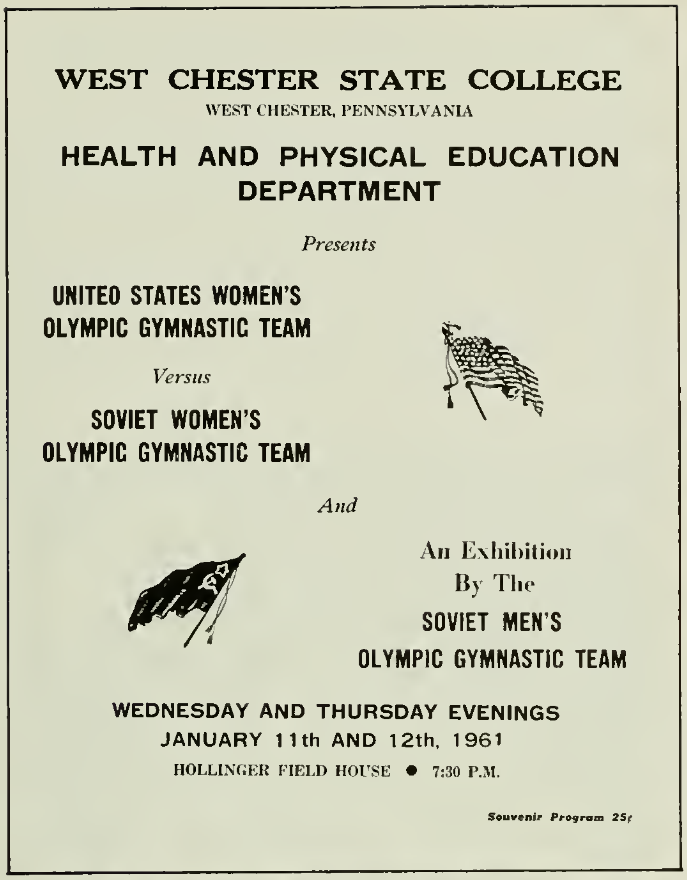
Paul Carson directed the West Chester Band and Mr. George Gulack introduced the guests. Doris Fuchs, of the United States team surprised all by taking a gold medal on the uneven parallels while Muriel Grossfeld, her teammate, tied with Soviet Larisa Latynina for first place in free exercise. The Russian men, following the women's competition, put on a dazzling exhibition each night. The top performer, who won the crowd's applause both evenings, was Albert Azaryan 31 year old Armenian from Erevan. His ring exhibition was supreme—a truly Olympian performance.

Each night over 4,000 spectators saw the events in person. WRCA-TV carried an exclusive one hour program on January 13th. It was estimated that several million watched the show. Seventy-five newspapers and periodicals sent representatives to cover the events.

The many stories connected with the event are outside the scope of the present work; perhaps one will represent all. The author, with the cooperation of the Pennsylvania State Constabulary, arranged for a few officers to come in mufti to the private party in his home given for the American and Soviet gymnasts. These "athletic looking" individuals were introduced as assistant wrestling coach, assistant football coach, etc.

From an exposure view and all public relations aspects, the appearance of the Soviet Men's and Women's Olympic Gymnastic team was termed the most impressive event in the history of the College. From an international relations' view, the college and the community had sponsored a program to demonstrate the universality of athletics and sport as a means of communication between people. From a practical view, the U. S. Olympic Committee benefitted in the sum of over $6,000 from the affair.

As a final note it will be remembered that originally in September certain of the Board as well as the President of the



WEST CHESTER STATE COLLEGE
WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

HEALTH AND PHYSICAL EDUCATION DEPARTMENT

Presents

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S
OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM

Versus

SOVIET WOMEN'S
OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM

And

An Exhibition
By The
SOVIET MEN'S
OLYMPIC GYMNASTIC TEAM

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS
JANUARY 11th AND 12th, 1961
HOLLINGER FIELD HOUSE ● 7:30 P.M.

Souvenir Program 25¢

college has registered a negative view regarding the Russians' coming. A motion picture of the event has footage showing the crowd in which certain members of the Board of Trustees and President Stern are evincing, by the looks on their faces extreme pleasure and enthusiasm at the event.

In the end of February twenty-three Latin American visitors came to campus because the college was recommended as having a fine reputation for specializing in teacher education and in particular elementary education. The reader will recall that fifty years earlier the University of Pennsylvania placed the West Chester Normal visit as a must for all foreign educators. Tradition was being upheld.

One more international contact was made when Kerstin Holm from Stockholm, Sweden came for a month's stay as guest instructor in the Physical Education Department. Blonde Kerstin (pronounced "Shurstin") on February 28th presented an exhibition using college students. The community reacted with enthusiasm and the *Daily Local News* gave it extensive coverage.

The Juniors reached an all time high for musicals when they presented "Guys and Dolls." The Elementary majors gave a presentation of localite Edward Shenton's "O, Restless Race" to Mrs. Ester Fuller's music. With eleven scenes and several hundred in the cast, "Geoff" Studenmund, Roy Sweet, and Ed Barrow of the faculty did yeoman work to make it a top presentation.

The potential plan for a new library on the site of the old Demonstration School put the Board in a running confrontation with the local school authorities. The *Daily Local News* was reporting the substance of negotiations rather regularly in the news. Anne Smith, 6th grade teacher in the school, wrote an interesting analysis and challenge to the Board of Trustees which the *Local* printed on February 28th. By March, a negotiated settlement was reached between the Board and the Borough to conduct the Demonstration School through a complicated reimbursement plan on a year to year basis.

Dr. Stern gave a lecture on the 1st of March before the West Chester Unitarians at their Sunday meeting. His subject was "The Religious Thought of Albert Camus." For some of the women this was their third opportunity to hear the President speak on his favorite subject, Albert Camus, Nobel prize winner.

March 6th brought Dr. Arnold Toynbee, world famous British historian and classical scholar, to the stage as the Philips' lecturer. Peter Binzen, considered to be one of the best writers on educational matters, published an article in the *Evening Bulletin* of March 28th titled "Our Confused School System." In it he castigated political influence on the State College system. In interviewing several of the Presidents he raised the question of political party differences affecting the State Colleges. His article reads verbatim, "Dr. Stern, the most recently named state college president (and a Democrat) is inclined to play down the party differences."

In April two West Chester faculty members are appearing regularly on WFIL-TV as guest experts on physical fitness. Shortly Lloyd Wilkinson and Pat Nesley will have a regularly scheduled "Exercise with Pat and Lloyd" program.

SPECIAL EDUCATION BUILDING

The Special Education Building was officially inaugurated with an Open House on May 4th. Dr. Harold Benda and Howard Freeman of the faculty acted as hosts.

One more cultural visitation took place with the appearance of the Japanese Men's and Women's Olympic Gymnastic team. As a special feature, displays of Japanese art, literature and music were made prior to the event. The program was dedicated to Miss Muriel Leach who announced her retirement after 30 years dedicated service. The night of the exhibition, the West Chester Women's Gym team appeared on the program along with the Japanese women's team. This inter-team performance was greeted with enthusiastic applause. In retrospect, the college and community in this academic year had helped United States' relations with the Soviet Union, Latin America, Sweden and Japan.

COED GYMNASTS ON "JAPANESE NIGHT"

Joining Muriel Leach in retirement were Anne Smith, Demonstration School teacher, and Dorothy Ramsey who had given many years' service in education. Their students would long remember them.

Dr. Stern participated in graduation ceremonies with Dr. Charles Boehm in the Hollinger Field House. Bill Peoples and the entire maintenance staff spent several days preparing the floor for the event. Dr. Boehm had been scheduled to speak on "The Future of Education in Pennsylvania." Perhaps, remembering his several visits to the college's international cultural gymnastic shows, he changed his topic to "The International Implications of Education in the Modern World." His closing comment was basic, "The peace of your time and of generations to come will depend upon your ability to appreciate and understand the ambitions and cultures of other people."

For the Alumni, Drs. Antonowich and Fletcher prepared a twenty-one page resume of activities at the college for the past year. In mimeographed form it was favorably received by those assembled.

Dr. Kenneth R. Widdall joined the college in the position of Dean of Administrative Affairs. Now the missing third post was filled. The President would have three "lieutenants" to handle the "legwork" and a public relations director to handle all publicity. Technically the top leader of the school could concentrate on the art of "leadership."

Thursday, August 3rd, the Summer Commencement included the first graduate degrees to be awarded in the history of the school. The first candidate to come to the rostrum to receive his M.Ed. degree was Benedict Coren, class of 1948. As an undergraduate Ben (known to his intimates as "Uncle" Benny) has been a Health and Physical Education Major and had been named Little All-American in Football. Significantly his Master's thesis had concerned a complete "Recreation Survey of Chester County" which would be a significant resource document for the County Commissioners' office. The other two recipients of the graduate degrees were Brian Sharkey (East Stroudsburg) and J. Lawrence Nicholson (Penn State). This was a milestone for the college. In the Fall of 1959 there were 188 graduate students enrolled taking 18 courses. The first graduate teaching staff included 14 faculty. By the Centennial year, Spring 1971, there are 1,633 students taking 163 courses taught by 140 faculty—foreseen and predicted by Dr. Charles Swope, President in 1954.

In August the United States National AAU Men's and Women's Gymnastic teams spent one week on campus preparing for the competitive tour to Russia, Poland and Czechoslovakia. The author had been elected manager of the team and Ed Norris had been appointed trainer to join the group later when the men would give clinics throughout Africa. The college and community had an opportunity to watch the daily workouts prior to their departure on August 10th. As a further note, just as Ed Norris was ready to leave the United States to join the group in Vienna the Belgian Congo crisis erupted and the United States Department of State recommended that the African trip be postponed. Perhaps this was fortunate since the potential was excellent for two faculty heads to be exhibited on a pole in a West African village. Now ten years later, Ed is still waiting for the call and the author has a supply of atabrine tablets for the prevention of malaria as well as a receipt for over one ton of gymnastic equipment which was shipped from Karachi, India to Cairo, Egypt.

In August, Russian and German officially enter the Language Curriculum with the appointment of Professor Alois Kulhanek, formerly Director of Communications for the Republic of Czechoslovakia. With an extensive background in both languages, his joining the staff was of significant importance.

Another curricular first occurred when Dr. Robert Gordon, Head of the Science Department announced that the college would offer a television course, "New Biology," for credit. This was the first course presented by CBS over 182 affiliated stations.

Interlude: "Hot" September 1961

The year began with rumors that certain changes would be made. Those who claimed to be in the know stated that the Board of Trustees had been in guarded sessions.

On May 6, 1960 Dr. Charles David, President of the Board of Trustees, had spread on the Board minutes his letter to Jack Clokey, Secretary of the Faculty Representation Committee: "We have high hopes for the future of Dr. Stern's administration." From this date, until the Special Meeting September 11, 1961, there is not one indication which would reveal that there were any differences between Dr. Stern and the Board. In order to present the data concerning this matter, a departure from the main narrative will be made in chronological fashion:

September 11. By a unanimous Board vote Dr. Stern was "asked to resign as of December 31, 1961, or failing to do so, he will be dismissed immediately." It was further moved . . . "indicating lack of confidence as the reason for our action."

September 11 – Daily Local News. *"West Chester College Board to ask Dr. Stern to Resign."* The paper noted that the several board members were either unavailable or else they had no comment. The article stated that "members of the board have been meeting with various college department heads at private homes during the summer."

Daily Local News. The editorial page was headed *"Who Actually Named Dr. Stern to the Presidency of the College."* Among the comments were "He holds the distinction of being elected to the presidency by virtually the same board which is now seeking an end of his administration . . . Was Dr. Stern who, at the time of his appointment was serving as Director of Research and Statistics in the Department of Revenue at Harrisburg, the choice of the college Trustees or was he simply an appointee of Governor David L. Lawrence?"

September 11–Daily Local News. *"Dr. Stern confirms Board has asked for his resignation."*

September 14 – Daily Local News. *"Board of Trustees Fires Dr. Stern as President."*

September 15 – Daily Local News. *"Dr. Stern Says Athletic Dept. Feud Involved in Firing."*

Philadelphia Inquirer – *"College Head Says Sports Pressure Forced His Firing."*

Philadelphia Daily News. *"Booted College Head Claims Grid Kick."*

September 16 – Philadelphia Inquirer. *"College Destroyed Receipt Records Fired Head Says."* This article carried a succinct development that "Gov. Lawrence signed the minutes of the trustees making the dismissal of Dr. Stern official."

Bulletin. *"West Chester Trustee Head Disputes Stern Firing."*

Daily Local News. *"College Officials Delay Comment on Stern Charges."*

September 17 – Philadelphia Inquirer. *"Stern Issues White Paper on Firing – Ex-College Head Lists Clashes on Athletics, Politics."* This article is of particular significance not only because it refers for the first time to Dr. Stern's ten page accusations against the Board that hired him but because a reason is divulged for the Board's silence. "The trustees have refused to disclose reasons for their unanimous action and have said only that they are maintaining silence because they don't want to harm Dr. Stern and his family." *(This statement is almost identical to that given by the Board of Trustees twenty six years ago in 1935 to the newspaper when they fired Dr. Cameron.* Coincidentally, this has been and is a frequently used "statement" by College Boards of Trustees all over the United States.)

September 18 – Daily Local News. *"Board of Trustees Issues First Answer to Charges by Stern."* In this the Board broke their silence (same pattern as the Cameron case – 1935) and in a three page statement introduced an item . . . "as far back as December (1960) a few days before Dr. Stern's inauguration, the Board met to consider grievances and rumors of discontent on campus." (The Board minutes reveal no item relative to this during the year of Dr. Stern's incumbency.) The article went on further, "From the day that Dr. Stern became President of West Chester State College on September 1, 1960, complaints and grievances came to members of the Board in connection with all phases of his administration."

Philadelphia Inquirer. *"State to Investigate Dr. Stern's Charges of College Politics."* This quoteed Dr. Boehm, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, as to his plan to visit the campus and talk to college officials about the Stern case.

September 19 – Daily Local News. *"Dr. Bonder Defends Policies in Athletics."* This reported an interview with Dr. Jim Bonder, head football coach, at the first fall meeting of the Philadelphia Sportswriters' Association Football Club at the Adelphia Hotel, Philadelphia. Dr. Bonder, among other comments, noted "men entrusted with the coaching responsibilities will not permit the athletic tail to wag the academic dog."

Daily Local News. *"Dr. Stern Urges Change in Board; No Probe Seen."* In this article Dr. Stern outlined the political backgrounds of five of the nine board members. His statements concluded with the "board has failed in its responsibility to back up the man they picked who shared their educational philosophy."

September 20 – Philadelphia Inquirer. *"Junior High Classes for Athletes Rapped by Stern."*

September 21 – Evening Bulletin. *"Boehm Refuses to Overrule Board in Firing of Dr. Stern."* Considering the matter closed Dr. Boehm stated "It is regrettable but we do not believe there is evidence that the board acted in a grossly arbitrary manner. They may have erred in their judgement, but this is the authority given to the boards." In the same article, Dr. Stern delivered an additional charge that the several Trustees are interested primarily in patronage at the college. "he named Mrs. Louise M. John of West Chester, as one of the trustees whose major interest is the 160 patronage jobs at the college." (At the time of her membership on the Board, Mrs. John was Vice-Chairman of the Pennsylvania State Democratic Committee.)

September 22 – Daily Local News. *"West Chester Faculty Group Backs Board."* The Faculty Representation Committee elected by 154 faculty members went on record supporting the actions of the Board in firing Dr. Stern. The statement was signed by the five members, Dr. Michael Bannon, Miss Mary Bliss, Mr. Jack Clokey, Mr. Arthur Hawthorne and Dr. James Wright.

Daily Local News. *"Dr. Stern Bows Out of Feud, Sees a Bright Future for College."* Dr. Stern addressed the West Chester Rotary Club on September 21 and chose as his topic "The Dynamic Future of West Chester State College." He bowed out "of the controversy with the hope community leaders, faculty, students, and alumni will provide the leadership in the future to make the college fulfill its potential." He praised the high calibre of the college faculty and said he still "has great affection for the college despite the controversy."

Radio station WCOJ as a public service offered equal time for both sides. Dr. Stern presented his case after which Dr. Jack Owens, Dean of Student Affairs, presented the opposing views. Tapes of these are in the college archives.

To all intents and purposes at this point it appeared that the matter was officially closed. However by September 25th the Board of Trustees would start action to have Dr. Stern return official college records which they claimed he was holding in his possession (the reader will recall the same situation developed in the Cameron case in 1935). The next day the Board appealed to the Deputy Attorney General, assigned to the Department of Public Instruction, to assist in securing the return of records. Dr. Stern in the September 29th issue of the *Daily Local News* noted he would be "more than happy to see the Justice Department enter the case. It is time that justice was done." He further stated: "My file is open to the *Daily Local News* and civic groups. There is nothing here that the College doesn't have access to – College officials may use the records at any time – my home is state property."

October 20, 1961. *"Put State College Presidents Under Civil Service, Stern Says."* Dr. Stern, in his speech at the Race Street Friends Meeting house, made several far reaching proposals concerning the removal of political influences in the State Colleges. He recommended the elimination of College Boards of Trustees and the creation of one State-wide Board. His tenent was that of complete removal of patronage – a philosophy widely endorsed by educators for many years.

Before Dr. Stern departs from the scene, let one anecdote be told. Within the first few weeks of his taking office he explored a number of areas. One in particular concerned the nature and extent of all the vending machines widely scattered over the campus. These machines purveyed a variety of items, some, food or beverages and other merchandise of a more personal nature. Records concerning the management and control of their use were, at the time of his inquiry, not centralized. In the course of gathering data his investigation came to Old Main. It so happened for a number of years, as in most women's dormitories, there were service machines dispensing sanitary napkins, in this case Kotex. His query as to the management and control of the several dispensing machines elicited the response that the maintenance staff of ladies emptied the coin boxes and kept the machines filled, reporting all to the Dean of Women's office. He studied the matter with some degree of puzzlement. Finally, taking a sheet of paper, he wrote down the number of the girls living in the dormitory and with some quick calculation arrived at the anticipated total use of Kotex plus the expected income from these machines each month. Dr. Stern's major experience prior to coming to West Chester had, after all, been Budget and Finance.

At this point the Board minutes, taken October 22, 1961 during the meeting with the representative of the National Education Association, throw a ray of light on this matter. The Board was asked to furnish specifics concerning Dr. Stern's relations with faculty and the subject of vending machines:

> *Mr. Joyce:* "He had one of the Deans on the carpet from 5:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m. asking him where was the money going from the vending machines."
>
> *Mr. Urbani:* "Dr. Stern wanted to charge 10¢ for sanitary napkins when they should be 5¢. This is my area of Student Affairs."

* * * * * * * * * *

QUOD ERAT DEMONSTRANDUM

* * * * * * * * * *

Dr. Stern's contributions to the college during his incumbency have not received a fair evaluation. During his brief term he did take a stand on certain matters risking the displeasure of the few more politically minded members of the Board.

He was firmly against the nepotism in hiring practices – stating, as noted in the Board minutes, that he refused to consider his brother-in-law for a position on the non-instructional staff. His position here, though supported by the majority of the Board, undoubtedly lost the general support of one of the most politically active Board members as well as one of his administrative staff.

Dr. Stern outlined position descriptions for the Dean of Administration indicating a strong academic requirement with concomitant experience. Yet several Board members immediately questioned the possibility of employing someone without the academic degree who might in their words have "other qualification." The reader may define these two words himself.

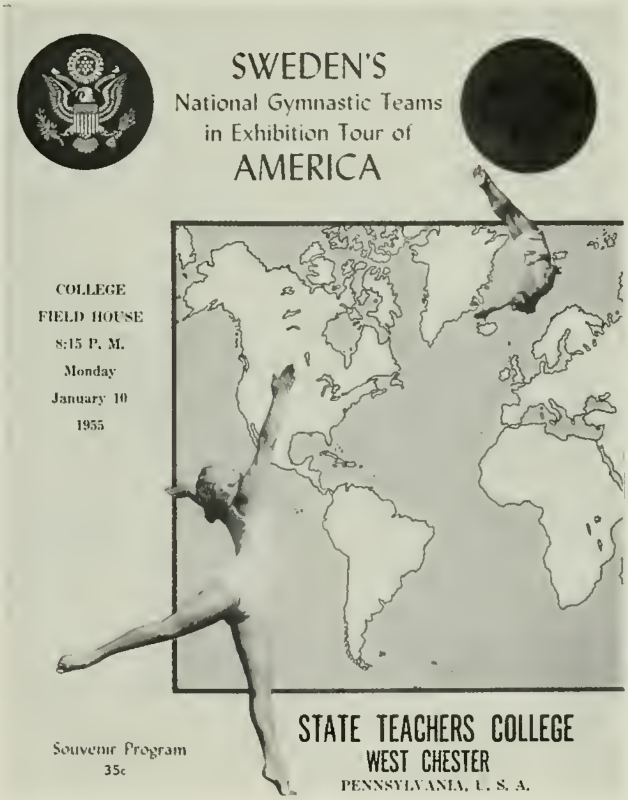
Dr. Stern as well as the Probert Report held that the Dean of Administration's position should place him third in authority with only the Dean of Academic Affairs out-ranking him (May 25, 1960). Within seven months, notwithstanding the recommendations outlined by Secretary Baldwin regarding the importance of this position, for reasons undisclosed in the minutes, the "chain of command at West Chester" (actual words) would be revised with the Dean of Student Affairs moving up and the Administrative Dean moving down. According to the minutes, Board member Urbani described the Dean of Administration's position as "primarily concerned with business operation." It is obvious after an analysis of the Probert report that the recommendations would be tailored to suit, on the one hand the Board of Trustees collectively or individually or, on the other hand, the President and his top echelon.

Dr. Stern took a stand against the circulation of political petitions (a semantic subterfuge describing the "macing" for party contributions, or sale of tickets for picnics, dinners, testimonials, etc.). Again the reader, if interested, should read the Board of Trustee minutes of March 22, 1961, a paragraph heading "Political Petitions" which illustrates Dr. Stern's taking a stand on an issue in which his position was entirely correct.

The author offers the following comment, though unsupported with documentation, (thus, the reader may omit the perusal of this paragraph) that Dr. Stern did experience an unfair tinge of discrimination in terms of an anti-Semitic feeling on the part of a few in the total college community as well as a personal bias because of his conscientious objector status during World War II.

Finally Dr. Stern "laid it on the line" against his own personal political interests in the waning moments of his lost battle – when he championed a complete removal of "politics and patronage" from the State Colleges.

Dr. Stern, student of Camus, at home in several languages, bringing humor to his audience with his remark "I tend to bellow," a devotee of the Greek idea of the complete man (balancing swimming against the academic life), a genial man with a ready smile, – perhaps of the nine West Chester Presidents, the man who best exemplified the "Man from La Mancha'.. The windmills at West Chester were real ones. In essence, unknown to himself at the time, like a modern-day Guy Fawkes, he laid the powder train under the Board of Trustees' image. There was a faint resemblance to the Kinneman–Kerlin episode thirty-five years earlier. As an absolutely final comment upon Dr. Stern's departure, the demise of the "noon hour faculty swim club was duly noted."



SWEDEN'S
National Gymnastic Teams
in Exhibition Tour of
AMERICA

COLLEGE
FIELD HOUSE
8:15 P. M.
Monday
January 10
1955

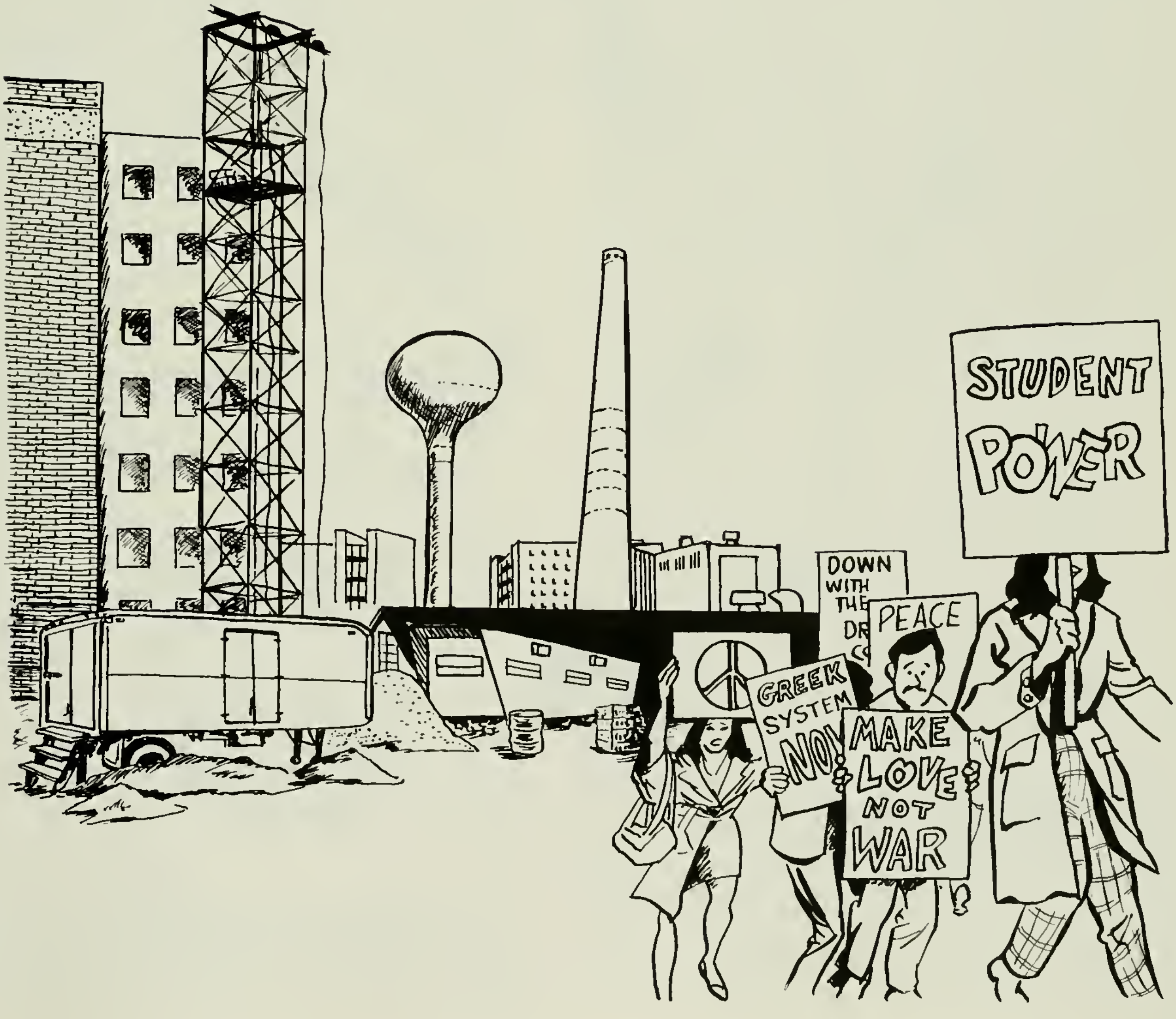
Souvenir Program
35c

STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE
WEST CHESTER
PENNSYLVANIA, U. S. A.

CHAPTER NINE

College Growth and Student Power

Earl F. Sykes 1961-69


STUDENT POWER
DOWN WITH THE DR
PEACE
GREEK SYSTEM NO
MAKE LOVE NOT WAR

Touring the U. S. A.

JANUARY — FEBRUARY 1958

West German

gymnastic teams

FIELD HOUSE
State Teachers College
West Chester, Pa.

8:15 P.M.
THURSDAY, FEB. 20
1958

souvenir program

DR. EARL F. SYKES

B.A., M.A., ED.D.

Acting President
1961 - 1962

President
1962 - 1969

Dr. Sykes was born in Wellington, Kansas on November 8, 1902. He attended the public schools there and then attended Southwestern College, Windfield, Kansas, receiving a diploma after completion of the two-year liberal arts program. He continued his education at Montana State University in Missoula, receiving his B.A. degree in 1926, majoring in Social Studies. In 1931 he received his M.A. degree in Educational Administration from the same institution.

In the interim in Montana he also served as a teacher of all grades one through eight in a one-room school in Polson; teacher of the high school in Kremlin, and Supervising Principal in Windham. Following these experiences he took a position as Superintendent of Schools in Big Sandy, Montana 1932-35. He then matriculated at Teachers College, Columbia University, New York City, and received his Ed.D. degree in Educational Administration in 1937. During his residency in New York he also served as instructor in the University as well as on the staff of Hunter College, New York City; St. Peter's College, Jersey City; and Visiting Professor at the University of Ohio in Athens. He married Verline L. Peck, a music teacher and graduate of the University of Montana.

Dr. Sykes joined the West Chester faculty in 1938 and prior to assuming the acting Presidency he served as Supervisor of Student Teaching, Instructor in the Education and Psychology Departments, Director of Student Personnel, Acting Dean of Men, Acting Director of College Laboratory School, Director of Teacher Education and Placement, Professor of Education, and Dean of Academic Affairs. On October 8, 1961, Dr. Sykes was appointed Acting President of the college. One year later on October 10th he was inaugurated as the tenth President.

His professional activities included serving on numerous educational commissions and committees, many times in the capacity of chairman. Among these included President of the Association of Teachers College Faculties and Chairman of the Pennsylvania Commission on Teacher Education and Professional Standards.

He has been a member of Phi Delta Kappa and Kappa Delta Pi. He was the recipient in 1964 of a citation from Governor Brannon of the State of Montana for his contributions to education.

He participated in numerous school surveys as well as school and college evaluations in the United States. His professional writings include "The State Colleges and Higher Education in Pennsylvania - 1965," "Teaching as a Career," "Handbook and Manual for Student Teaching," and "Suggestions for Securing a Teaching Position." Such manuals and booklets were aimed at applying direct solutions to educational problems rather than theoretical research.

His community services include volunteer leadership in the Boy Scouts of America from whom he received the Silver Beaver Award, membership in the Rotary Club, West Chester Chamber of Commerce and Civic Association.

During his Presidency he had the responsibility of implementing the extensive building programs planned and initiated under Dr. Charles S. Swope's administration. When newly revised student potential enrollments were proposed, Dr. Sykes provided the leadership for a second phase of the building program. He also had the task of converting the college to the actuality of a multi-purpose institution, with the potential of university status which was likewise initially proposed on June 10, 1954 by Dr. Swope. Having been part of the College faculty for twenty-three years, he was able to bring his experience to bear upon the many problems during his nine years as President.

Forty-six years of laboring in the field brought many official recognitions of Dr. Sykes' contributions from professional organizations as well as from his colleagues. As of the current writing, a committee made up of faculty, students, and members of the Board of Trustees are considering means of honoring him by associating the name of Earl F. Sykes with a campus facility.

1961 - 1962

Since the Board action of September 11th, Dr. Sykes as Academic Dean was thrust into the unenviable position of being the "unofficial" leader of the college. The several trustees logically sought his advice by reason of his long tenure in different administrative capacities.

Dr. Stern, during the interim when the college was technically without a President, used the term "nine rudders steering the ship." This referred to the nine department chairmen who, by and large, were responsible for the direct educational management of the several departments. They, in turn, referred to themselves as the "Nine Old Men," a title which humorously caught the fancy of the group. The phrase "Nine Old Men" is taken from President Franklin D. Roosevelt's "nine old men" who served in the "Depression" years on the United States Supreme Court. The "Nine Old Men" included Dr. Lloyd Mitchell (Music), Dr. Albert Filano (Mathematics), Dr. Byron Fleck (Social Studies), Dr. Kenneth Slagle (English), Dr. Robert Gordon (Science), Dr. Harold Benda (Education), Mr. Ted Hallman (Art), Dr. Alvin Keinard (Geography) and the author (Health and Physical Education).

On October 8, 1961 in a Special Meeting, the Board of Trustees, by a unanimous vote, named Dr. Earl Sykes Acting

President.

On October 22nd, Miss Virginia Kinnard and Dr. Charles Hunt from the Commission of Professional Rights and Regulations of the National Education Association interrogated the Board for two hours and twenty minutes concerning the dismissal of former President Stern. The "minutes", pages 1067-1077 as recorded by Alice C. Chambers, are recommended to the reader; these ten pages give many insights into all aspects of the recent situation, particularly if one reads between the lines.

Returning to the academic year, the main business occupying the Board was the future of Old Main. Bill Dean wrote in the *Daily Local News* on September 29th "there's little chance for "Old Main" to be spared from demolition. . . . the potential hazards posed by the old building are well known by the college and the State." For the record, Old Main had been in a "Condemned" category for almost thirty years. This was 1961. Over 500 girls were still living in the building in 1971.

Dr. Jack Owens, new Dean of Student Affairs, is busy working with his staff and the several student leaders organizing and structuring this new division. As recommended by the "Crawford" report, the control of athletics and all other student activities was transferred to this "leg of college tripod." This will create some interesting situations when new staff must be employed who are also required to offer leadership in the Student Activities Area. Dr. Sykes will eventually have to arbitrate from his present position, straddling the issue, and make a decision that new staff in the academic area must as a prerequisite be judged on their potential as a teacher rather than on their possible contribution to the student activities division. In the next several years the President will at times find himself in the unhappy role of mediator and arbitrator when academic and student affairs must share not only common staff but also limited common facilities. One of the major gains by Dr. Owens, and the concomitant leverage frequently tilting the balance in his corner, was the autonomy existing in fiscal control of non-revenue student funds. In the general state allocated college budgets, particularly since January 1914, "big brother" (Harrisburg) was always looking over the shoulder of the Business Manager. The several department chairmen, in their instructional needs, were like poor relatives with their hands out. Only by long and tedious paper work submitted, justified, resumbitted, rejustified, etc., could the "Nine Old Men" keep their operations afloat thus Dr. Owens' and the I.G.A.'s "largesse" or "baksheesh" plugged the holes in the academic fiscal rowboat. This relative freedom in fiscal matters will be of great advantage to the students for "underwriting" the coming revolution against paternalism.

Governor David Lawrence on October 17th held a news conference in Harrisburg. Students from 32 colleges and universities were in attendance. A West Chester coed took the floor and asked, "What do you intend to do about corrupt politicians at state colleges?" Governor Lawrence said he was unaware of any such corruption. He also assured his questioner that political influence at the 14 state colleges was nil. (!!!)

DANISH GYM TEAM

On October 19th the Danish Men's and Women's Gymnastic team brought international flavor to the campus. Dr. Jack Owens and Dr. Ed. Cottrell (who had been the financial manager of all the foreign sports visitations) jointly directed the behind the scenes operations, freeing Al Davis to serve in his capacity of liaison to the foreign visitors.

Of particular interest was the student involvement with the Danish exhibition on display all over the campus. The atmosphere in the week of the show was "Denmark". The Danes were pleased with their reception at the college.

On November 11th, fourteen Villanova students, reminiscent of over a decade ago, invaded the campus at night intent upon doing some creative art work in the form of "V" symbols on dorms and buildings. Gendarmes Bob Balch, Gordon Smith and Harry Saltzman from the local police interrupted their work and the next day they were busy removing it, cheered on by the catcalls of the West Chester students.

Dot Yanisch's hockey finished an undefeated season. Dot said it was her best team in sixteen years of coaching at the school. Fall saw the first "Academic Dinner" in the history of the college. Students who had an academic record of 3.0 or better and who had achieved the Dean's list for the past two semesters were the honored guests.

On Saturday, November 25th, for the first time in the history of the college, a West Chester athletic team became a United States National Champion. On that day the soccer team defeated St. Louis University in the final playoff game 2-0 in the loser's home town. Coach Mel Lorback and Assistant Coach Hank Goodwin brought home a winner.

NATIONAL CHAMPIONS

Bill Bruehl, the Director of the Little Theater, is breaking further away from the traditional offerings. The group is exploring avant garde presentations, putting on a series of "one-acters" twice a week. Shortly he will direct the serious drama "Rashomon."

On January 26 the *Coatesville Record* carried an editorial headed "Political Tiger May Roam Campus." In this, Francis Worley, State Representative from Adams County (known in the past as a supporter of all the State Colleges), was quoted as saying "The Governor states that there is no politics in the State Colleges. Does the Governor know that Louise John, Vice-Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, is a member of the Board of Trustees at West Chester State College? Does he know that Alice Chambers, member of the Democratic State Committee, is also a member of the Board of Trustees and does his Excellency know that Alice Chambers' niece's husband, Joseph Joyce, is also a member of the same Board of Trustees? In other words, five of the nine board members are very active politicians." In the same article, Worley is quoted as stating that Lewis Rathgeber, President of Mansfield State College, is the "former State Committeeman from Clinton County and calls himself the 'Kingfish' of the State College Presidents."

A day later Mrs. Chambers furnished the press her answer to Worley's charges noting that previous Boards of Trustees under other political administrations had appointees with dedication to party interests. The public, if they were reading about the issue, were getting an inside view during the last six months regarding not only the constituency of public boards but also the nature of their operations.

A non-political "bomb" came to the campus with the arrival of Dr. Edward Teller "Father of the H Bomb." He not only spoke for his specialization but also for both simplified phonetic language and the adoption of the metric system.

The Department of Public Instruction designated West Chester as a French cultural center for the State College system. In February Dr. Alfred Roberts and his staff arranged a ten day French exhibit in the library. Next year this would become a "Cecile B. DeMille" extravaganza.

In March culture hit a home run with the presentation of Ruth Page's Chicago opera ballet. Their performance in "Camille" and "Die Fledermaus" set a new high. The same month the Health and Physical Education Department put on their Quadrennial Show titled "Movement and Sound". Alvin Davis again served as Director and the staff contributed numbers illustrating their many specializations. Marilyn Telford, by reason of her gymnastic talent, was in several show numbers on Friday night. The next afternoon she won the Women's Eastern Intercollegiate diving championship at the University of Pennsylvania and returned to campus that evening just in time to perform in her first number!

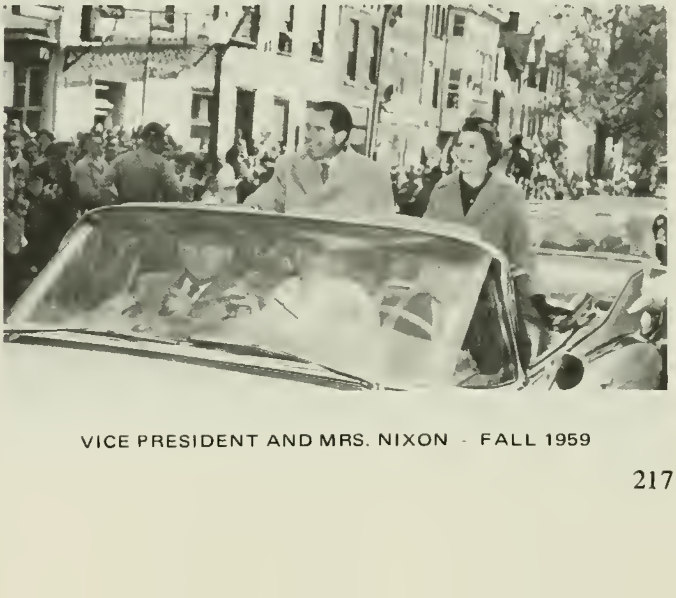
William E. Buckley Jr., in April, was the Philips' lecturer carrying the banner for "constructive conservatism." The freshmen in the audience, four years later as Seniors, will see a diametrically opposed philosophy emerge on campus.

The college weightlifting team in its first intercollegiate contest in the history of the college beat the University of Maryland, 1961 National Intercollegiate Champions.

On the 5th of May the *Daily Local News* broke the story "Liberal Arts Degrees Will Be Given at College." In this it was noted that the State Council of Education on March 21 opened the way for the several schools to apply for approval of a Bachelor of Arts or Fine Arts. It would only be a matter of time.

The same week the *Daily Local News* in an editorial addressed to the Board supported the candidacy of Dr. Earl Sykes as President of the College. Jack Corman, a week later, wrote a "tongue-in-cheek" piece addressed to the Board reminding them of their recent experiences in selecting a President!!

Dr. Mark Evans, Director of Student Teaching and Placement, noted that there was still a serious shortage of Elementary teachers. He listed the average salaries, paid at this time by states, as: New York – $6200, New Jersey – $5930, Delaware – $5789, Maryland – $5680, and Pennsylvania


VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. NIXON - FALL 1959

(dragging last, as usual) – $5250.

On August 1st the Quad published artists' photos of the two proposed Y-shaped dormitories and the new dining hall. Plans called for their use by 1964. The end of the year saw Miss Elizabeth Tyson complete 40 years of service to the college. Younger than her years in appearance and spirit, she will continually support the school after her retirement. One of the new dormitories will bear her name.

In August the *Daily Local News* had jogged the Governor that the West Chester State College still did not have a President. A Philadelphia paper noted that Dr. Sykes was believed to be one of the three nominees for the post. On August 3, the *Daily Local News'* headline carried the story "Governor OK's Appointment of Sykes as West Chester State College President."

The reader may ask, "to what extent does political influence enter into the selection of a President or a Dean?" A man's politics should be a personal matter and theoretically-philosophically it should not be a condition of appointment. Yet every court house has public files concerning the official registration of each voter. Dr. Earl Sykes in 1944 was registered Non-Partisan – many teachers and administrators have preferred this categorization. On February 2nd, 1950 Dr. Skykes changed his registration to Republican. During his term as Acting President of the college prior to his appointment, he was questioned by two senior faculty members concerning his position regarding the possibility of having to change his registration to be an active candidate for the President's position. Dr. Sykes categorically stated that he would not change his registration to become President of the college. On March 9, 1962, Dr. Earl Sykes changed his registration to that of the Democratic Party. In a pre-publication interview, Dr. Sykes stated that, "at no time was I approached by anyone, members of the Board, Local or State politicians with regard to my registration."

On the 14th of August, President Sykes, in one of his first official actions, appointed Dr. Kenneth Slagle to be Director of the new Liberal Arts program and Dr. Willard Trezise to have the same position for the Graduate Program.

1962 - 1963

In September the General State Authority approved the pre-final plans for part one of a two phase Science Building. This would cost $1,112,600. Further related to the expansion was the development of the South Campus where the Health and Physical Education Center would be located as well as a new stadium and ancillary fields. With a third Y-shaped dormitory, a new "Dem" school now called the Learning Research Center, and three more dormitories, a price tag of $41,000,000 was posted. In eight years, by 1970, the enrollment was expected to reach 7,000.

In October Miss Suzanne Schell '12 presented her painting, "Pennsylvania Bridge", to the college. This would replace an earlier work of hers and would be given in memory of Francis Harvey Green.

The Alumni Association publishes, for the first time, a newsletter titled the "Olden Ram." Started by Jack Clokey '40, Margaret Meredith '48, Ruth A. Miller '42, Bill Bruehl '56 and Bill Buffington '50, it has become the major communication media for over 20,000 alumni. In 1964, the alumni will inaugurate an annual Distinguished Alumni Award.

Henry Goodwin of the Physical Education staff has been conducting a program for handicapped children in aquatics for a number of years. He now offers a program for multiple sclerosis sufferers. "Hank" exemplifies the "old Normal" college – community service relationship.

The alumni are pounding the door of Governor-elect Scranton to secure appointments for at least three alumni on the Board of Trustees. Irene Shur, assistant professor in Social Studies, became an author and a publishing party was scheduled on November 17th for her book "Mr. Puckle's Hat." Chris Sanderson '01, dressed as Mr. Puckle, wore the "hat" which travelled through several generations in West Chester history. Another cultural first occurs with the appearance of Dame Judith Anderon in "Lady MacBeth" and "Medea" in the same month.

Lt. Colonel Joseph Salvo '41 returned to campus in the first week in December to present the Bio-Astronautic Support Program for Project Mercury. He displayed models of the Mercury space capsule, a pressurized space suit and a rescue kit.

On December 10th in the first "Cement Bowl", the Bonder-Mitten coached football team beat Hofstra 46-12. For the pep rally before the game, John Furlow, line coach, wrote a humorous parody titled "Twas the Night Before Hofstra". The *Daily Local News* printed the sixteen couplets.

The reader will recall the names of Elsasser and Bair who had been asked to visit the college the past fall for the purpose of measuring the "effectiveness of the West Chester State College as a multiple purpose College."

Dr. Sykes, newly appointed to the Presidency, had called the "Nine Old Men" and asked them to be ready to confer with the two. On the day appointed, a number of department chairmen, including Dr. Mitchell of Music and the author of Health and Physical Education, stood by all day awaiting the call. Near 5 o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Sykes was contacted and he stated that they had been there and had left. He further stated that there had been no request to see either head of the two major special departments.

Now the long awaited report had arrived. A careful examination of the seven pages showed a strange situation. The sentence structure, and in a number of instances the exact wording used by Bair and Elsasser, were identical to passages within the Crawford Report and the Probert Report. For the third time, like a broken record, the department chairmen were reading the same "data". The report had been addressed to Dr. Boehm, State Superintendent of Public Instruction. In the exact words of Elsasser and Bair, "The short time devoted to the visit makes the following incomplete and limited in nature to the areas discussed in the body of the report"!!

Without conferring with either Department Chairman of the two special fields (as in the Crawford Committee visit) the visiting educators(?) produced a report, the contents of which were based either upon the reading of the Crawford Report or upon interviewing the same parties, unknown, who advised Dr. Finla Crawford and his group.

It would take such writers as a Franz Kafka, an Alexander Kuprin, or a Tadeusz Borowski to describe the feelings of several of the "nine old men" who were the targets of these several "travelling educational teams." Over the years the State

Colleges have had such "visiting inspectors", whose academic or experiential qualifications seldom approached the peer status of certain professional staff in the colleges. In the earlier years such "wandering supervisors" may have had a salutary inspirational effect. In current times, the visitor took more away then he brought.

As far as the reaction or review from the top echelon college administrators – the President, the three Deans and their several administrative assistants – there was a deep silence with the exception of Dr. Jack Owens between 1950 and 1963. The profession of education has only one commodity – the search for and identification of truth. Discoveries and theories must be supported with data which can withstand the test of examination. Not only had there been no examination of supporting data, but also no meeting with the "discoverers". There would be some interesting developments in the future.

Quad articles are appearing urging consideration for fraternities on campus. As the line in one of the older "jungle" movies goes, "the natives are getting restless." This was just a curl of smoke – the holocaust was a few years away.

From February 1 - 18, using last year's experience as a springboard, Al Roberts and Joe Hall launched the First Annual French Culture Festival. The event attracted a number of patrons from the service area as well as fine student support. Paris had arrived in West Chester.

Meanwhile the Board is experiencing escalation in construction costs when the two seven story dormitory bids "come in" too high (a situation rather common in the State Colleges). As a by product, the owners of the College Arms Restaurant at Rosedale and High Streets offer to convert the building into a men's dormitory for 50 students.

Another international exchange occurs when three German women track stars visit the campus and give a series of clinics. West Chester "Burgomeister" Charlie Lucas, continuing the policy of town hospitality, provided a luncheon for the girls and college officials. A second international event brings the Poznan choir from Poland.

The Junior Class gave "South Pacific" as their annual production. Student planned and directed, it headlined leadership from Alpha Psi Omega. At the end of March the United States National Gymnastics team selected West Chester as the scene for their only public appearance prior to departure for the Pan American Games at Sao Paulo, Brazil. For many of the team, it was like coming home to renew acquaintances at the college and in the town.

Francis Harvey Green Library was designated as a district library center. This carried with it a grant of $9,446.95. Every little bit helped. Dr. Constantine Johns' efforts with the Del-Chester Symphony orchestra resulted in a number of free children's concerts for the spring. Women's clubs from the service area added their support.

Byron Fleck, Chairman of the Social Science Department, with the help of Cliff Harding and Ed Everett presented a triple header cast for the "Euromart" Forum. Gian Nuti, Italian Consul General, Peter Hayman, Director General of the British Information Service and Robert Strauszhupe, Director of the Foreign Policy Research Association led the seminar.

As a student dining room service, ARA Slater offers unlimited milk at all meals. Shortly fruit juices and salad dressings will follow the same pattern. Slater aims to please despite all the advice they are receiving from the "student dining room experts." When these "experts" graduate and leave the "nest", the stark reality of the cost of paying for everything they eat will make them long for one day back in the college dining room! (In fact as alumni, several borrow friend's I.D.'s to eat in Lawrence Hall.)

Bicycling returns to the college in May after a lapse of over 60 years. A fifty lap intramural team race was held and drew many participants and spectators. The pendular cyclic (no pun intended on 'cycle) effect was thus illustrated.

General Carlos Romulo of the Philippines speaks on "America's Stake in Asia." His visit brings back memories to those veterans on the faculty who knew him as General MacArthur's Aide in World War II.

Dora Wolfangle, teacher in the Demonstration School with 34 years' service and Bob Gordon, Head of the Science Department, with 26 years' service retired at the close of the year having left their positive mark on the campus. Commencement saw six retired faculty awarded the title "Emeritus" – Katherine Denworth, Thomas Heim, Dorothy Ramsey, Helen Russell, Earle Waters and Ed Zimmer. Jack Clokey of the English Department was designated "Man of the Year" by the West Chester Optimist Club.

1963 - 1964

The college year started with an enrollment of over 4,000 students. On October10th, Dr. Earl Sykes was inaugurated as the tenth President of the college. His address mainly concerned the history of the college. Some of the local wags asked, "What happened to Albert Camus?" Dr. Sykes was given the President's Medaillion to wear at the induction ceremony. This badge, purchased by the class of 1960, was a fitting symbol of the office. It was everyone's hope that the college could now settle down to the business of education.

As every President in the history of the institution faced a crisis, so did Dr. Sykes. Within the week of his taking office the Borough of West Chester went on a "water alert," the supply being quite low. The word was out that the college would close down. Ernie Bayliss, Borough Engineer (one of the best) laid an emergency 8-inch pipe line for 9,000 feet and would be sending an extra half-million gallons of water daily. So the "closing down" of the college turned out to be a rumor.

The Koutev Bulgarian Dancers opened the All-Star Series with a magnificent presentation. The Quad noted that Recitation Hall, originally condemned in 1937, as of the current date, would be given an indefinite reprieve from demolition. This was welcome news to those who liked Serpentine stone. In October Chris Sanderson, '01, returns to campus to "call" a square dance. Polio vaccine at a price of one dollar for the three shots is made available to students. Mahalia Jackson, "the world's greatest gospel singer," appeared in chapel.

The first indication of interest in a Faculty Senate is noted in the Board minutes of October 24th when a committee of the local AAUP met with Messrs. Joyce and Swope of the Board to conduct a preliminary examination of the need of such an organization. Dr. Dorothy Bailey, President of the

AAUP chapter, was asked to collect data for the preparation of a constitution.

The American Association of University Professors made their organization felt again on campus in November (not like in the censure of 1939) by holding the Pennsylvania Division Conference here. Drs. Bailey, Johns, and Gregg handled the details. The past was forgotten for the present.

The end of the football season saw two of "Bonder's" men sign professional contracts. Of the two, Tony DiMidio would join Charlie Weber and Bill Shockley in making the "pros," playing first with the New York Giants and then three years with the Kansas City Chiefs. He would have the distinction of playing in the first Superbowl game on the West Coast as a member of the AFL championship team.

Bill Cope takes the reins of directing the Little Theatre group in their new playhouse, "Theatre 208." For his first play he presents "A Clearing In the Woods," a most successful show. The new "Theatre 208" on the top floor, south end of Recitation Hall, makes a splendid intimate theatre. Bill Cope has found a "home" there.

John H. Tyson '12, now on the Board of Trustees, assumed the assignment of not only revising the existing campus development plan but also that of getting the lagging building program underway. He proposes not only a meeting with the Department of Public Instruction and the General State Authority, but that the college schedule a Legislative Luncheon for the serice area State Representatives and Senators. Once here, a "pitch" could be made for their support. John, bringing to bear his long experience as Superintendent of the Upper Darby School District, would light the fuse.

Concern was expressed by the college administration relative to the Supreme Court ruling on Bible Reading as it would relate to the Christmas Carol service. Mr. John Killian, Deputy Attorney General, ruled "the Christmas Carol Service was a matter of custom and not part of a worship service (?) furthermore attendance and participation is on a voluntary basis." The college decided to proceed with the Carol Service. (Uncle Ned's program was saved at the last moment from assignment to the museum where the chestnut hunt, sleigh ride, taffy pull, and chapel were gathering dust.) However, the White Supper preceeding the service had grown too large in numbers to have everyone eat together. The "sit down" supper would be in the Main Dining Hall with students in semi-formal attire; the second area would be on the first and second floor of Ram's Head inn, with informal clothes being de riegeur.

The December 5th Quad carried an editorial and a memorial concerning the assasination of President John Kennedy. When 150 students were polled as to who was Lyndon B. Johnson, 23 did not know!!

President Sykes, as noted in the Board minutes, is putting in long days and weekends trying to get the revised campus plan and the building program off the ground. In January the Board minutes reveal extensive time spent on these matters as well as the significant information that 97½ per cent of the Clerical and Administrative Personnel and 55 per cent of Maintenance and Operation employees were now covered by Civil Service, as developed by Governor Scranton's Administration. By the next Board Meeting on February 21, 1964, two resolutions were moved by Judge MacElree and Mr. Swope (son of the deceased President): (1) "that the procedure and policy in employment of noninstructional personnel at this college, whether in categories covered by the Civil Service Act . . . or in categories not covered thereby, shall specifically exlude any inquiries as to the applicant's past or present political affiliation and shall specifically exclude the necessity for any political sponsorship" and (2) "no officer or employee of the Commonwealth insofar as such appointments are concerned, shall discriminate against any person in recruitment, examination, appointment, training, promotion, retention, or any other personnel action in respect to classified or unclassified service because of political or religious opinions or affiliations, because of labor union affiliations, or because of race, national origin, or any other non merit factors." These passed by unanimous vote. For the first time in ninety-four years, the light was breaking through. Judge J. Paul MacElree, alumnus class of 1902, and Charles E. Swope, who had grown up on the campus, must be credited with introducing this significant action.

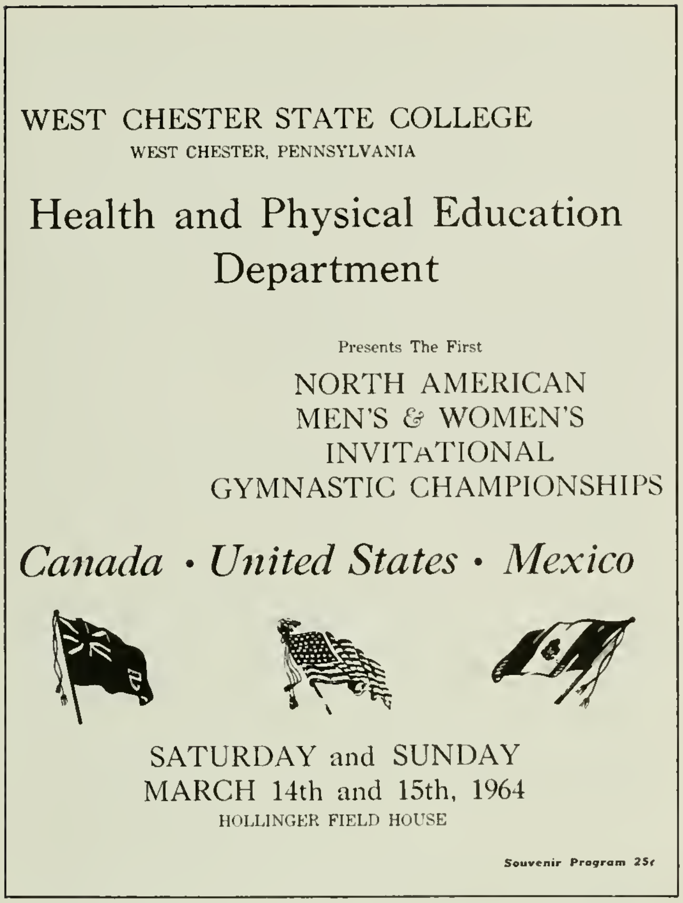
John Tyson energetically pushed the commuters' needs by proposing the purchase of nine lots near the campus for parking facilities. His efforts will culminate in the securing of much needed parking space.

In January the last midyear commencement for Seniors was held. Hereafter there would be only one at the end of each academic year. At this time all the State Colleges were on the subject of an inquiry as to use of State-owned cars. West Chester, with eight, had to prepare an itemized statment covering not only mileage but the nature of use as well as the driver in each case. Another "curve" was thrown, this time to the students, with the promulgation of Act 465, Section 675.1 of the Pennsylvania Penal Code, to wit, it is "Unlawful for a person less than 21 years of age to attempt to purchase, consume, possess or to transport any alcohol liquor or malt or brewed beverages within the Commonwealth." This, by official promulgation, has created a situation which, up to the current moment, has the underage student old enough to serve in the armed forces and possibly die in a war but not old enough to drink!

The musical triumvirate of Jones, Middleton and Sweet successfully guided the music students through Strauss' "Die Fledermaus" in English which swelled the department scholarship fund. The *Philadelphia Bulletin* will run a color print of a scene from the Opera on February 6th.

The *Daily Local News* printed an explosive article concerning the amortization payment of $3.00 per week by each West Chester Student to pay for dormitories that do not exist. Meanwhile non-State-owned colleges using public funds to finance their dormitory buildings were not paying one cent in student amortization rentals to date! At West Chester, to date, students had paid in over $500,000 dollars for dorms they will never use. (The ghost of Emile Zola is badly needed.)

In April, the 400 anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare was marked with a number of dramatic presentations. The rare folios were also displayed at a coffee as part of the celebration. The North American Gymnastic Championships arrived at the college on the 14th and 15th of March. Canada, Mexico and the United States entered teams for the meet in Hollinger Field House. Television and newspapers covered the event giving the college much



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Health and Physical Education
Department

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NORTH AMERICAN
MEN'S & WOMEN'S
INVITATIONAL
GYMNASTIC CHAMPIONSHIPS

Canada • United States • Mexico

SATURDAY and SUNDAY
MARCH 14th and 15th, 1964
HOLLINGER FIELD HOUSE

Souvenir Program 25¢

publicity. The home team won hands down. Of particular interest was the activity of the United States Information Agency from Washington who made a motion picture story of the event. This included not only a kinescope film but also a video tape for replay in Central and South America. Included would be campus scenes as well as a capsule history of the college and a description of the work of the Health and Physical Education Department. West Chester State College was now projecting to the good neighbors in the Southern Hemisphere. In addition the Canadian visitors were likewise shooting much film of campus scenes to take back with them. It was a big event for the college.

Lorraine Powlus, in her Modern Dance Club recital, drafts three athletes, John Unruh, Tony DiMidio, and John Reed to appear with her in "Quartet Adagio." In the audience the friends of the three students gave a sterling imitation of "claquers" at a Bar Mitzvah. A few weeks later the West Chester State Chapter of the NAACP presented a program on Afro-American Culture, including a motion picture plus a "live" dance presentation. This is a harbinger of what will blossom into a Black Studies program within five years.

Irene Shur, author of Mr. Puckle's Hat, received a Fullbright Fellowship for study in the Republic of China. Previously in 1957 and 1960 respectively, she had received Rockefeller and Carneigie Grants. Irene was busy laboring in the educational vineyard.

When the first bids for the two new dorms were opened in January 1963, they were rejected as being too high. The second bids opened now, sixteen months later, were still too high. It would take a personal visit from Governor Scranton to get the project under way.

In May, Dr. Harold Benda, chairman of the Education Department, received several citations from State educational organizations including an Honorary Life Membership in the Pennsylvania Future Teachers of America, the fourth person to be so honored.

Dr. Sykes girded on his armor to fight the battle of the building program. With thorough research and carefully chosen words he is making speeches, writing reports and bulletins, furnishing material to newspapers, radio and television stations. Dr. Sykes is making a shambles of the State's practice of favoring the private colleges over the State schools. Some of the other Presidents of the State schools, encouraged by his efforts, are taking stands using Dr. Sykes' research! Purposeful support is encouraged from parents who either have students enrolled living in inadequate dormitories or who are trying to have their son or daughter matriculate here. The pressure is on. His argument that 600 girls were living in a 19th century building which was condemned 26 years ago is difficult to rebut.

Apparently the President's and the Boards' efforts plus the help given by students and faculty won the day. Even Governor Scranton agreed that the college had been neglected. A new day was dawning. The gears would start clanking; help was on the way.

A sad note was marked with the death of Miss Esther Eves, R.N. who for twenty-five years had been chief nurse at the college infirmary. A pleasant, happy person devoted to her work, the students marked her passing with regrets. Shortly the building she was identified with will pass into history too. "Our Miss Eves" was the Florence Nightingale of the college.

DR. KISTLER, STUDENT, NURSES EVES AND FUTER

As the year ends there is a noticeable amount of "smoke" in the student paper concerning the need for a better "cut" system, scheduling, and the right to be unshaven! The natives are becoming more restless!

Freshmen regulations started in the nineteen twenties on a modest note. By the 'thirties it approached the Spanish inquisition and the interrogation of the Gestapo. During the war years and thereafter it declined. Freshman caps were worn by all new students. Juniors, as "Cap Crew", had the responsibility of conducting the orientation of the freshmen to the campus. Basically this idea was excellent. "Frosh" were given assistance and guidance in adjusting to their new college life. As a culminating activity a program called Freshmen Frolics was held in the Quadrangle or in Hollinger Field House where good-natured (?) hazing took place. To the "experienced" alumni faculty observer, elements of the past were insidiously intruding into what was to be fun. This activity would bear watching.

Dr. Henry T. Darlington in Michigan advised the President that he wished to present a portrait of Dr. William Darlington, his great uncle and one of the founders of West Chester Academy. This gift joined the historical treasures of the college. Robert S. Anderson, '23, made a bequest of $2500 for installation of an electronic carillons or chimes on campus. This was accepted and shortly one was installed under Dr. Ken Widdall's supervision. It will get its trial run during the next graduation, however, having played appropriate music for the processional, for some reason it did not automatically turn off at the start of the program. The chimes were drowning out the invocation. Dr. Widdall, with his academic gown trailing in the air and holding his "mortar board" cap, was seen flying toward Anderson Hall to turn it off.

With the start of the academic year a census of the Board of Trustees' individual political affiliations reveals almost an even split. The minutes make interesting reading (between the lines). The jockeying for position and the establishment of control is quite evident. The minutes of June 2, 1965, pages 1398-1400, are particularly recommended to the reader as a "McGuffey's" reader of Board politics. With a change in administration at Harrisburg, the reappointment or replacement of Board members, after their term expires, proceeds normally as long as the Senate of Pennsylvania is controlled by the political party of the Governor. This Senate must approve the appointees, however at this time and for the next few years, Governor Scranton could not get the Senate to affirm his nominees, thus the Board control rested with Chairman Robert Batt and his Democratic colleagues, as holdovers from the Lawrence Administration. One major reaction to this will occur when the "minority" Board members, alumni and new Faculty will attempt to rescind the Board action of 1962 which provided for Governor David Lawrence's name to be placed on the new Dining Hall. This was not an objection against the Governor personally, but in the history of the college no building had ever been named for a political figure or for anyone who had not had long association with the school. Resentment will be registered in the college paper and the news media. This will present a field day for the public with Chairman of the Board of Trustees and his Democrat colleagues furnishing a rebuttal. Mr. Batt will call the Faculty Senate's resolution "not a responsible act." The faculty are getting restless! This is not in the rules!

Back to campus life. The fall saw a first in the new WCSC Radio station broadcasting from the campus. Powell Thomas' original "crystal set" venture years ago, broadcasting through WCOJ, had grown into a modern broadcasting system. The Science Building is "growing" opposite Anderson Hall; soon it will be ready for use. The Lantern Coffeehouse four blocks north on Union Street is attracting a student clientele resembling the left bank of Paris. The new dining room is opened and the former one in "Old Main" will be converted to classrooms! ARA Slater and the Social Science Department sponsor an exhibit of a group of rare American documents as part of the opening. Irene Shur is back from Taiwan with lots of stories and memorabilia. Art Teacher Bob McKinney is exhibiting 25 prints at the Brandywine Book Shop. Forty-four new faces have joined the faculty. A new Research and Data Center, housing complex electronic equipment and headed by Milt Woodlen, is set up in Anderson Hall.

The first major theft occurs in November when Frances Ring's "Madonna in Wood,"18 inches tall, is taken from the lobby of the new dining hall. Not recovered to date, this is the start of an increasing problem which will continually harass the college.

Dr. Arthur Jones conducted the college choir in their annual recital on November 22nd. In December, in his 29th year of service, he suffered a heart attack. His passing was mourned by all. A scholarship will be created in memory of his dedicated service to his students and the school.

Joe Saltzman, class of 1942, and Mayor of Marcus Hook, joins the Board of Trustees in January. The same month President Sykes and Robert Batt appeared before the State Council on Higher Education to plead the cause for University Status. It is almost 13 years since Dr. Swope raised the same plea. By March, Athletic Director Bob Reese advises that athletic teams will join the University Division of the Middle Atlantic Conference. At least one area had made University status! (Dr. Crawford, please note!)

The students are getting restless at Slippery Rock State College where they feel they should have a say as who should be the next President of their school. This is 1965. The Alpha Psi Omega dramatic fraternity in Theater 208 is putting on Ionesco's "Bald Soprano." The Pins and Rings column in the Quad is experiencing some difficulty. A prankster furnished an undocumented item that Al Bendinsky had "pinned" someone. The campus men treat these items with their usual reverence. The punsters prefer to use the word "decked", rather than "pinned".

United States Senator Joseph Clark raises a tempest, not by his advocation of a single State Board of Trustees, but rather, with his unsupported charges of shortcomings in the 14 State Colleges. Invariably, over the years political figures, at intervals, turn their jaundiced eyes on the State Colleges, when a serious analysis reveals they should be examining the administrations at Harrisburg as well as contemplating their own navel. Next month Governor Scranton will put into motion definite communication lines from his office direct to the Presidents of the State Colleges. This will be the first time this has occurred in the 95 years of West Chester's existence.

The first Sports Medicine Conference was held in April. Featured were outstanding world authorities in this area including Thomas K. Cureton, Ph.D., Ernest Jokl, M.D., Joseph Wolfe, M.D., Ernst Fischer, M.D., Edwin H. Fleishman, Ph.D., J. Kenneth Doherty, Ph.D. and Kaare Rodahl, M.D. Dr. Rodahl, a native of Norway and authority on artic survival, headed the final panel.

The Music Department (Remember the "Crawford Report" about the more lively programs of the "phys. eds." and the "music supes" made them think they were more important" . . . ?) joined the Physical Education Department in attaining national recognition when the Criterions, who had won all major awards at the Villanova Intercollegiate Festival, were invited to participate in the Collegiate Jazz Festival at the University of Notre Dame. Dr. Jim Wright, advisor to the group, noted that they would be scheduled for an appearance at the Newport Jazz Festival later and that they had been recommended to the State Department for a tour abroad! (Dr. Crawford, do you believe Mozart or Schubert or Louie Armstrong could get a high enough score on the College Boards?)

Miss Finegan, whose honesty and integrity thirty years earlier extricated the college from the student funds problem, was honored with a surprise birthday party by her student helpers in the Bookroom. The huge cake and the well wishes elicited some of her famous dry humor. Shortly she will retire with forty-three years' service to the school – a dedication noted by her unwavering high standards.

By April 26th, "Pins and Rings" have reached the front page of the Quad. The music and physical education majors are losing ground in this area with the other curriculum coming to the fore. The same issue on the front page noted that a meeting of interested students was held on April 21st. This would be the beginning of the "shot heard round the campus,"–the birth of the movement for re-examination of student rights.

Graduation saw Governor Scranton giving the Commencement Address in the football stadium where 683 graduates heard him implore them to take an active interest in the management of their country.

Anne Goshen '88, who had celebrated her 100th birthday in March, attended alumni day. Sitting in her wheel chair she was given a standing ovation. The former Normal student and faculty member was the "Queen of the Day."

Dr. Sykes, in June with his brother President's, will attempt to use the $1,500,000 due them but held in escrow by the State. West Chester's share of $168,750 is vitally needed. Through no fault of the fourteen colleges this money, held back, will revert to the general fund by the 30th. At the same time the Legislature is expressing sympathetic concern for the University of Pittsburgh which is "in the red" financially for $5,000,000 and would like emergency funds.

By the 19th of August the Legislature will send to the Senate a bill giving to the University of Pittsburgh and the University of Pennsylvania $18,000,000 in tax money which they could use freely with no strings attached!!

Meanwhile certain of the more overt males the past year had developed a new game called "mooning." In essence, the participant in public places disrobed sufficiently to display fully, bilaterally and simultaneously, the glutens maximas medius and mimimus muscles. A more daring event, less passive in nature, was the "masked phantom" game. A college male suddenly appeared as a naked Greek athlete, wearing only a mask and would run, at full speed 360° around one of the girls' dorms. The object was for the coeds to guess who the "masked phantom" was. On one occasion it is reported that a very popular coed, when asked as to her opinion as to the identity of the "masked phantom," stated "I don't recognize him as one of the West Chester men." At the present writing, there is no record of any "masked coed circling the mens' dorms.

In May, the graduating Seniors left a sum of money which was added to the gifts of all classes since 1961. Warren Dolphin, President of the class of 1962, had conceived the idea of a memorial plaza upon which the college name could be placed. As college opened, this was unveiled at the northwest corner of High and Rosedale – illuminated at night, it made a new land mark.

1965 - 1966

A new Department of Philosophy is created with Dr. George S. Claghorn as head. An new intercollegiate event is coming into existence called the Knowledge Bowl. West Chester will enter a team. Dr. Arnold Fletcher, a member of the Music Department since 1946, is made Dean of Academic Affairs. For the first time in the history of the college three associate professors, Jack Clokey, Emil Messikomer, and Ted Hallman, are given the title of full Professor without having to complete the doctoral requirements. Their individual services and experience have qualified them under a State ruling permitting such promotions to be made.

All over the North and South campus are signs of construction. The Y-shaped dormitories are rising, Anderson Hall 3rd floor is being converted to offices, a great deal of dust, dirt and mud abounds. The students complain with

articles in the "Quad".

On October 8th, Millersville came to West Chester to play the annual football game. Coach Jim Bonder, on the staff since 1946, had suffered two coronary attacks – the first in 1951 and the second in 1961. His physician had advised him to give up coaching. Jim stated "If I must die, I want it to be on the field." Shortly after the start of the second quarter of the night game the coach collapsed. Rushed to the hospital, at 9:50 P.M. Big Jim got his wish. A colorful coach with a West Chester record of 39 wins against 9 losses, author of several books, speaker at many clinics, Purple Heart veteran of World War II, little All-American at LaSalle College, he added much to the campus life. The author, having played against Jim in college and having him as a friend many years, along with Jim's many other associates would miss him. His players and his students idolized him. "Big Jim" was gone but not forgotten. A memorial scholarship would be created in his honor. Next year a portrait of Jim done by Susan Duckett will be given to the college.

October 21st the student chapter of Americans for Democratic Action (ADA) emerged on campus. The Quad noted that no "anarchistic actions" took place at this time. On the first of November, the Student Government group (IGA) noted a lengthy agenda, much of it devoted to students' interest in changes needed.

In the world news there had been several reports of students committing self immolation by fire as a protest against world conditions in general and the Vietnam War in particular. This seemed so far from the campus community. About 3 P.M. on November 23rd, Patricia Ann Conway, age 22, poured gasoline over her body in the Quad and ignited it. Dave McKenty of the English faculty rushed to her aid and with his coat attempted to smother the flames. From her hospital bed before her death she denied that it was part of a protest movement but that it was "for personal reasons" and because she "loved God." Her death shocked the campus and the town.

At the same time, notice reached the college from California that Dr. Vollbrecht, member of the faculty for 26 years, passed away. His name always evokes fond memories from alumni who had him in class–dressed in the height of fashion, riding in his sports car, the "good" Doctor and his favorite stories were now a memory, part of the college history.

A third Faculty death occurred with the passing of Joe Hall, Head Librarian since 1960. Respected by his colleagues he was instrumental in the growth of the library as well as developing plans for the new one.

The 171 foot water tower is under construction. Shaped like a golf tee, with a ball on top, it will draw ribald Elizabethan remarks. In Clear weather, aviators use it as a "fix".

Colonel Luther Barth (USA Ret.), member of the education faculty since 1964, received the Legion of Merit in ceremonies at the campus. Luther's background, serving in many parts of the world and in Vietnam in particular, makes him a prime contemporary resource in world affairs.

Bernie Bernatz, Dean of Women, is operating an off-campus dormitory for girls at the Mansion House uptown. The girls are occupying the same rooms where, over the past hundred years, other ladies, with more earthy vocations, at times set up operations until the "good ladies of West Chester" instigated their departure. The Mansion House was full of old memories (Alumni, remember the monkeys, the Garden Room, Aunt Sophie, WCOJ, Wilson Fox, the porch in summer, the Gaslight room in the cellar?) In a few years it will be demolished and become a memory.

In January, the *Daily Local News* marked the 75th anniversary of the Physical Education Department with a story and the architects sketch of the new center under construction.

Roy Sweet, Powell Middleton, and Lois Williams, by reason of Cyril Ritchard's great success with the Metropolitan opera version, selected Offenbach's "La Perichole" for the Music Department production on Friday and Saturday, February 25th and 26th. At curtain time one of the principals, Robert Segal, became ill. Without batting an eyelash, Roy Sweet put on the costume and took the part of Count Panatellas. The whole audience and especially the students and faculty gave the popular music faculty member rousing applause. (Over 50 years ago Cora Everett did the same thing.) Ecumenism was illustrated when Gene Kolacki, physical education instructor, appeared as a tumbler in the opera. (For the reader the performance of an Offenbach operetta in 1966 was much simpler than in France in 1866. At that time the French government considered his boufe operettas not only dangerously satirical towards the peccadilloes of French politicians but also quite risque. As a result, at one period the ruling was that no more than three persons could be on the stage at one time!)

"LA PERICHOLE"

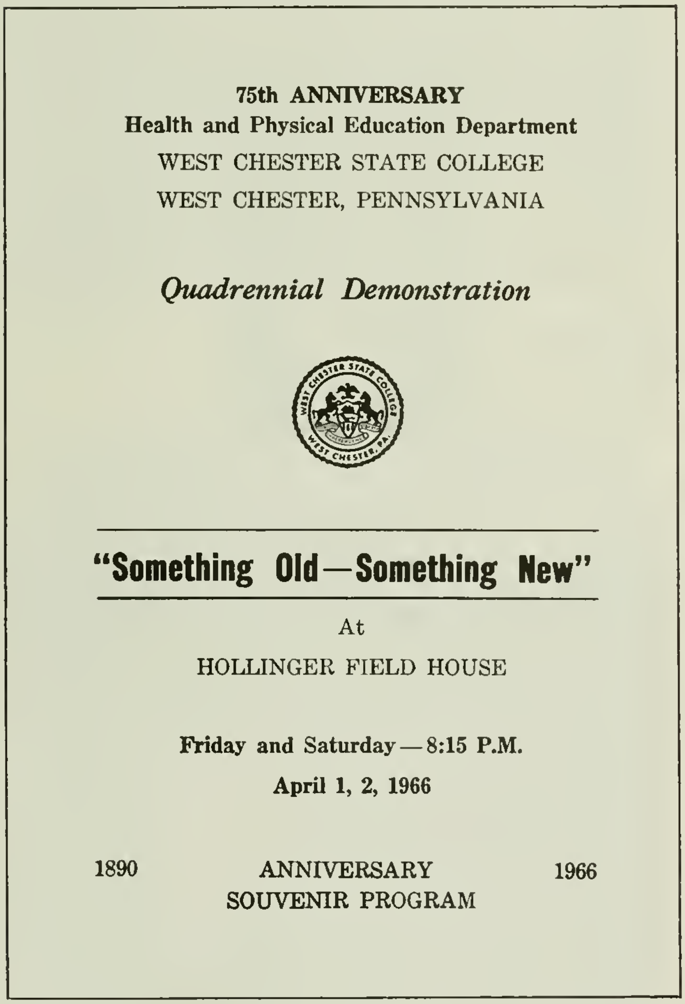
In December, the Quad had noted that, unless the Administration listed professors' names with the courses they taught, there would be a planned boycott by 300 students against scheduling.

On March 1st the Quad ran an election issue for the IGA. Michael Plevyak, who will be the successful candidate for the Presidency, spells out quite clearly his platform. Dr. Sykes and administrators, take careful note!

The same issue observed that an attempt would be made by the administration to list faculties' names with courses. By April the student paper will carry over one page of the AAUP statement on Academic Freedom for students.

The Board of Trustees is reduced to a group of five by reason of the Senate failure to confirm three members nominated by Governor Scranton. The Democratically controlled Pennsylvania Senate is apparently pleased with a five member West Chester Democratic Board. Didn't Governor Lawrence say "politics is nil in the State Colleges"? Shortly the Board of Directors of the Alumni will address a letter to all State Senators – noting that they "are rather unhappy with the Senate and its political maneuverings in regard to State colleges this past year."

The *Daily Local News* ran an editorial concerning the Diamond Anniversary of the Physical Education Department. The show titled "Something Old-Something New" opened with Chris Sanderson, '01, performing his original Indian Club routine. Chris was outfitted in a replica of his original, in red and black with the numberals "1901" sewn on. Following his performance, Mabel Mearns, '98, captain of the girls' gym team, congratulated him. Faculty opinion was that it would be the last show ever put on by the Department of Physical Education. For the present, it has joined the chestnut hunt, the taffy pull, and the sleigh ride in the museum. Gymnastics, one of the oldest sports on the campus, came into its own when Gary Anderson won the Eastern Intercollegiate Gymnastic championship. Head coach Al Davis will retire from the assignment after 18 years and will turn over the reins to Milan Trnka and his assistant, Gene Kolacki.



75th ANNIVERSARY
Health and Physical Education Department
WEST CHESTER STATE COLLEGE
WEST CHESTER, PENNSYLVANIA

Quadrennial Demonstration

"Something Old—Something New"

At
HOLLINGER FIELD HOUSE

Friday and Saturday—8:15 P.M.
April 1, 2, 1966

1890 ANNIVERSARY 1966
SOUVENIR PROGRAM

The year's necrology list grew with the addition of Charles P. Emery, '30 and Nevin D. Schuler. Both would be missed by their students and colleagues. In the new Science Center a portrait of Dr. Christian Schmucker, gift of his daughter-in-law, Mrs. Beale M. Schmucker, and a memorial bronze plaque, gift of Mrs. Edith H. Wamer, '15, are displayed. The plaque notes his service from 1895 to 1923. A tea and reception followed the presentation.

By May, still with a five member all-Democratic Board, Robert Batt was "swept" into office for a fourth term as President. The *Local News* quoted him as saying, "although the affairs at the college are presently in a state of flux (the Democratic Party controlling the Senate continues to hold up the approval of four Board members who are Republicans), I know we are going in the right direction, thanks to the loyal staff and administration under the leadership of Dr. Sykes, college President." About this time Mr. Batt must have had the same feelings General MacArthur had at Corregidor in World War II.

On Alumni Day, a portrait of Dr. Earl Sykes by Ted Hallman was displayed. This will hang in the new Library. At the end of the year, under the leadership of Mike Plevyak a standard college ring was adopted. One one side would be the year, the mascot, the State seal and the words GOLDEN RAMS. On the other side would be B.S., an engraving of the chapel, and the year 1812. The original ones had "West Chester State College" circling the stone. In two years the class of 1970 will on their own replace the word "COLLEGE" with "UNIVERSITY"! Today the student can elect either!

West Chester State University
West Chester State College

During the summer, project ECHO (EDUCATIONAL CAMPING HELPS OUT) got under way. Conceived by Al Davis and the author over ten years ago when the Board of Trustees would not give its support, it now came into being with a $45,000 TITLE 1 grant of the Federal Elementary-Secondary Education Act. Several school districts in the county would send hundreds of underprivileged youngsters to the campus. Housed in McCarthy Hall, fed in the new college dining room and with a full recreation program, this would be a unique project. Al Davis at the end of the program was pleased with the results – a dent had been made in reaching the under-privileged child, many from the Chester County "ghettos."

The Quad, printed on campus for the first time, came out with every indication that this was going to be a banner year

FRANCIS HARVEY GREEN

NEW FRANCIS HARVEY GREEN LIBRARY

TYSON HALL

S. ELIZABETH TYSON

ANNE M. GOSHEN

GOSHEN HALL

CHRISTIAN C. SCHMUCKER

SCHMUCKER SCIENCE CENTER

DAVID E. LAWRENCE

LAWRENCE HALL

ROTHROCK PINE GROVE
Planted June, 1914

for students' rights. A satire lampooning President Sykes as Chancellor "Sipe" appeared under the heading "Gullibles Travels." Just as in A. T. Smith's day, when the GREENSTONE was his "hair shirt," so the Quad would become E. F. Sykes "bete noir." But then all over the United States college Presidents and Deans were waking up to find themselves in a daily nightmare of existence. Youth was, and would be, on the move. Perhaps by coincidence, the college appointed Samuel Burger, retired veteran of the Philadelphia Police Department, to be chief of the campus police. He will head a 12 man staff and in the next four years create a model campus security force which will face severe tests of patience and endurance.

The new closed circuit TV system in the basement of Schmucker Hall is under the control of Technical Director Bob Clement of the faculty. Bob has helped West Chester catch up with the 20th century. The college has enrolled 4900 undergraduates and 970 graduate students taught by 336 faculty. It is a long way back to 1871. The Fall convocation on October 30th featured the dedication of five new college buildings. The new library was named in honor of Frances Harvey Green, '82; the two residence "Y"-shaped dormitories honored S. Elizabeth Tyson, '19, and Anne M. Goshen, '88; the science center honored Christian C. Schmucker and the dining hall was named for David L. Lawrence. Tributes were paid to each person honored. With the exception of David Lawrence, all had given long teaching service to the college. It was a memorable occasion. For those who are curious the Alma Mater sung at the close was still Charlotte Hardee's words!

Two West Chester women made the sports headlines when the United States National Hockey team was selected in Massachusetts. Vonnie Gros, Physical Education faculty member and Trudy Kesting, Senior, were both named. For Miss Gros this would be the eighth time she had been selected!

Another less active sport – the Knowledge Bowl – comes to the fore when the West Chester team defeated Kutztown, Mansfield, and Slippery Rock. The victorious team consisted of Bill Gudelunas, John Kemp, Joan Harper, Linda Caswell, and Kathy Looby. Frank Milliman, faculty member, was the "coach."

In November, the best known alumnus of West Chester, Chris Sanderson, '01, died in his 85th year. His contributions to education, folklore, music and history would be long remembered. Soon a building will bear his name.

Bob Mitten's football squad, finishing their regular season with an 8-2 record, and, not withstanding their loss to Clarion 28-26, received an invitation to play Morgan State in the Tangerine Bowl at Orlando, Florida. On December 10th, game day came and though the "Mitten-men" lost 14-6, Jim Haynie set a new college record with 31 passes and 18 completions. Team-mate Don Wilkinson, snaring eight, set a new pass reception record.

In December Dr. Sykes once again delivers some telling statistics concerning Pennsylvania not supporting its own colleges. He expressed himself as quite weary of the "poor country counsins" being given the "left overs" from the State funds. He noted that between 1950 and 1964, enrollment in all private, but state aided schools, had increased 19%, while those in the State colleges increased 182%. Dr. Sykes is laboring mightily to carry the message. His monograph "Too Little – Too Late" was a masterpiece, quoted in a number of newspapers as well as on TV.

Meanwhile, within the College, some significant events are occurring. The West Chester NAACP chapter is starting a series of programs on Black Power. Students are starting a "Fast for Freedom Fund" so that impoverished negroes in the South may eat. Mike Plevyak is writing feverishly in behalf of the IGA as representative of the student body. The dress code is being assailed. The Quad is attacking the outdated rules for girls and is suggesting inter-dorm visitations.

In December the Quad on the front page carried the story, "Killinger or IGA" – The dress code confrontation was coming to a head. The first week in January the cut-system was attacked again. By the end of the month the student letters read, "It is the time to *demand* not request those changes which we deserve."

While these developments are occurring, a music faculty member, Tyrone Breuninger, wins a post as trombonist with the Philadelphia orchestra – a distinct honor. Chris Sanderson's will reveals that the Andrew Wyeth portrait of Chris will be given to the college "if they do not tear down the front of Old Main"!!

Dr. Sykes is now in a confrontation with the citizens of the town who own homes bordering the college. They are taking a very dim view of the intrusion of parking lots in their back yards.

On the 19th of January the Board of Trustees met to consider a number of items. At that time the confirmed appointees of Governor Scranton were present. Having given notice in the previous meeting of an intent to reorganize the Board by parliamentary action, this matter was accomplished over the objections of the Democratic minority who had controlled the Board for almost twelve years. The reader should continue his education of Pennsylvania Board of Trustees' actions by reading pages 1475-1488 of these minutes. By February 6th, Dean Arnold Fletcher sent an open letter to the Board. By open it meant he did not send it to the Board for their perusal but rather made the letter public in that copies were sent to administration department chairmen and faculty. It would naturally follow that someone would release a copy to the *Daily Local News* where it was printed. To say the least, the letter caused a furor; within a week battle lines were drawn over the "Fletcher letter"! The Board majority members' main objection was to the extent that they had not been given the courtesy of providing an answer to Dr. Fletcher's "letter." The *Local News* in an editorial raised the issue as to whether or not an open letter was the best tool. Fred Wood, Board member on February 9th, replied to the Fletcher letter, "I personally find appalling and contrary to fact . . . and deplore the several implications in your letter!" Supporters of Dr. Fletcher responded in kind and the town was having a field day over the exchange. The campus was polarized. However one positive outcome resulted from the "Fletcher letter;" – by the March 1st meeting, the Board invited a number of guests including representatives from the Alumni Association, the AAUP, the Faculty Senate, the *Daily Local News* and Dr. Fletcher. The minutes reflect all "peace and light." On the surface the storm had blown over, yet underneath the professional courtesy and polite answers, feelings were suppressed.

> *It is reported that the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny in India was triggered by a rumor from the Dum Dum arsenal that inside the paper cartridge, the rife ball was coated with pig grease – tabu against the native religion . . .*

The students had their "cartridge" in John Whiting, a Junior, age 22. According to Dean Fletcher, he had been suspended because "he was adjudged in violation of our dress and grooming code." John Whiting had the effrontery to let his hair grow long. On February 8th, SCRAP (Students Committee for Review of Academic Policies) came forward under the leadership of Dan Civetello, Jim Christie, and Paul Golden. Having organized in an off campus restaurant to discuss their plans and expressing a willingness to risk college reprisal, more than 40 students marched on the Philips Memorial Building. Many signs carried appeals for a reinstatement of Whiting. The chants and signs included "Deans not Daddies," "Fire Sykes, hire Kerr" (Clark Kerr, conservative college president in California), "Let Hair Stay." Christy perhaps keynoted the activity with his comment, "The big thing here is the lack of student freedom. John's suspension is what started it. Tempers have been up all year. This is just what lit the fuse."

On February 22nd, the *Daily Local News* noted that a "committee of students and teachers . . . voted last night to amend 30 parts of the school's dressing and grooming code." The next day Ed Keyser wrote a letter to the Quad defending the student marchers.

On March 1st 30 students organized a second march. SCRAP leader, Jim Christy, said the march was for revision of other school policies. Carrying signs "Rights for Students" the SCRAP leaders were closeted with the President. The *Daily Local News* quoted Sykes (in his fifth year of office) as saying that . . . "modification in our rules and regulations are long overdue."

In March, the Board approved the Reorganization plan of the College of Arts and Sciences and the creation of separate schools of Music, Education, and Health and Physical Education. They also noted that the college would apply for university status within four years. In the same meeting names were designated for the new buildings on the architect's boards. The fine arts building would be named for Lloyd C. Mitchell; the women's dormitory for Gertrude K. Schmidt; one of the two new men's dormitories would be called Wayne Hall and other would be named for Christian C. Sanderson.

In the first week of the month the Juniors gave "My Fair Lady." This show drew a capacity crowd but nothing compared with the assemblage of over 1,000 protesters on the 12th of March in Philips Memorial Auditorium. According to the "official" report a group of students had organized a party in an off campus house and a number would be suspended.

In this case, masking the event in the words just used was a futile victorian gesture to cover up what 99-44/100% of students and many of the townspeople knew to be the actual story. Earlier in the narrative in "older times," inter-visitation between the sexes, always illegal, occurred and broutht a wrath of brimstone and fire on the culprits' heads. It seems that several coeds, apparently bored with the "convent-type" life in Old Main with the rest of the "nuns", decided that more exciting quarters and atmosphere existed in one of the off-campus homes assigned to the males. On several occasions, marked with good spirit as well as accompanying "spirits," their temporary absence to play the roles of the dignified ladies of ancient Corinth or the more contemporary role of "Irma La Douce" went unnoticed by the lady gate keepers of Old Main. However, since all good things come to an end, the inevitable occurred. The coeds' activities came within the purview of the modern preceptresses charged with supervising the lives of the young ladies. After adroit questioning, with the girls unaware that they only had to give their names, rank, and serial numbers, the story unfolded; names of their paramours were furnished which in turn were forwarded to the Dean of Men's office. Subsequently, disciplinary action was planned against 21 students based upon the "voluntarily" signed confessions.

Over 1,000 students protested in the Philips Chapel against the college's planned action. William Dougherty, a Liberal Arts Senior, presented seven demands, the essence of which would remove the college authorities from interfering with the non-academic lives of the students. Dougherty stated that "the constitutional rights of the students in question were violated, the investigations carried out were unethical in conduct and unfair in their conclusion."

Paul Golden, also a Liberal Arts Senior, questioned Mr. Batt, Board President and attorney, if he could explain why the persons making the accusations against the students should be members of the board of appeal. Mr. Batt said he could not.

As it is not within the scope of this book to give a complete report of the case, the reader may consult Vol. 35, No. 14, March 1967 "Quad Angles" or the *Daily Local News*, March 14, 1967. The explanation given by Dr. Sykes, his administrative staff, and Mr. Batt, in the student's opinion, show a wide credibility gap.

At this point, unofficially, after lengthy discursive meetings, when apparently an impasse had been reached, certain students, armed with unusual data of the type which is generally found in either Drew Pearson's column or in one of the syndicated Hollywood gossip sheets, came to the surface.

In the "Western" movies (referred to as "oaters") when the heroes and villains with guns drawn have reached a point where neither side dare make a move, it is known as a "Mexican standoff." To apply this to the immediate situation, the "interrogators," about to exact punitive retribution from the "West Chester 21" (not the Chicago Seven), found there "DECEMBRISTS" proposing, or else a better word challenging, the college to proceed whereupon they would reveal to the press in West Chester some very interesting, well documented stories. These could be titled "Nights at the Old Normal" (or Abnormal) in which the cast included faculty devotees of Hercules, as well as student nymphs, (no fawns), an aquatic retreat, tender idyllic scenes and other bucolic pastimes.

A confrontation of this kind during the uneasy truce places a serious responsibility upon the leader and his staff. Calculated risks must be studied before decisions are made. Within the President's files, (as all college Presidents' private papers contain), were some interesting reports concerning student-faculty relationships. Dr. Sykes, like his brother Presidents, knew the risks attendant to handling such problems.

> *In ancient times there was a king named Pyrrhus whose army won a magnificent battle with a devastating loss of his own troops. He remarked he could not afford another "victory" (a "Phrrhic" one) such as this.*

Dr. Sykes in this confrontation really had no decision. Finally the students were notified of a scheduled open chapel meeting where the administration would discuss the matter. There Dr. Jack Owens apologized to the assembled group "in behalf of Dr. Sykes" for the "procedural error" made in handling the student discipline cases (Whiting No. 1, The West Chester "21" - No. 2). To all intents the matter was closed. Dr. Sykes appointed a college committee to study all aspects of the matter.

Joy reigned unconfined. To the students this was interpreted as a complete capitulation. Celebrations were held – the shirt tails popped out, shaving and haircutting stopped, beards and sideburns blossomed. It was like the liberation of Santo Tomas in the Philippines at the end of World War II.

And what of the "West Chester 21"? Liberated from the "Death Row" (suspension), they sought means of expressing themselves regarding their deliverance. Shortly thereafter they formed a new "fraternity" and appeared on campus wearing new gray cotton "tee" shirts, bearing two messages in red letters. On the one side was "THE GREAT ESCAPE", and on the other the name of their new fraternity, PHI KATHA WILMA, "below which on field rampant in heraldic splendor" were two crossed beer mugs! (Sic Semper "Delilahs".)

THE GREAT ESCAPE
PHI KATHA WILMA

At this point the college-student relationships change. This is the Rubicon whose crossing can never be reversed. The Magna Charta is being devised. Since September 1871 for almost 96 years, the philosophy of student control had been authoritarian. Bastille Day had arrived; not only at West Chester but across the whole country–students were freeing themselves of administrative dominance.

March 23rd the newly formed Task Force appointed by President Sykes met for the first time–this group was designed to "fulfill the need for clarification and crystallization of various college policies." Eighteen students, twelve faculty members and all first echelon administrators of the college, would meet innumerable times for endless meetings, much like the giant labor union-management meeting. The administration would try to get minimum behavior-dress patterns accepted and the students would hold out for their views of more freedom. Finding a common ground or truce was going to be difficult.

On April 12th Dr. Sykes had to go before the Board of Trustees where he presented a document titled "Revision in Dress Codes and Standards of Disciplinary Proceedings." This in turn had nine sections to wit: (1) brief summary prepared by Mr. Gottshall of personnel practices from various colleges in the United States (2) Dean Owens' statement about Dress Code for Men Students, (3) the present Dress Code for Men, (4) the Proposed Dress Code as prepared by the Men's Residence Council, (5) Dress for Men Students as revised and proposed by the Student Affairs Council (6) Minority Report of the Proposed Dress Code passed by a majority vote of the Intracollegiate Governmental Association, (7) notification from the Men Residents' Government supporting the Minority Report of IGA, (8) Women's Dress Code, (9) West Chester State College Standards of Disciplinary Proceedings submitted by Dean Owens."

(Yes, Reader, this is actually taken verbatim, page 1503) Way back in the dim past of this narrative, the statement was made as to how difficult it was to have the improvement of instruction as a vital continuous topic of concern by all. It seems that haircuts, bermuda shorts, beards, drinking, parking lots, pencils, tòilet paper, sour milk, win out every time. Perhaps the nature and extent of education and the art of its exchange is a frightening subject. Perhaps in the next hundred years? ? ?

The April 13th issue of Quad furnished a rather complete outline of all that transpired during this highly emotional period. The column, "The Editorial Look Sdrawkcab" (BACKWARDS), gives an excellent analysis. The Security Force is well covered in a story on page four.

After the recent events what would be an encore? There would be no such period as normalcy in the future. As the sportswriter says, "this is a new ball game;" it might be added that the students finally got at bat and the administrative pitching and fielding looked weak.

To return to more collegiate doings, the Alpha Phi Omega fraternity conducted a UMOC (Ugliest Man On Campus) contest. They are also constructing a "rockery" along Church Street in front of the "Dem" school. Since their engineering-landscaping background is marked more with enthusiasm rather than with technical training, each heavy rain, every year to the present, will wash part of their efforts away. Anyway, "good try." The Women's Athletic Association revive a custom of the 1890's by awarding cloth banners to the winners of the intramural contests.

Meanwhile, back to Jim Christy (SCRAP hero) and his newly formed "Art Festival" which he had planned to hold on campus. However his plan to bring in a panel consisting of a psychiatrist, sociologist, economist and biochemist who would speak against the Viewnam War came a "cropper" with the college policy on controversial subjects in which a coequal arrangement had to be made for someone presenting the opposite view. The Quad supported Christy and at the same time noted that there were now 70 clubs on campus with 272 officers. (Make it 71 as Irene Lefko has revived the Fencing Club – last existence, 1935). The Quad and its writers are supporting the establishment of social fraternities. Remember when there were just two Literary Societies?

As a closing note to the year the last issue of the student paper omitted any reference to graduation. The Trustee minutes on page 1520 denote three lines to the event simply noting the speaker's name and that a buffet would be served. Previously commencement publicity read like the credit lines in an "Italian Motion Picture." Will commencement eventually join the chestnut hunt, the Literary Societies and the old dress code?

Faculty and students found the first draft of the Task Force document in their mail boxes at the start of the year. Six pages in length it would and will continue to try and spell out all interrelationships on the campus.

1967 - 1968

Dr. Sykes made available another document titled "West Chester State College – Past, Present and Future." This included information concerning history, building programs, personnel and curricula. It was noted that the college currently offered 559 undergraduate and 474 graduate courses taught by 375 faculty. The undergraduate programs included Bachelor of Arts in Humanities, Social Sciences, Natural Sciences and Mathematics; a Bachelor of Science in Elementary or Secondary Education, the latter including a number of fields; Special curricula leading to a Bachelor of Science in Music or Health, Physical Education and Recreation; and special degree programs leading to a Bachelor of Science in Public School Nursing or Dental Hygiene.

"FROSH FROLICS"

Frosh Frolics gains new impetus with certain phases beginning to border on hazing. The Board of Trustees, with only one negative vote, approved the establishing of sororities and fraternities on the campus. The Quad carries headlines "State Going Greek!" Fall convocation saw Dorothy Ramsey return to campus as honored guest for the dedication of the third Y-shaped dormitory. Her 33 years of dedicated service were also marked with a bronze plaque mounted in the building.

DOROTHY RAMSEY

RAMSEY HALL

Bob Mitten's football team upset Villanova 14-9 and the frequent meetings of the Task Force are upsetting the conservative minded faculty who are not in sympathy with the "new freedom." The Task Force is making its feelings known about grading, rating professors, dining room contracts, Board of Trustee appointments, student discipline courts, etc.

The Board of Trustees' minutes reveal the Parthian shots fixed by the Democratic minority group. Page 1539 of the December 13 meeting illustrates the lengthy exchange that transpires over what ordinarily would be simple procedural matters.

The "Quad" had a regular column featuring vignettes on the faculty. Biographies accompanied by pictures indicate that the younger staff are aligning themselves and their views with the more active free thinkers in the undergraduate student body. The difficulty conerns the degree to which such expressions are sincere and genuine. Some of the older faculty are attempting to join this group. In doing so they gauchely lose status with their peer group and are suspect with those "under 30." Some of the antics of the older faculty who are aping the students in dress, hairstyle and speech resemble the ancient "Dance of the Cranes" or something out of a Gilbert and Sullivan operetta or an Ode by Horace.

The student paper performs a most needed function in acquainting the students with the maintenance staff and their work. Articles concerning the carpenter shop and the power house illustrate this.

At the end of November, prescheduling information in the "Quad" covers four pages and resembles the Federal Income Tax forms. The paper makes a historic "second" (the first in 1937) when they issue a "Sports Special" in honor of the teams and in particular the football team's State championship. The "Mitten-men" will play in the Tangerine Bowl in one month and, though losing 25-8 to the University of Tennessee from Martin, they will bring credit to the school. Sweet, Middleton and Williams bring credit in guiding the music department in a well received performance of Gilbert and Sullivan's "Patience".

Neighboring Millersville State College is going through the "mill" when President Christie is fired. The proceedings as reported parallel the West Chester-Stern incident. A month later Slippery Rock State College joins the parade when President Carter resigned over a "dispute with Board." Across the United States in universities, colleges and high schools the title administrator is a "dirty word." Many men who are given the responsibility for directing the affairs of their schools suddenly awaken to realize nothing in their training or experience provides the resources to solve student and teacher activism, school-society involvement, and school-world condition involvement. Counting desks, chairs; ordering paper clips, paving playgrounds, painting libraries, repairing roofs are concrete, but contemporary life inter-relationships, these are abstract. Many presidents, superintendents, deans, principals and department chairmen are abandoning their positions to return to the classroom.

SDS – Students for Democratic Society are making their presence felt on college campuses, including West Chester. As the new "Far Left" they shock the staid community with their blunt language well sprinkled with words usually scrawled on the walls of sanitary facilities. Their revolution extends to dress, manners and customs. At West Chester they have set up (in nice weather) a symbolic commune on the grass, south of the Philips Memorial across from the "Pig." Guitars, exotic costumes (described by the "squares" as, "Halloween every day"), bare feet (some with rings on their toes), dungarees having no acquaintance with soap and water, girls' hair resembling that of Lucia de Lammermoor in the Mad Scene, men's hair resembling the Hollywood version of the "apostles," jewelry of the type that Captain Cook presented to the Figi Islanders, eyeglasses more exotic than those worn by Leon Trotsky in November 1917, and carrying well-worn copies of "Thoughts of Chairman Mao," "Guerilla Warfare by Che Guevara," "Das Kapital;" "The Theory of the Leisure Class" and "Marijuana, Its Past and Present Uses." They do not believe that "jazz" that the "meek will inherit the earth." Their heros as Pugachev, Lin Piao, Patrice Lumumba, Timothy Leary, The Chicago Seven, Attorney Kinstler, and Poet Ginsburg.

ACADEMIC ADMINISTRATION HOUSE

An international flavor invades the campus when the "Tamburitzans" from Duquesne University bring their musicians and dancers. Dr. "Connie" Johns, to be appointed Director of Cultural Affairs, is the "Sol Hurok" behind these events.

To return to less exciting but more pulchritudinous matters, three coeds take win, place and show in the Chester County beauty contest. Dawn Maulonie, Diane L. Taft and Barbara Jo Miller, in that order, sweep the prizes. One of the college secretaries, JoAnn Smith, is flattered by her associates when they informally "name" the Academic Administration House (north of Philips Memorial) in her honor!

With the IGA elections coming up, all candidates' platforms indicate that they will battle the "administration" in behalf of student rights; however, after the results are in, Gary Dologite impressed the voters most. He will not fail his constitutents. His activities will exceed their fondest expectations. His second in command, Larry D'Antonio, will gain the training he will need one year later. At that time, assuming the presidency, he will carry "student's rights" into orbit.

The women finally get two pages in the March 5th Quad and express their views. According to the girls, though not divulged, they had developed a list of professors whose principle criteria for awarding grades was "the shorter the skirt, the higher the grade" (particularly if you sat in the front row). One cartoon showed a girl on "cloud nine" with the comment "Happiness is a pin!" (Remember Rings and Pins?)

A few miles away Cheyney State College is experiencing student revolts. Raids are made and administrative offices are occupied. President Leroy Allen is knocked to the ground. Shortly a building will be set on fire. This is 1968.

By April, the Faculty Senate, the West Chester Chamber of Commerce, as well as others sent letters to the Board recommending that West Chester become a university. On April 29th, with the Board of Trustees' recommendation at hand, Senator John Ware introduced Senate Bill 1389 to accomplish this matter. (Indiana State College through a similar political move accomplished this previously). Now the door is shut and the college will have to overcome a series of barriers erected by a new State Council on Higher Education.

Dr. Sykes discusses a new program titled HEOP (Higher Education Opportunity Program). This, continuing today, provides for socially and economically handicapped students to attend colleges.

The new Learning Research Center on the site of the old college "Sanitarium" opens officially. This complex houses the "Demonstration School", the Data Center, Television Studio and specialized classrooms. This building will be named in honor of Elsie Oleita Bull, alumna and outstanding mathematics teacher.

The April 2nd "Quad" in a section titled "Clod Angles" lampoons the teachers and college life. The same month Ellen Babuska made the All-American Women's Gymnastic Team. For many years her father, John, national secretary of the Sokol Organization, had promoted the sport across the United States and during the past fifteen years, on several occasions, had loaned the college gym equipment. The bread cast on the waters had returned many fold.

The final Task Force document was printed in the April 30th and in the May 7th "Quads." Now it would go to the Board of Trustees for consideration and adoption. Across the United States such all-encompassing student-faculty proposals governing a new view on the past paternalism would be common.

In May, the Board, upon the motion of Joe Saltzman, approved the naming of the Children's room in the library in honor of Faye A. Collicott who would retire after 34 years' service. A most capable librarian, traveler, equitation enthusiast, a Pied Piper with children, she deserved this honor.

FAYE A. COLLICOTT

Commencement brought with it the retirement of Thelma Greenwood, Paul Ross, Jim Binney, Faye Collicott, Anne Kelley and Catherine Finegan. Perhaps in this group of dedicated people the two with the most memories would be Thelma Greenwood '20 and Catherine Finegan. They had lived through over forty years of "happenings" at the school. Each had left her mark here.

On June 26th two significant actions took place. First the Board passed a resolution that "no member shall file an application for or hold any administrative, faculty, or non-instructional position while serving as a Trustee at the West Chester State College." Second, Dr. Sykes notified the Board of his intention to retire at the end of the next college year. In accepting his intent to retire the Board expressed their "sincere appreciation to Dr. Sykes for his faithful service to the College." Thus Earl F. Sykes became the first president in the history of the school to announce his retirement and intent to leave teaching of his own volition. His action gave the Board a year to find a successor. This would be a unique year ahead.

The college opened with the acquisition of an additional girls "dormitory." The old Memorial Hospital on North Walnut Street now housed 80 girls.

1968 - 1969

The football team played their last game on the north campus Farrell Field on September 28th. For 34 years this area had been the scene of many gridiron clashes, now excavations would get underway for two new dormitories, one of which will revive the name of "Wayne."

The statistical chart showed 4,756 full time and 750 part-time students taught by 389 faculty and serviced by 355 non-instructional personnel. Freshmen registration totaled 1,428 – of these 517 were men and 911 women. Almost 1300 students were taking graduate courses. Frosh Frolics sends one student, Rupert Zaplitny, for medical attention. It is just a matter of time before?

On October 8th the Quad reported that the state had granted $12,552,690 to West Chester, the largest single grant in the history of the school. The new building program would get into high gear. In the same week fire prevention received consideration with two fires, one in Lawrence Hall and one in Goshen. Notwithstanding the "fireproof nature" of the buildings, both conflagrations instigated a reappraisal of practices. In the Goshen one, a carelessly tossed cigarette into a plaster trash can on the 6th floor required the evaculation of 450 girls at 1:31 A.M. October 10th, inoperative fire extinguishers pin-pointed the situation.

On October 25th Governor Shafer came to West Chester to dedicate the men's dormitory as Killinger Hall. Glen would be honored with the gift of a portrait by Ted Hallman and a metal plaque by the Men's Resident Government. His dedicated service in many capacities since that day in May 1934 well warranted the honor. (Within a week the metal

GLEN KILLINGER

DR. KILLINGER AND GOVERNOR SHAFER

KILLINGER HALL

plaque will be stolen and later mysteriously be found.) This dedication was part of the Rampage Weekend program. Judged the best ever with seventeen floats and three bands it resembled the Atlantic City Beauty pageant. What a pity John Hollinger couldn't see it! Over sixty pairs – "driver and navigator" – entered the car "Rallye." This was the second one held in conjunction with Rampage weekend and was becoming a star attraction.

At this time if one took the elevator to the 6th floor of Ramsey Hall and then climbed the stairs to the roof, a kaleidescope view of the campus would show the new maintenance complex. This included the garage, and new power plant as well as two of the highest landmarks in West Chester – the smoke stack and "golf ball" water tower. At the end of the month, the English Club sponsored a discussion on the "black dilemma." Dr. Michael Kay, professor of Black History, noted that "Law and Order" could mean a violent repression of black power. Dr. Matthew of the English Department reviewed interpretations of black literary works.

The activities of the Presidential Selection committee are aired in the student newspaper. Of particular interest to all are the letters interchanged between Dr. Thomas Berry on the Selection Committee and Professor Salvador Kapunan. From the outsiders' view this will become very interesting! By the end of the year the list will narrow down to 13 candidates.

Ressurectionists Miles Martel and Lorin Meiswinkle are coaching a revived debate team (resurrected from obsolescence in the museum). At the present they have compiled six victories. Anti-war poems and peace articles, reminiscent of the early 'twenties, are regularly appearing in the "Quad". The Vietnam war is in its 4th year; this is November 1968. Women's Week arrives to highlight the facets of femininity. Women's "Lib" is around the corner. Another first arrival is Father Campbell, appointed as permanent chaplain to the campus Newman Association. Their new Student Center will get under construction soon.

POWER HOUSE

Dr. Joseph Thorson has started the new program in Business Administration. Joe, with probably the most diverse background of anyone in the total faculty, will initiate a multiple track program to aid students secure degrees in preparation for a business career. At this time the announcement comes that West Chester has the largest graduate school program in Pennsylvania. Dr. Trezise has been laboring mightily.

On December 11th Cheyney students came to West Chester to enlist the aid of the college students. Asking for sympathy, support and money the reception was hardly cordial. In the previous two weeks Cheyney had experienced bombings with "Molotov cocktails" and attacks and threats upon faculty. Nine students had been expelled for their participation in the fracas. Meanwhile the first course in Sensitivity Training is sponsored by the Women's Government. Student reaction was varied. The Carol service was given 33 lines headed by non-bold print. No pictures were furnished nor was the soloist mentioned. With this issue of Tuesday the 17th of December the "Quad" format will initiate an expanding involvement image of the students.

It will be recalled that Dr. Philips announced, with pride, the installation of a telephone (over 60 years ago) which would connect with 111 phones in town. On December 23rd Centrex, direct dialing, came to the campus to service almost 1000 internal phones. At the present writing, Mrs. Maria A. Lane and five operators manage this complex.

January 14th was "D" day. The paper devoted the full front page to nothing but warnings to the Board of Trustees concerning the selection of a new President. The second page of the same issue carried editorials and letters addressed to the same topic. The next day, January 15th, 300 students presented a stack of petitions to the Board of Trustees, fifty remained to attend the meeting. Meanwhile Men's Resident Government is attacking the "hair" rules of the Physical Education Department.

Vandalism and theft continue. Lawrence Hall is broken into and in Old Main a bronze statue of a "Varangian Warrior" exhibited in the school for over 70 years is stolen. Not even an offer of a reward, "no questions asked," helps.

February brought Colonel John Eisenhower, newly appointed Ambassador to Belgium. Colonel Eisenhower graciously autographed copies of his book "Bitter Woods" for students and faculty. The library displayed many historical documents including German ones of the period. He was entertained at both a luncheon and dinner. His speeches on both occasions were well received. (As a sidelight certain college personnel, student and faculty, by reason of recent student reactions, "pressed the panic button" prior to Colonel Eisenhower's arrival suggesting that perhaps his visit should be cancelled because of "anti-war hysteria".)

COL. JOHN S.D. EISENHOWER

Bill Holland '71 breaks all records on February 18th by getting three letters published at once. He covers every subject, attacking the Board, the dress code, dues, etc. In 1971 Bill's picture will be printed in this manuscript since the Senior Serpentine would not accept it.

Now having spent untold hours modifying the dress code, with all concerned in general agreement, the Student Affairs Council, on February 25th, voted to abolish it entirely. This action will be noted by the Board and shortly the campus will blossom in the most unusual, and in many instances striking dress, the effect of which will range from practicality to hilarity. The show will shortly begin.

Oh yes, the Quad does manage to cover Bill Cope's play, Antigone, something about the Sinfonietta, a math colloquium, and of course sports (for some unknown reason since the 1880's sport is always covered, notwithstanding floods, typhoons, sour milk in the dining room, strikes, fires, etc.). Yet by actual space from now on in, the Quad is taking on the combined collage of Il Populo (Rome), Le Monde (Paris), and the Daily Worker. It is now an organ for change as are most of the student college papers in the United States. Faculty and administration, man your foxholes and put on your helmets.

Memorial Hall (the former hospital) has an overheated boiler, which in turn created a fire driving 85 shivering coeds out at 2:40 A.M. February 28th. Larry D'Antonio is organizing his slate. Students are taking campus politics seriously, as measured by the campaign posters blossoming on campus. The grounds look like an ecological disaster area. Some ingenious campaign managers have placed their candidates name on stickers which turned up on the under side of toilet seats as well as on the "personal items" from vending machines. Vote or else?

March brought a "Quadrangle" sit-in as a protest against the United States anti-ballistic missile system with "rapping", loudspeakers, and signs as well as heckling from the ambulatory audience who livened the proceedings. No documentation is available as to its effect upon the U. S. Government's position.

West Chester had another National Championship in April when the Carol Eckman-coached girls' basketball team led by Pat Ferguson (20 points) won the cup. This was the first collegiate Women's basketball tournament, according to Miss Greenwood of the West Chester Staff. Mary Cornwell started golf in the 1890's; over 70 years later Ed Cottrell brings in a winning golf season.

"THE GENTLEMEN'S GAME"

In the same month a testimonial was tendered Dr. Sykes and Ted Hallman's portrait of him was unveiled for the first time. At this point Dr. Sykes was counting the days until he could "escape." As a token of esteem Dr. and Mrs. Sykes were given an expense-paid vacation to Europe. Two other significant events occur; Judith Ann Ford, Miss America was featured at the Women's Sports Banquet and the Board of Trustees wiped out a college blue "law" – permission was granted for "dancing on Sunday evenings."

On Tuesday, May 6th, the Quad broke the news with the headline "Shafer names Rossey next College President." Four candidates' names had been presented and Dr. Paul W. Rossey would become the eleventh President.

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Dr. Sykes like an exhausted runner in the marathon race had only a short distance to go before the finish yet even in his last 60 days he would have no respite. On April 22nd in a Human Relations council meeting, a proposed personnel structure was created to foster better understanding and rapport with the black students. On May 1st, an unidentified student submitted a number of non-negotiable demands, which, "if not approved in an emergency session of the Board, "Militancy Policy of Black Students will ensue."

Thus four pages of the "Quad", starting with the name of the new President, were devoted to the "black student administration confrontation." On Sunday, May 4th, Dr. Sykes appointed a group to meet with the Board of Trustees to adjudicate the situation and after many hours it was announced that an agreement had been reached. This was published May 5th. Thus was averted the promised demonstration by black students scheduled for noon this day. Colleagues of Dr. Sykes, who had known him a long time, thought he looked pale and worn. The threatened action produced reaction in the formation of groups opposed to the capitulation, as they called it. The preceding events were not peculiar to West Chester; this was May 1969, and all across the country similar events were taking place.

Meanwhile back at the "ranch" (Goshen Hall) SAC (Student Activist Committee) opposed to curfews and other regulations, organized a "sit-out" past curfew hour. One hundred girls assisted by some of the males flaunted the curfew in a demonstration. Things were active at the "Old Normal" (or Abnormal).

At the same time the IRISH (Irish Reactionary Insurrectionists for Student Harmony) made a series of demands in the "Quad" including Irish history courses, school colors to be changed to green, Irish coffee to be served in the dining room and the alma mater to be changed to "When Irish Eyes are Smiling." Dr. Sykes in the waning moments of his career appointed another committee, – this one a "Task Force to Study Curfew."

Dr. Sykes' encouragement and support of the newly emerging Faculty Senate stands out as one of the significant gains of the 'Sixties. Using the doctrine of shared responsibility, he had faculty representatives as a basic part of every council and committee for either policy formulation or for decision making. It must be noted that at the department chairman, director, or dean level the number of meetings increased geometrically. This too was a calculated risk since their leadership frequently was buried in unending successive committee meetings.

One of Dr. Sykes most criticized administrative action was the use of secret sub-peer individual-group evaluations of a department chairman wherein a "white paper of deficiencies" would be developed. The subject or target of such a process would find, contrary to Dr. Sykes' "stated democratic procedure," that he had neither a chance to examine the original charges nor the opportunity to face his accusers!

As the year "blissfully closed" several campus personalities are honored. Lonnie Dalton, black athlete brings great honors in track (high jump 6'10¾" as well as excellent performances in the pole vault, shot put, broad jump, triple jump, and high hurdles), Carol Gantner has been undefeated in swimming competition for three years. Bill Krouse, with record breaking runs in the 100 and 220, led the track tem to the Middle Atlantic Championships. Powell Middleton, veteran music teacher for 34 years, receives a plaque from the Sigma Alpha Iota, Women's Music Sorority.

By the end of the academic year six men's fraternities and eleven women's sororities were in existence. The senior class made a gift of $1500 for tile in the new Arts Building. This had been quite a year; to paraphrase the current TV show, "this was the year that was." Yet if a good crystal ball were available, the next would be wilder.

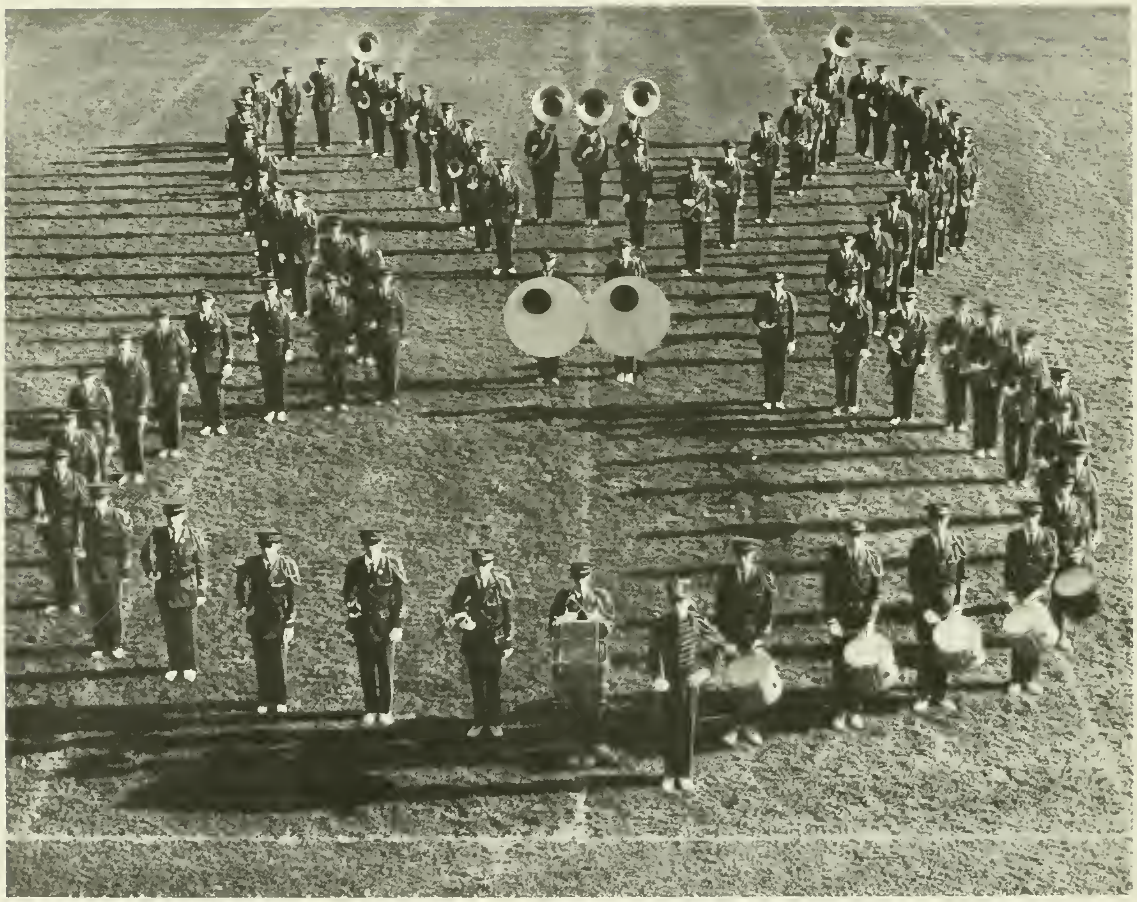
As a valedictory Dr. Sykes distributed a 38 page illustrated monograph titled, "West Chester State College During the Sixties." In essence he furnished an accounting for his stewardship. In his Presidency the last two years had taken their toll. At a private luncheon he reviewed the past. It was obvious he felt like Daniel being delivered from the lion's den. He could watch on the sidelines. He had labored hard and long in a very controversial era. He had also made certain decisions which, had he had the power, he would like to have recalled. He had lost some old friends and had gained some new ones whose friendship unfortunately, would be ephemeral. His battle scars were not hidden. Yet of all the professional staff in the first hundred years of this college, no one had held more positions nor had more been asked of any one person. Many times his both hands were thrust in the "holes in the dike." Now he could watch from the stands.

CHAPTER TEN

College to University

Paul W. Rossey Era 1969-

WEST
CHESTER

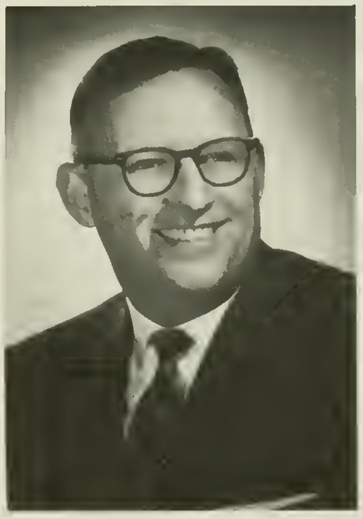


Dr. Paul W. Rossey was born July 7, 1926 in Richmond, Indiana, and educated in the public schools of Elizabeth and Jersey City, New Jersey. He graduated from The Peddie School in Hightstown, New Jersey, and received the Bachelor of Science from Jersey City College in 1952. He holds the Master of Arts (1953) and Doctor of Education degrees (1958) from the Division of Advanced Studies at New York University. During graduate study he was recipient of the Kellogg Foundation Grant for Doctoral Research through the Cooperative Program in Educational Administration. His professional experiences include assignments as an elementary school teacher, supervisor, and principal in New York State, and as Superintendent of Schools in Litchfield, Connecticut, Scoth Plains-Fanwood, New Jersey, and District Superintendent of Schools for Nassau County, New York.

He is a member of Kappa Delta Pi, and Phi Delta Kappa, national honor societies in education, Honorary Life Member of the New York State Congress of Parents and Teachers, and also holds membership in the American Association of School Administrators, the American Education Research Association, the National Education Association, the Association for Supervision and Curriculum Development, as well as state and local teachers and superintendents groups. He was at one time a member of the House of Delegates of the New York State Teachers Association, a member of the State Committee for the Connecticut Association of Public School Superintendents, and on the Executive Committee of the New Jersey Association of School Administrators. Formerly an executive pilot for a large industrial firm, he is still actively flying his own private airplane for travel and relaxation.

During World War II he served in the combat submarine service of the United States Navy in the North Atlantic, Pacific, and Far East. His duty assignments included service as Lieutenant J.G. on the U.S.S. Macabie 55375 and the U.S.S. carp 55338, Squadron 341. Active in the Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, he is also a member of the Aerospace Commission, the Veterans of Foreign Wars, the Boy Scouts of America, the Navy League of the United States, and was Chairman of the New Jersey State Police Association Scholarship Committee.

He is Past President of the New York University Education Alumni Association, Past President of the Jersey City State College Alumni Association, and Past Chairman of the Capital Fund Campaign for the School of Education at New York University. He was Vice President of the New York University Alumni Federation.



DR. PAUL W. ROSSEY

SECOND CENTURY
OF SERVICE

1969 -

COLLEGE
to
UNIVERSITY

In 1958 Rossey was appointed a University Honors Scholar by New York University and was recipient of the New York University Alumni Meritorious Medallion, that institution's highest award, at its 1966 Commencement. The Jersey City State College named him the Outstanding Alumnus of the Year in 1962.

Rossey was elected to the Board of Trustees of New York University in June of 1970. He has also been selected as the 1970 recipient of the Ernest O. Melby Award from the N.Y.U. School of Education for outstanding accomplishments in the field of human relations.

He is the son of Mrs. Lela L. Rossey and the late Dr. Chris C. Rossey, who was President of New Jersey State College until his death in 1946. Dr. Rossey is married to the former Elsie J. Semke of New York. Dr. Rossey began his duties as President of the West Chester State College on July 1, 1969.

1969 - 1970

On June 25th the Board met to conduct their usual business. On the agenda was an item concerning a review of the Student Affairs Division. The Board minutes do not reveal all the nuances, however, in essence Dr. Jack Owens was not tendered a summer contract and he had returned to question the matter. The minutes on page 163 note Dr. Ownes "entered the meeting accompanied by Robert Lentz, Esquire, whom he introduced as his legal counsel, and Dr. Alfred Roberts, whom he introduced as President of the Faculty Senate and his advisor on ethics and professional responsibilities." Underneath the polite minutes rest stories outside the scope of this narrative. By September, Jack would have been given three weeks vacation with pay; he would resign as Dean of Student Affairs and return to his former status as Professor in the Health and Physical Education Department.

In the same month Anne M. Schaub, a member of the college faculty since 1929, succumbed to a heart attack. Her dedicated service of forty years to the Physical Education Department was the longest on record. A scholarship fund will be started in her memory.

Dr. Arnold Fletcher resigned his post to become the president of the American College at Monaco. Dr. Al Filano, one of the "nine old men," was appointed to fill the vacancy.

Dr. Rossey arrived for duty on July 1st. He met a few of the summer faculty and began to familiarize himself with the campus. On September 6th, he attended the Student Leadership Conference. Before the new President had a chance to get acquainted with the college he, like all predecessors, found "rifts in the lute." On September 11th two faculty, Dr. Alfred Roberts and Dr. Jack Owens, as well as two students, Larry D'Antonio, President of IGA, and Dave Goudy, Treasurer of IGA, had submitted a 93 page document in which a number of charges were leveled against the Board of Trustees. In essence, the allegation principally revolved around "questionable" personnel actions consummated by the Board. Dr. Owens offered to engage Dr. Rossey and all members of the Board in public debate, preferably on the Chapel stage, concerning the recent turmoil. Again it is not within the scope of the present work to give a detailed analysis. The clipping file and Board minutes are available in the archives. Before the reader starts, so that one can put the "white hats" or the "dark hats" on the contestants, it is wise to check the political registration data on file at the court house as well as the nature and extent of each combatant's political involvement since 1959. The papers are enjoying a field day. The "Quad", with not exactly a dead center philosophy, helps the issue along. The AAUP in a constructive approach used the same Quad issue to offer the hand of cooperation to the new President in facing issues. Best was the poem "Four Men Gone" by Lou Alamia on page two of the same issue. The poetic license was stretched to include Dr. Norman Sheets as one who was "swept away in a wave of dissension." Other faculty would have liked the "sweepings" Norm would receive in a great jump in salary at his new assignment, – the move entirely unrelated to Lou Alamia's tender and heart warming eulogy (When Norm was told of it he was completely bewildered).

The next several issues of the Quad give the majority of space to the matter, unfortunately delimited, as the editor of the Quad deplored, to the "accusatory" side. The IGA committee called for a "student body meeting" on September 30th in the event the administration would be unwilling to negotiate a series of demands, the major proposition of which was significant student representation on major committees concerned with all campus matters and in particular the selection of deans and the making of policies. Mrs. Eleanor Taylor, who previously had been a member of Dr. Owens' staff, had been assigned the position of Acting Dean of Student Affairs. In the considered judgement of the students, if the Board acquiesced to their demands, they had their own "slate" for all positions on campus.

While all the confrontations are going on (not only at West Chester but at many other colleges and universities, many of which are suffering property damage or other destruction) sport, oblivious as always to the great social upheavals, proceeds on its merry way. Games are played, generally won. The Quad titles the page devoted to the sons and daughters of Hercules as "World of Sport." This world was far removed from the Board-Rossey-IGA-D'Antonio-Owens systems. Sport was an isolated microcosm, a cocoon in the womb of campus strife. Xenophon almost 2000 years earlier complained rather bitterly concerning the athlete only "exercising, eating, and sleeping in an unending cycle, being of little use to the serious affairs of the citizens."

To return to the fray, the IGA General Assembly on September 29th called off the "Student Body" meeting for September 30th since President Rossey (he has been working only 23 days officially) agreed to "meet to negotiate Student recommendations."

Dr. Rossey within 24 hours experienced a confrontation with the SDS (Students for a Democratic Society) when they requested use of Lawrence Center for a meeting. Since the college regulations (questioned by the IGA) purported to include only regular college organizations in the use of facilities, their request was denied. Words and rumbling occurred and several Deans appeared reinforced by campus and borough police, suitably dressed and accoutered for the potential soiree. The SDS and IGA, joined now by SAC, shouted "FOUL". The ensuing action in which a Viet Cong Flag was displayed well revealed the inadequacy of students employed as an extension of trained police.

FOOTBALL STILL "KING"

From a faculty reaction, one titled NUC, New University Conference (Executive Committee Listed as Michael Kay, B. J. Webster, Martin A. Watkins, A. Wayne Burton, William Rahn, Thomas Treadwell) took the occasion to publish a comment "Law and Order Imposed on Students." Their final conclusion was "As to who is ultimately responsible, we know that – President Rossey."

On October 1st, the President met with student leaders to answer the charges. Considering his brief time on the campus and the fact that the charges concerned matters developed prior to his arrival, he did very well in the meeting. He also brought out that he had not accepted the Board's recommendation to dismiss Dr. Owens and so notified him. It was brought out that Jack Owens requested reassignment to the position he held before 1960.

The NUC (Michael Kay et al.) advised the "Quad" that their chapter would join the Vietnam Moratorium on October 15th. The "Quad" interviewed the President concerning his support for this event. He signified his intent to join in the observation by making the Philips Memorial Chapel available to any faculty or student groups on an hourly basis. However he did not agree to close down all classes. Dr. Rossey has had an action-packed 25 days in office. This was only the beginning.

Rampage Weekend used a "Cartoon Caravan" as their theme. The floats, starting the parade at 11 a.m., would feature many characters from the comic strips. The month was thankfully balanced out with the Detroit Symphony and the Ballet Dance Group.

The "Moratorium Day" from all views was a complete success in terms of spirit and ideals if not in student and faculty support. At the court house in the town, opposing views regarding the desire to lower the flag to half-mast produced a small altercation. Faculty polarization was evident as the names of the Vietnam dead were read from the Congressional Record.

Letters are blossoming in growing profusion in each issue of the Quad. An interesting facet is that certain writers are publishing epistles, the substance of which could only be documented with extensive research and the preparation of several drafts to produce the exact effect desired. Obviously most of their waking hours are dedicated to press their cause "left or center, or far right." Certain (by and large the vocal "Left"), have the good fortune to be in the column almost every week. (Discrimination?)

Dr. Kaare Rodahl of Oslo, Norway, returns to campus as the featured speaker at a Fall Convocation. His talks on Fitness and Diet drew a capacity student crowd.

The State Colleges and "mother" Harrisburg are having fiscal indigestion. There is rumor of a $100 raise in tuition for next year. Certain students switch their activism from the world and West Chester's internal problems to the protection of their pocketbook. Marches on the State capitol are planned.

In November the IGA sponsored a forum-theme "Confrontation as a Political Device during the 'Sixties." Within ninety days, certain in attendance will actively support a direct confrontation with the college administration. The same month the "Quad" reported the visit of a State House Sub-Committee (the chairmen of which enjoyed a political alignment in opposition to that of the Board). They came to the college for the expressed purpose of conducting an inquiry as to educational problems as well as hearing complaints about the Board of Trustees. The "Quad" then surveyed a number of faculty to secure "opinions about the Board".

The marching band made an appearance at the Philadelphia Eagles game under the leadership of Jim Wells. Dr. Shirley Munger had prepared a number of fanfares as well as some unusual arrangements. Joining the musicians in their appeal to the public, the dramatists were rehearsing "J.B." by MacLeish.

In the past several years a transition in dramatics had taken place. Theatre 208, an intimate showplace in Recitation Hall, was unique in many ways, but let Bill Cope tell it in his own words:

THEATER 208

A theatre that does not charge admission yet takes reservations in advance; a theatre that presents a season of five major productions within nine academic months, variety in selection, yet omitting the Broadway box-office hit, and a theatre that has been most successful in maintaining professional standards as well as coordinating the productions as a co-curricular activity within the academic environment which includes the community as well as the campus.

All of this has been accomplished during the past eight seasons through the established philosophy of staff and students of the Little Theatre as a producing nucleus of THEATRE 208 at West Chester State College.

In 1963, finding an area of approximately 150 square feet on the second floor of "old" Recitation Hall, that had previously been used as a dormitory, a library, an art gallery, and more recently as a lecture hall, the enthusiastic theatre staff convinced the administration that with slight alterations and a minimal of expense, plus the advantage of freeing the campus auditorium (1900 seats!) for the ever-increasing cultural and assembly activities, that they could establish a flexible theatre-classroom-workship area for future performing activities.

A temporary wall was installed dividing the area equally into (1) classroom-performing, (2) a workshop area. The performing area was refloored, seating approximately 125, a lighting/sound control booth installed, pipe battens across beams for "specific" lighting, a small bay window enclosed for office space and the open remaining space when not used as a classroom, most flexible for "open", "central" and portable prescenium staging.

Many three-dimensional units were constructed, all in modules to be easily assembled; steps, ramps, parallels, and the larger platform units so designed that when not in use in combined form as a raised performing area, the same units would set the spectators for theatre in the "square".

Red carpet runner in varying lengths was rolled out to form a design for any seating arrangement and the spectators made comfortable in director's chairs in harmonizing, analygous colors. The walls of the classroom-theatre were hung in one hundred percent fullness flameproofed scenic canvas creating neutrality as well as being sound absorbent and a background for the many framed pictures of past THEATRE 208 productions.

The adjoining workship was divided into facilities to serve costume construction, dressing and wardrobe storage as well as scenic and lumber storage, work benches, power tools, painting and some area for storage of smaller properties. While all area are much too crowded, at least all is available under security, and easily transported from shop into the performing area.

And how is all of this financed? Fortunately, although the professional staff is composed of the full-time faculty in the Department of Speech and Theatre, the production and equipment expenditures are covered by a yearly allocation from the Intracollegiate Government Association—monies received from all students for the varying campus activities. Thus the students are subsidizing this theatre program. The instructional staff closely coordinates the theatre production within the framework of two undergraduate degree programs; BA in Theatre Arts and BS in Speech and Theatre, both in the college school of Arts and Letters. Incidentally, there are twenty-two courses in Theatre Arts offered. At the present time, the department staff includes a director and associate director of THEATRE 208, a technical director, and costume and make-up designer. It is hoped that in the near future additional staff may be employed as the production season seems to ever increase in activity with workship, one-acts, and Reader's Theatre demanding more skill, time, expenditures, and especially additional FACILITIES. The activities have actually reached a saturation point.

The choice of productions within THEATRE 208 has accounted, in a great degree, for the success of the coordinated instructional-performance professionalism. Considerations of good dramatic literature depends upon the possibilities of production within the somewhat limited physical plant, casting, release of appropriate material, and especially to avoid the "Broadway box-office hit" if possible. With this philosophy, the students and staff find the freedom of choice for the classics, the original, and the Broadway financial (not artistic!) failure.

The policy of THEATRE 208 is to run a production seven days; this not only gives the performers and technicians an added goal toward perfection, but is also advantageous for the spectator in choice of dates.

In thirty-eight past productions (since 1963), the students have played Shaw (Candida), Ibsen (Hedda Gabler), O'Neill (Long Day's Journey), Plautus (Manacchmi), Euripides (Alcestis), (Lysistrata), Wycherley (The Country Wife), Strindberg (Miss Julie), Anderson (Joan of Lorraine), Wilde (Woman of No Importance), Synge (The Well of the Saints), and among the more contemporary, Frye, Albb, Williams, Sarte, Osborne, Ionesco, Orwell, Saroyan, Anouilth, etc.

While the theatre and classroom are continually presenting physical problems (as in most theatre operations), the dedication, the magination and the enthusiasm of staff and students, has made THEATRE 208 a unique, valid and a challenging endeavor. Perhaps those concerned, agree with Goethe when he says, "the master hand reveals itself when it works within the limitations of the medium".

Having digressed to "Cope's Playhouse", the action turns to the unreal, outside world. The "Quad" for pre-registration prints the master schedule for Spring 1970. This requires five full pages. The instructions have doubled, however a great many courses have the professor's name listed. A new course, Contemporary Arts, a three credit elective, is offered with a team of specialists from Music, English, Art, Dance and Literature—a return to the "Complete man."

On December 9th, the "Quad" printed an article titled "Unofficial dismissals plague Kay and others." A week later President Rossey appeared in Lawrence Hall to answer student's questions concerning (as the "Quad" printed) "Reasons for Kay's dismissal." President Rossey, according to the paper, stated "that he could not present the specific reasons . . . it was accepted college practice not to divulge information publicly concerning the dismissal of an un-tenured professor."

The latter phrase has a familiar ring. Dr. Rossey's statement "accepted college practice" covered it. Here at West Chester this will be the third time that "accepted practice" will throw a smoke screen over a personnel situation.

This is December 1970. To the present time, spring 1971, the major professional problem concerns "Kay versus Rossey." Because of the unique ramifications in this dispute as well as the fact of current litigation involved, it is the author's regret that the subject cannot be either fully or chronologically treated in depth. There is enough material related to this dispute to fill a book exclusively devoted to the pros and cons of each position.

The West Chester Marching Band is tendered the opportunity to play for the American Football League championships in Shea Stadium, New York. This is a great honor for the Wells–Munger musicians!

Governor Shafer in December appoints college students to sit with Boards of Trustees as nonvoting members. President of IGA, Larry D'Antonio, will represent the West Chester students.

A new first occurs in January with the men proposing "Inter-dorm Visitation." Of the two reasons given for such a need the second is quoted: "a student has no place to go where he can just sit and talk, listen to records, watch television, etc. with a girl on a weekend if he does not have a car." (That would be a well-equipped car.)

Dr. Killinger makes the headlines when he named to the Coaches' Hall of Fame by the American Association of College Baseball coaches. This will be "Killy's" last year on campus. An era will end with his departure.

Gary Peze, a Senior with a leg in a cast from a skiing accident, rescued a man overcome by smoke in an apartment house. Gary will receive a citation for bravery.

On January 27th, Representative of the AAUP came on campus to ask questions regarding the "Kay case." The February 10th "Quad" Carried the banner headline "Moratorium on Thursday." This would be a mass class boycott in behalf of "academic freedom."

February 12th arrived and with it the first major student confrontation in the history of the school. The February 17th "Quad", with good photo coverage, is recommended reading. In essence, by evening an emergency riot plan was initiated and local police assisted by forty state troopers appeared on campus. West Chester, as did a number of other colleges under similar or worse circumstances, made the headlines. The confrontation was mild. There was no destruction of property. When the administrators were refused access to their respective offices, an injunction was sought. Judge D. T. Marrone, class of 1946, after due consideration, granted a temporary injunction. Sheriff Jack Ivins (remember him as the owner of the Varsity in the early 'thirties?) read the document to those engaged in the sit-in. The climax had been reached. In the February 24th Quad, the President published a "position" paper, the largest part of which was devoted to the philosophical aspects of dissent as well as to the inference of conspiratorial action on the part of a few.

Within a week several fires occur in the office in Anderson Hall. Extensive damage and loss of educational material bring in the State Fire Inspectors and Police. It will be recalled that Dr. Heathcote suffered the loss of his library and several unpublished manuscripts when his home burned over 30 years ago. Professor Bielski, in a parallel situation, lost, among his books, the equivalent of four years of research notes. As of the present writing, the investigation is still an open matter.

Accompanying the incendiary activity were several bomb scares in which unidentified persons phoned the college to advise that bombs were about to explode on different occasions. At this point even the dissenting students took cognizance of the seriousness of the situation.

During the ensuing weeks the two major polarized areas are "cranking out" position papers and appeals for support. The sheer volume of material from the major supporters of Dr. Kay, known by their chosen name as the "Ad Hoc Committee", far outweighs that produced from the administration. Interesting signs appear on campus in which sides are taken on the issues at hand.

The "Sit-in Injunction" moved to the Chester County Court House. The plaintiff was the Board of Trustees represented by President Rossey and the defendants were the "demonstrators." The Quad in contemporary journalistic style featured courtroom sketches by Eric Hawkins. Eric captured the mood as well as the features. Later Judge Marrone will grant a permanent injunction against the "sit-in." This action will be condemned by the supporters of the Ad Hoc Committee.

In the more prosaic college life the cultural events take their appointed turn. The School of Music dedicated a Music Festival to Samuel Barber. The invitation for him to appear elicits a congratulatory note with regrets. Sam was in the Italian Alps at the time and his professional engagements prevented him from returning. He was still considered to be a part of the college "family." It will be recalled that he and "Uncle Ned" inaugurated the chapel in the 'twenties.

Black Culture week in March brought Muhammed Ali, also known as Cassius Clay, to campus. A controversial, colorful personality, his personal challenge of the "Draft" Act brings out a large audience.

The library holds a well attended spring exhibition of Franz Kafka documents. Cresta Rylander, Freshman coed, wins the "Gavel Girls" contest at the Penn State Debate congress. Candidates for offices have their photos in the "Quad" as well as statements concerning their stand on campus matters.

Approaching the 99th year of the college's existence, "self regulating hours" are announced for the girls. In essence this permitted a girl to "sign out" and observe her own hours. A second "happening" is the implementation of inter-dorm visitation. Girls could visit their male friends in the men's quarters as follows: Fridays and Saturdays, 8 p.m. to 1 a.m.; Sundays, 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. The "Old Normal" is unrecognizable!

A Master of Arts program in Philosophy is approved for the college. West Chester was the first State College to offer the program. Miles Martel, the debate coach, brings in a winner when his team undefeated 4-0, wins the State College championship.

The April 7th issue of the Quad offers three pages titled "He did it . . . no, "he did it . . . no (etc.". In this the AAUP report as well as Dr. Rossey's answer is outlined. The Quad also "reviewed": the circumstances concerning the appointment procedures used in selecting the college President, as prepared by the Ad Hoc Committee; a letter from the IGA President to Governor Shafer protesting the method of appointment; and two news releases from the Public Relations office. This lengthy report, regardless of one's position or feeling in the matter, represented one of the most critical journalistic attempts on the part of the college newspaper to present several sides of the case. However the Quad suffers the usual and continual "disease" whose etiology is lack of deep research before writing.

In a non-political demonstration, two West Chester faculty enter the Boston Marathon on April 20th. Gene Kolacki and Tom Fisher have been training by running 6 to 16 miles each day. They will make an excellent showing! Both represent the Greek ideal of the "complete man".

Ecology comes to campus with an Earth Day. The "Quad" gives excellent coverage with writings plus photos. Dr. "Bill" Overlease is finally getting his "chance at bat".

The May 5th Quad breaks the news regarding the "Visiting Fellowship" to be awarded Dr. Michael Kay. The IGA announced plans to raise funds that could be used in support of such a fellowship. It is their ambition to secure $12,500.

In the continuing campus polarization, the Ad Hoc Committee is an unending source of letters in the Quad, special bulletins, news releases, etc. A new organization, The Anthony Wayne Society, springs up like a mushroom and its supporters take the position right of center. As the opponents take their positions in their respective corners, it is quite apparent that the larger percentage of the Quad staff are serving as "seconds" to the "ad hoc(ers)", as they are known. Then a third group erupts, known as the "Committee of Concerned Faculty." They take a position to the right of center. Numerically, the "ad hoc(ers)" and their supporters admit that they do not have the majority of faculty support. This is proven when a majority of the faculty (336) take a position "supporting" the administration. By actual count at the "Ad Hoc" meetings, the student support, at first rather significant, is now losing ground.

The Pennsylvania lawmakers put pressure on the situation by passing legislation to curb financial aid to student disrupters. Across the whole United States the climate of dissent is evident. The situation at West Chester is relatively mild. The bulk of the students express little interest in the position of either Dr. Kay or Dr. Rossey. However, the vocal rate in decibels and the volume published by the enthusiastic Ad Hoc Committee more that makes up for their lack of numbers.

At the end of the year the IGA publishes some interesting figures concerning fiscal matters. In 1969-70, the current year, the total income was listed at $366,334. For the 1970-71 year this was $441,030. This is big business. Remember George Morris Philips and the rental of books at 5¢ per week?

The end of the year found Dr. Killinger retiring. After thirty six years he had seen a lot of changes. Finally he would escape all the responsibility thrust upon him. The present college world was utterly foreign to him. Remember when he moved into Wayne Hall in 1936 to straighten out things? There were no "task forces" or committees to go through. The game was simpler and direct. Killy looked happy as he walked away from it all.

As a final note to the year, the last issue of the Quad May 12th, 1970, carried an editorial review of the year noting that Dr. Rossey had survived the first year (attesting to his stamina), The Kay issue was still in doubt, the AAUP investigation was in the offing, and the building program was

behind schedule. Athletes were given kudos with a list of "athletes and coaches of the year." There was no mention of a program called commencement. Perhaps for the reader this summarizes the "second year that was."

The 99th year of the college began with a statistical report:

1970 - 1971 (The reader may wish to turn back to September 1971 for comparison)

Faculty:
- 481 (full and part time)
- Non Instructional Staff – 466

Undergraduate enrollment:
- Full time degree candidates – 5,795
  - 2,327 men; 3,468 women
- Part time – 947
- College of Arts and Sciences – 1,221
- School of Education – 2,894
- School of Health and Physical Education – 1,005
- School of Music – 515
- Freshman registration – 1,509
  - 557 men; 932 women

Graduate Enrollment:
- Full time degree candidates – 74
  - 47 men; 27 women

Library System:
- Volumes – 204,651
- Periodicals – 2,100
- Material in Micro-form – 350,000
- Alumni – Living graduates – 16,000+

Fees:
- *Undergraduate* annual
  - College of Arts and Sciences – $550
  - School of Education – $550
  - School of Health and Physical Education – $586
  - School of Music – $645
- *Graduate*
  - Pennsylvania students – $25 per semester hour
  - Others – $30 per semester hour
- *Room and Board*
  - annual – $720
- *Financial Facts:*
  - Plant value – $32,576,053.66
  - Operating Budget (requested) – $20,060,000
  - Student Financial Aid – $1,886,153
  - Research Contracts and grants – $142,941

It would appear from the foregoing that the small acorn of 1871 had matured into a giant oak throughout the narrative notwithstanding all the trials and tribulations making their appointed appearances. The good ship, "Old Normal", was still afloat.

The year began with a good "old panty raid" on the part of the men. Each dormitory was assailed in turn. At Old Main, like in the past, water came pouring out the windows upon the raiders. A new twist developed when in return the girls rallied and raided the mens' dorms. Finally the Deans' office and the security police herded the raiders back to their respective quarters. Some of the men remarked "Well the year started off with a *bang!*"

On October 15th, West Chester students joined their fellows from the thirteen other State Colleges for a march on Harrisburg. Car pools, as well as eleven chartered buses carried the West Chesterites to the State capitol under drizzling skies. There 6,000 students, 1200 from West Chester, heard speeches and made their wants known.

BILL HOLLAND
1226 Lukens Ave.
Woodlyn, Pa.

Men's Commuter Government 3; IGA Representative-at-Large 4; Student Activist Committee 2, 3, 4; Academic Affairs Committee 3; Academic Standards Council 3; IGA Student Rights & Freedoms Committee 3, Chairman 4.

The IGA and the Ad Hoc committee are canvassing for financial support to underwrite the Kay Fellowship. The Serpentine staff voted against printing Bill Holland's picture in the yearbook. The Quad of October 20th stated the reason given by the staff as "the pictures are traditionally formal." They quoted Holland as stating "that the freedom to wear whatever one wants should not be taken from a person, particularly since senior pictures are unique . . . they should reflect the personality of the seniors and project them as

"FRISBEE PLAY"

individuals and not necessarily as conformists, at least in the area of dress."

The author contacted Bill and offered to print his picture and the same biographical sketch that would have been in the Serpentine (St. Matthew; Chapter 20, Verse 16; Chapter 21, Verse 42).

One of the most popular activities on campus, transferred from the seashore, is the "frisbee." Skimming the light plastic platter rivals the croquet rage of 75 years ago.

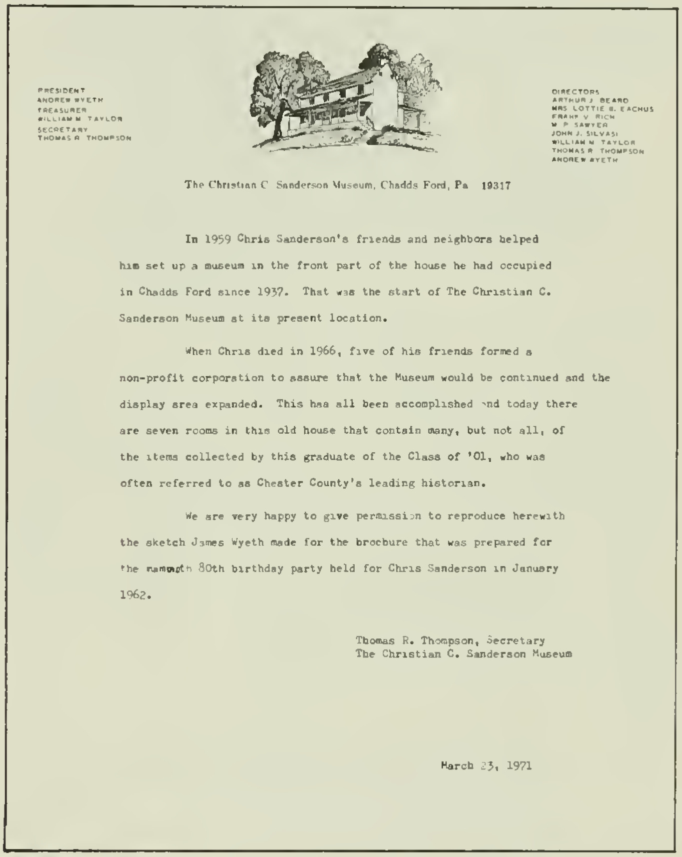
A new underground newspaper of four pages titled "Effigy" appears spasmodically. Its genre is making a spoof of some of the Quad features, as well as the "Ad Hoc" supporters.

The active members of the "Ad Hoc" Committee are regularly publishing letters in the "Quad" as well as appearing in student seminars. Several had been advised that their contracts would not be renewed. In contesting the actions of the administration, the group affected, are charging a "purge" by virtue of their membership on the "Ad Hoc" Committee.

On October 31st, the American Association of University Professors, apparently subjected to numerous requests from colleges and universities as to "Freedom and Responsibility" as they apply to individual faculty members as well as concerted actions by several of the academic community, publishes a position paper. Section 1, is herewith quoted:

> Membership in the academic community imposes on students, faculty members, administrators, and trustees an obligation to respect the dignity of others, to acknowledge their right to express differing opinions, and to foster and defend intellectual honesty, freedom of inquiry and instruction, and free expression on and off the campus. The expression of dissent and the attempt to produce change, therefore, may not be carried out in ways which injure individuals or damage institutional facilities or disrupt the classes of one's teachers or colleagues. Speakers on campus must not only be protected from violence, but given an opportunity to be heard. Those who seek to call attention to grievances must not do so in ways that significantly impede the functions of the institution.
>
> Students are entitled to an atmosphere conducive to learning and to even-handed treatment in all aspects of the teacher-student relationship. Faculty members may not refuse to enroll or teach students on the grounds of their beliefs or the possible uses to which they may put the knowledge to be gained in a course. The student should not be forced by the authority inherent in the instructional role to make particular personal choices as to political action or his own part in society. Evaluation of students and the award of credit must be based on academic performance professionally judged and not on matters irrelevant to that performance, whether personality, race, religion, degree of political activism, or personal beliefs.
>
> It is a teacher's mastery of his subject and his own scholarship which entitle him to his classroom and to freedom in the presentation of his subject. Thus, it is improper for an instructor persistently to intrude material which has no relation to his subject, or to fail to present the subject matter of his course as announced to his students and as approved by the faculty in their collective responsibility for the curriculum.
>
> Because academic freedom has traditionally included the instructor's full freedom as a citizen, most faculty members face no insoluble conflicts between the claims of politics, social action, and conscience, on the one hand, and the claims and expectations of their students, colleagues, and institutions, on the other. If such conflicts become acute, and the instructor's attention to his obligations as a citizen and moral agent precludes the fulfillment of substantial academic obligations, he cannot escape the responsibility of that choice, but should either request a leave of absence or resign his academic position.

Sanderson Hall is opened for the men and its name memorializes one of the outstanding alumnus of the college. Chris Sanderson, class of 1901, has appeared several times throughout the narrative. Not only was Chris well known throughout the United States, but upon his death a unique facility was established within five miles of the college. Let secretary Thomas R. Thompson speak through his letter of March 23rd, 1971:



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W. P. SAWYER
JOHN J. SILVASI
WILLIAM M. TAYLOR
THOMAS R. THOMPSON
ANDREW WYETH

The Christian C. Sanderson Museum, Chadds Ford, Pa 19317

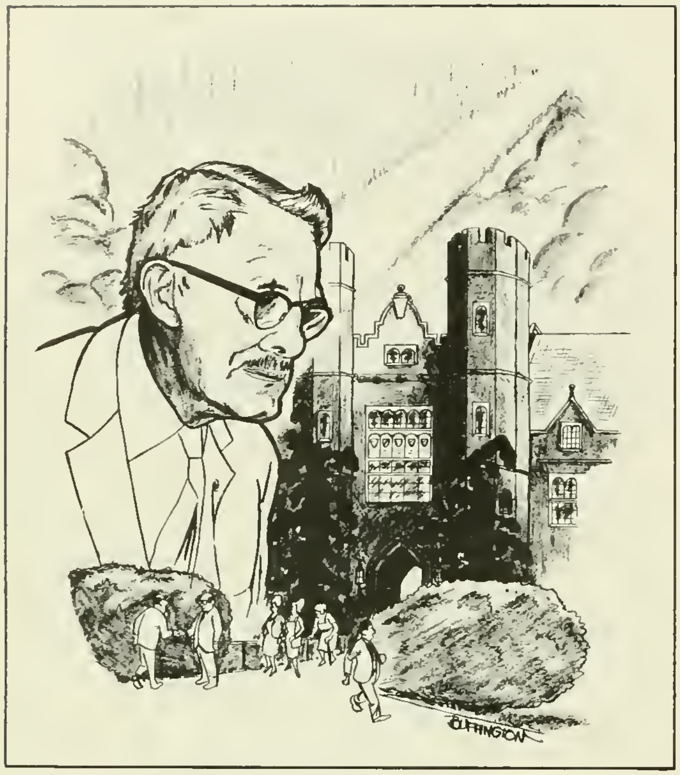
In 1959 Chris Sanderson's friends and neighbors helped him set up a museum in the front part of the house he had occupied in Chadds Ford since 1937. That was the start of The Christian C. Sanderson Museum at its present location.

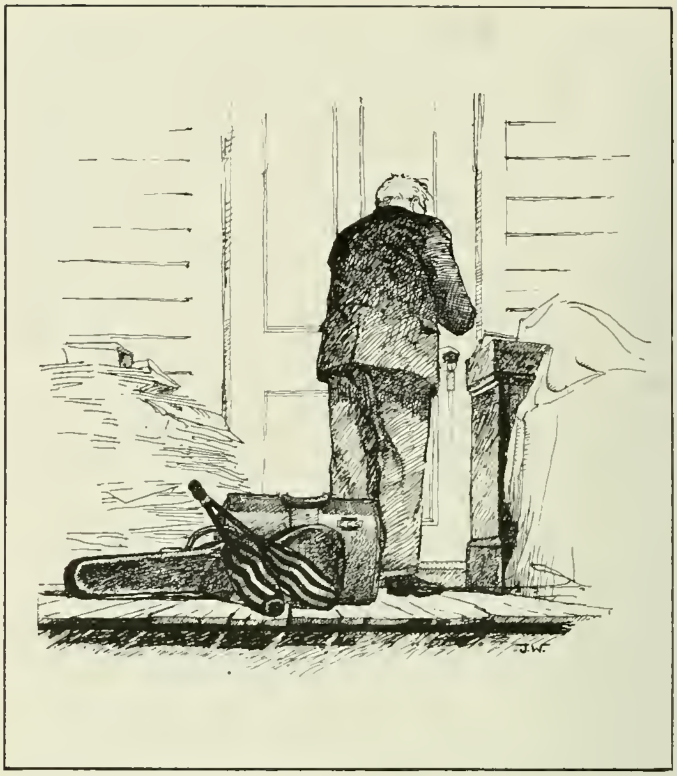
When Chris died in 1966, five of his friends formed a non-profit corporation to assure that the Museum would be continued and the display area expanded. This has all been accomplished and today there are seven rooms in this old house that contain many, but not all, of the items collected by this graduate of the Class of '01, who was often referred to as Chester County's leading historian.

We are very happy to give permission to reproduce herewith the sketch James Wyeth made for the brochure that was prepared for the mammoth 80th birthday party held for Chris Sanderson in January 1962.

Thomas R. Thompson, Secretary
The Christian C. Sanderson Museum

March 23, 1971





The Jamie Wyeth sketch of Chris shows him entering his home at Chadds Ford. On the porch the violin case, Indian clubs and his suitcase rest, hallmarks of his activity. Bill Buffington, '50, in the Olden Ram, Vol. 5, No. 2, April 1968, drew his impression of Chris – a front view which is a striking likeness. Thus Christian Carmack Sanderson Hall is a fitting memorial for one of the most famous alumnus of the college.

Carla Craig, a Junior Elementary major, makes history by becoming the first Black Rampage Queen. Selected by 5,000 students as their Campus Queen, she receives her crown during the halves of the West Chester-Bloomsburg Football game. The college has traveled a long way since that far distant day when blacks sat in the back rows of the chapel and were posted at the end of the graduation line.

Thomas Treadwell published, in the Quad, news of a Free University to be established on campus in the near future. Seventeen courses are originally listed, more will be added later. The offerings carry no fees or credits. The staffing listed includes a number of the "Ad Hoc" Committee. The "Quad" notice includes one course titled "A Historical Approach to American Problems", (teacher) Dr. Kay.

The campus Security Police are experiencing a wave of vandalism. Furniture and television sets are disappearing. An evening music program produces gate crashing and the destruction of some doors and siding in Hollinger Field House. An explosive device is hurled from Sanderson Hall.

Debate, which has experienced a serious revival, produces several trophies at the Susquehannah University tournament. The Martel-Keefe-Hall coached team bested 42 schools from 12 states. (Shades of the Moore and Aryan debate champions!)

The December 8th Quad carried both photos and the story of the new Kay Fellowship. Bob McLaughlin ànd Dr. Michael Kay jointly signed contracts for a sum of $12,500. Dr. Kay would agree to give four lectures open to the college community, three lectures at area colleges and one course in the Free University. The IGA Committee did not have the full amount but presented him with the first installment of $1500. The *Philadelphia Bulletin,* December 3rd, covered the story with an accompanying photo of Bob McLaughlin and the recipient of the fellowship. The *Bulletin* stated "Dr. Kay claimed his contract was not renewed for political reasons. He describes himself as a philosophical radical and a Marxist."

Betty Soderberg of the *Local News* Staff quoted Dr. Kay as follows: "The professorship grew out of my being purged from the faculty at West Chester State College by an administration that refuses to countenance a radical professor on campus and hence, has remained adamant in its original decision despite the certainty of AAUP censure, pending court suits, devasting publicity, and possibility of loss of accreditation."

> *E. T. A. Hoffman, the famous German writer and inspiration to all writers of fairy tales, had a very unusual mother who could hardly wait to finish her breakfast when she would run downstairs and join her neighbor on the front stoop. There they principally regaled each other with talk concerning "false signs of impending disaster."*

Betty further noted that he expressed his appreciation for the long hours and hard work that students and members of the Ad Hoc Committee spent in bringing the fellowship into reality.

Ron Gougher, Professor of German, institutes a program of individualized Foreign Language Learning. This, using programmed materials, will be of inestimable help to the language students. Ron will also take the leadership in developing an active International Relations Committee as a prelude for the college's formal involvement in contemporary International Programs.

The Fellowship Committee, the Ad Hoc Committee and the Student Activist Committee jointly publish a new media titled "The Paper." The first issue (the only one to date) gives a view of the college administration which, to say the least, was unique. This descriptive word could apply to the use of a Thomas Nast type cartoon of President Rossey.

In December Mitchell Hall is officially opened with an Art Exhibit. The new facility honors Dr. Lloyd Mitchell, who will retire within one month as the first Dean of the Music School. Lloyd, serving continuously since the mid 'thirties, has given much to the development of Music program of the college. (Lloyd was also one of the "Nine Old Men").

DR. LLOYD MITCHELL

MITCHELL HALL

A "first" occurs with the unveiling of the West Chester State College Gospel Singers. Barbara Ward, Junior Spanish Major, led her group in the NAACP talent show. This group will be in demand for performances in the service area. Pre-registration took its usual verbal assaults from the students; long lines and classes closed out early were the major gripes.

Eddie Lawrence, class of 1959 brings distinction to his alma mater and to his place of employment, Cheyney State College, when he appears in the 1970 edition of "Outstanding Young Men of America." Ed was a Physical Education major and one of the best baseball players in the history of the college.

The IGA performs a service for the students when a scientific survey is made of all local eating establishments.

The Dec. 15th Quad, in its center spread, presented a Christmas greeting "from the gang at WCSC." To show the yule spirit, cartoonist Ken Benditt portrayed the several campus personalities (involved in the current dispute) in a line with arms on each others shoulders. Cleverly done with an ecumenical spirit, the conservatives were alternated in position with Dr. Kay and the Ad Hoc Committee. This attempt at joviality throws a "happy" cover on a startling piece of news which broke in the *Daily Local News* December 28th. The Quad gave it front page coverage in the first issue of January 12, 1971. Both articles reproduced herewith cover the story:

Quad Angles

Vol. 39, No. 13 West Chester State College Tuesday, January 12, 1971

Professors file suit, claim damages

By LARRY FUNK

Six professors at West Chester State College filed suit in the Federal District Court, Philadelphia, December 8, against the college administration, the Board of Trustees, and the State Secretary of Education The professors are claiming damages in excess of $1,200,000.

Plaintiffs in the action are Professors Michael Kay, Robert Young, and Frank Fox, Department of History; Professor Thomas Treadwell, Department of Education; and Professors Stephen Parker and Martin Watkins, Department of English

Those who were named as defendants include Paul Rossey, President of the College, Albert Filano, Vice President for Academic Affairs; Byron Fleck, Dean of the School of Social and Behavioral Sciences; John Clokey, Dean of the School of Arts and Letters; Harold Benda, Dean of the School of Education; Dr Walter Ridley, Chairman of the Department of Secondary Education and Professional Studies; Dr. Donn Riley, acting Chairman of the Department of History; and Dr. Joseph Thorson, Chairman of the Department of Business and Economics Besides the members of the college Board of Trustees, David Kurtzman, the State Secretary of Education, was also named as a defendant.

The plaintiffs allege that because of their support of Dr. Kay, the administration has violated the rights of the members of the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Faculty

Along with Dr Kay, who was dismissed from his post May 31 Professors Treadwell, Parker and Watkins, who were notified that their teaching contracts would not be renewed, are seeking reinstatement to their positions and damages for injury to their "academic and professional reputation and future employment prospects, in an amount in excess of $250,000 each, plus costs and attorney's fees.

Seeking damages of $100,000 each are Dr Fox, who was denied tenure and his annual salary increment, and Dr. Young, who was denied promotion to the rank of full professor.

The six professors charged that they were victimized by the administration because of their activities on the Ad Hoc Committee. The committee was formed by the plaintiffs Parker and Fox

President Rossey commented, 'We have received notice of the suit and the matter has been transmitted to the State Attorney General." Tenative arrangements have been made by the Justice Department to have the defendants represented by private council, Samuel Halpern, and in a limited capacity, William G. Williams, the Deputy Attorney General.

Defending the plaintiffs is Mr Jack Brian of the Upper Darby firm of Richard, Brian, Di Santi, and Hamilton.

The charges against the administration submitted by the Ad Hoc Committee have also been investigated by the National Office of the American Association of University Professors last June A report of their investigations can be expected in January or February.

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6 professors sue W. Chester State

Officials at West Chester State College were named defendants yesterday in a half-dozen lawsuits filed by Dr. Michael Kay and five other professors, who seek damages totalling $900,000.

The professors claimed they were victimized by the college administration after formation of the Ad Hoc Committee of Concerned Faculty, which supported the position of the controversial Dr. Kay

Dr. Kay, who had charged the administration with creating a climate of fear and repression at the college, was fired May 31.

Contracts Not Renewed

The same week Ad Hoc Committee members Stephen Parker, associate professor of English, and Thomas W. Treadwell, associate professor of educational psychology, were notified that their teaching contracts would not be renewed.

> The actions against Parker and Treadwell were termed "a purge without question" by Marvin Watkins, associate professor of English, who was also notified that he would not be rehired.
>
> In suits filed yesterday in Federal District Court in Philadelphia, Kay and Parker sought damages of $250,000 each; Treadwell and Watkins, $100,000 each.
>
> Suits seeking damages of $100,000 each were also filed by Frank Fox, professor of history, who was denied tenure and a routine pay increment, and Richard J. Young, associate professor of history, whose application for promotion was denied.
>
> All six claimed the administration's actions resulted from the plaintiffs' activities on the Ad Hoc Committee which was formed by Parker with Fox as co-chairman.
>
> **Under Advisement**
>
> Judge James H. Gorbey has taken under advisement the professors' request that the college be prevented from carrying out the actions against them, and that Dr. Kay be rehired.
>
> Among those named defendants in the six lawsuits were college president Paul W. Rossey; Albert C. Filano, vice chairman for academic affairs; all members of the college board of trustees, and David H. Kurtzmail, state secretary of education.

On January 25th, United States District Judge James H. Corbey "issued a temporary order restraining the college from hiring replacements for controversial history teacher Dr. Michael Kay and three other faculty members who supported Kay against the administration."

The students have organized a Legal Rights Committee to "advise students of their rights with regard to procedures – both disciplinary and academic." From the glowing reports of the group's accomplishments, (example–page 1, vol. 35, no 15, *Quad,* Feb. 9, 1971) it is quite obvious that their position is not intended to be "amicus curiae" but rather "amicus studentiae". Shortly the students will be given a list of possible ways in which their "privacy" can be invaded. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania has attained a reputation for creating the image known as the "Philadelphia lawyer."

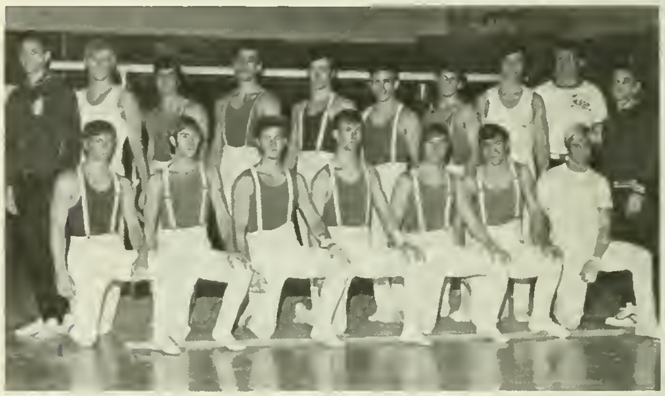
Black History Week included a well-planned program of events. An unscheduled activity took place when "outsiders" coming to the campus engaged in several disturbances culminating in the stabbing of a West Chester coed. Fortunately the accident did not prove fatal. Dean Weislogel, in explaining the fracas which marred the events, said "the incident was a frightening thing." Ken Burda, Director of the College Union, remarked "It was an unusual situation. There were an awful lot of people at the dance who did not belong there."

This is pinpointed at the end of the first hundred years as an "open campus" problem. In urban areas of the United States, the tendency of residents near a college is to consider the campus and its activities as "belonging" to them. In certain cases a number of interest groups have literally taken over or usurped facilities or areas in this manner. Several schools are considering measures to close off the campuses to such invasions – a return to the walled medieval university.

The "Quad" is conducting a weekly score card as to student "gains" regarding several areas. Student leaders are regularly confronting President Rossey regarding current controversial problems. Dr. Rossey is not unlike the President of the United States facing a weekly, sometimes hostile, press conference.

The discussion as to an "Open dorm" policy for the girls extends into the community when the *Local News* "Mail Bag" – letters to the editor – prints divergent opinions from both coeds and the good citizens of West Chester. The comments range from the "utter freedom of the far left to the conservative views first expressed in 1871."

One of the earliest reported activities in the history of the school was men's gymnastics. In this 99th year the peak was reached when Coach Milan Trnka's team won the Eastern Division of the North Atlantic Gymnastic Conference. Their overall record was ten wins and three losses.



"GYM CHAMPS"

ALUMNI BAND

A new musical organization, actually formed in the last year, is blossoming. Called the First Alumni Band, "Maestro" Paul Carson conducts these talented "old (and young) timers."

This spring the April Fool Quad blossoms. Titled "Qlod Mangles," President Rossey is given some humorous treatment. The "West Fester State University" catalog, as the center spread, is well done. Hilarity reigns for a day.

It will be recalled that on certain occasions the authenticity of the Peale Portrait has been held in question. Alumni Secretary Lawson Earle, engaging in correspondence with Theodore Siegl, Conservator of the Philadelphia Museum of Art, forwarded to him an unusual document, reproduced herewith:

Philadelphia
December 21, 1831

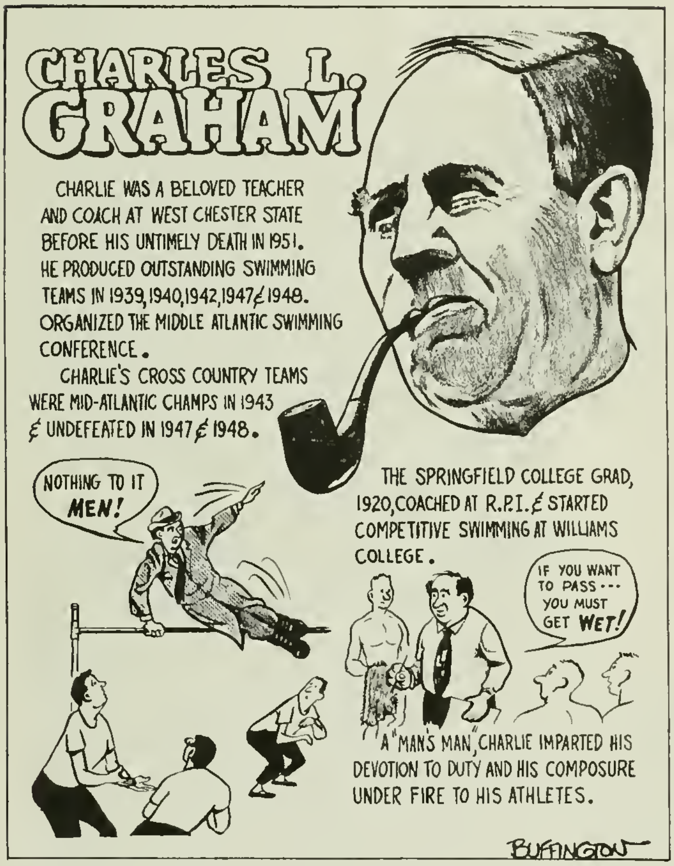
Dear Sir:

In reply to your enquiry concerning the Portrait in your possession which you bought at the sale of my father's effects, I have to say, that it is an Original Portrait of Washington painted by him. I think, in the year 1781; but for whom I do not remember. It was originally a whole-length figure leaning on a horse; but, meeting with an accident, it was cut down to its present size.

I remain
Respectively
Yours
Rembrandt Peale

Mr. John C. Neagle

Note by J. Neagle—The background of this portrait was retouched after it was reduced in size to correspond with the change, but by Mr. C. W. Peale – No other painter has worked upon it. – December 31, 1831.


CHARLES L. GRAHAM
CHARLIE WAS A BELOVED TEACHER AND COACH AT WEST CHESTER STATE BEFORE HIS UNTIMELY DEATH IN 1951. HE PRODUCED OUTSTANDING SWIMMING TEAMS IN 1939, 1940, 1942, 1947 & 1948. ORGANIZED THE MIDDLE ATLANTIC SWIMMING CONFERENCE.
CHARLIE'S CROSS COUNTRY TEAMS WERE MID-ATLANTIC CHAMPS IN 1943 & UNDEFEATED IN 1947 & 1948.
NOTHING TO IT MEN!
THE SPRINGFIELD COLLEGE GRAD, 1920, COACHED AT R.P.I. & STARTED COMPETITIVE SWIMMING AT WILLIAMS COLLEGE.
IF YOU WANT TO PASS ··· YOU MUST GET WET!
A "MAN'S MAN," CHARLIE IMPARTED HIS DEVOTION TO DUTY AND HIS COMPOSURE UNDER FIRE TO HIS ATHLETES.
BUFFINGTON

Considering the former position taken by Mr. Siegl in which he questioned the genuineness of the portrait, his reply to Lawson in part states. "I don't known what to make of it. If the documentation is correct – and it indeed seems so – then I will have to eat my words." Though Mr. Siegl seems convinced, Charles Coleman Sellers of Carlisle still clung to his view when he wrote Siegl inferring that perhaps Rembrandt Peale was simply trying to write a "certification for other people." With the Centennial approaching, the college's position is that the Peale is genuine. Perhaps in the next hundred years?

HEALTH and PHYSICAL EDUCATION CENTER

This year several buildings are completed. The new Health and Physical Education Center opened in the second semester costing over $4,000,000. It is the fourth facility of this type constructed since 1890. Within the complex the name of Charles Luther Graham, associated with the pool in Hollinger Field House, will be considered for transfer to the pool in the new facility. This three-part aquatic complex is housed in the wing on which the building name is placed.

WAYNE HALL

Wayne Hall, a residence for men which will be used for women temporarily, opens in April. Thus the name of Anthony Wayne is kept alive on the campus. What a pity Charlie Roach couldn't have had an opportunity to see the "second" Wayne Hall!

Schmidt Hall, under construction, will serve as a girls' dormitory. This honors Gertrude E. Schmidt, pioneer music teacher at the college. She is hale and hearty and will be featured at the Centennial opening ceremonies.

As the year and this "epic" draws to a close (by reason of the inexorable printer's deadline) the centennial plans are almost complete. For two years a general committee, having campus wide representation with a liberal sprinkling of students, has been busy. Solicitations for gifts were made of Alumni, businesses, faculty, foundations, student groups, and

GERTRUDE E. SCHMIDT

DR. CONSTANTINE JOHNS

SCHMIDT HALL

LAWSON EARL (1907 - 1971)

other friends of the college. An eight member financial committee (four students, four faculty) regulate fiscal matters. The executive committee, made up of Dr. Constantine Johns, Director of Cultural Affairs, Lawson Earl, Alumni Secretary, and the author are in the process of creating an Alumni Centennial Center in the "old Library." There will be two alumni reception rooms, all alumni offices, and a college museum. This building decorated with centennial banners and bunting will officially open on Alumni day, May 22nd at 11 A.M. to "kick off" the year-long birthday party. The party program for the day will include the firing of the "new" cannon – an exact reproduction of the one brought to Wayne Field military encampment in June 1861. It is planned to place the cannon as a main "centerpiece" in one of the reception rooms.

In his remarks, Dr. Rossey will quote part of the original speech given by Ezekiel Cook in 1871. Charles E. Swope, President of the Board of Trustees, will likewise quote part of the speech of Reverend Moore, his counterpart a hundred years ago. Gibbons Cornwell will speak representing Captain R. T. Cornwell, his grandfather, and a prime influence in the affairs of the early Normal. A group of the oldest living alumni will honor the occasion by their presence, and all faculty emeriti have been invited to attend.

Throughout the Centennial year 1971-1972 over 300 programs are planned with Dr. John's Office of Cultural Affairs acting as the "nerve center" for the operation. Again printing deadlines and space preclude printing the 50–page Centennial Brochure which will list all events. Each division and group within the college have opportunities to "show their wares."

As the chronological narrative closes the "old Normal" has continually faced abnormal situations. In the epilogue will be given a look backwards as well as a look forward. At this point the next chapter is particularly recommended as one of the most important ones in this volume.

END THE WAR NOW!
PEACE

STUDENT LIFE IN THE 'SEVENTIES

CHAPTER ELEVEN

Unwept, Unhonored and Unsung

UNWEPT, UNHONORED AND UNSUNG

> *"It is we who built the pyramids, we who tore out the marble for the temples and the rocks for the imperial highways; it is we who rowed in the galleys and who pulled the wooden plows while they wrote their dialogues and dramas. We were dirty and our death was real, they were aesthetic and their discussion was pretense. There can be no beauty if human injustice lies within it. There can be no truth that omits this injustice. There can be no good which allows it."*
>
> TADEUSZ BOROWSKI
> POLAND – NOVEMBER 1968 page 19

Tadeusz Borowski, prisoner number 119198 at Auschwitz, was one of the most brilliant young Polish writers of his time. His stories, based upon the cruelties of man and the life he experienced over the years spent as a political prisoner behind the barbed wires of Auschwitz, gave him a profound insight into the abstracts of truth and evil. His tragic death in 1951 cut short a most promising future. (The poem and background information was furnished through the kind cooperation of Dr. Professor Kasimierz Fidelus, Physical Culture Institute, Warsaw, Poland, and Jerzy Piorkowski, Editor in Chief of "Poland", Polonia Publishing House, Warsaw, Poland.)

An examination of histories of colleges and universities reveal the inordinate concentration of space, words and photographs concerning the President, Boards of Trustees, the faculty, the student life, the facilities, and the incessant fiscal problems of survival. In a few, the reader is permitted guarded views of those members of the college community who in reality are delineated quite clearly in the first several lines of Borowski's charge.

The non-instructional staff have a great deal in common. Generally they are from West Chester or nearby. Many come from families whose successive generations have given long dedicated service to the college. From a formal educational view, few have the college degree associated with their name. Their salaries are neither commensurate with the positions they fill nor with the effort they expend to meet the rigors of each day. The students, by and large, seem oblivious to their existence and their presence is mainly noted in a negative way when complaints are registered as to services desired or performed. Their day is regimented by the clock – eight to five. Certain ones, by reason of the critical nature of their assignment, are on 24 hour call. (Dave Dempsey, Chief Engineer, in the power house "enjoys" such a position.) They do not have the student's free periods or the faculty's adjustable day or long vacations. They do not have at the current writing, nor has the Commonwealth historically encouraged, professional organizations or unions for these people. In past years their continued employment waxed and waned with the fortunes of the political party to which they owed allegiance. (In fact, in past years it was not uncommon after their party suffered a reversal in a state election, to see a line of employees patiently waiting in the Court House to change their registration.) The party in power, until recent years, quite openly maced them for the purchase of tickets, at outrageous prices (even on the installment plan) to party picnics, socials, dinners, etc. In past history, there have been times when their continuation in employment was determined by favors bestowed upon dominant bosses. Frequently this involved "donating" services or time to the private affairs of their superiors as well as "tender" of a more private and personal service, particularly on the part of attractive females.

Patronized, sometimes treated as human beings in the several State colleges, their lot has not been marked with great social advances in the mainstream of college life. In recent years, however, this is changing for the better.

It must be observed that they do not have the mobility of action nor the fluidity of choice enjoyed by the students and faculty. Students come and go. Faculty schedules permit escaping at times or leaving for better positions. The non-instructional staff, the "heart of the college," frequently are the real prisoners here.

One can transpose Borowski's words by saying "It is we who did your clerical work, handled your telephone service, filled out the unending forms; we have scrubbed your floors, cleaned your bathrooms, repaired your walls, fixed your lights and roof; it was we who cut the grass, hauled the trash; we who cooked your food, washed your dishes, repaired your walks and windows; we who kept your records so that you might enjoy the benefits. We gave you the time to study, to write, to learn, to live, to play. Our work was dirty and real, much of what you do is pretense in the name of education.

With this introduction the reader is invited to look inside the "college factory" to learn what really makes the complex machine work. Is it impossible within the scope of this work to delineate all who have existed in the past and those who are a part of current operations. The examples cited and the names listed will of necessity have to represent all. Within the body of this narrative, throughout the hundred years, many names of the non-instructional staff have been mentioned. The scope of the work and the inadequacies of the author are offered as a poor excuse for failure to include all those persons "behind the scenes" who made the college what it is today.

It has been the hope of the author that the long-suffering reader, having reached this point in the narrative, realizes that the central protagonist of the non-instructional (a very poor descriptive term) staff has been Charles Grover Cleveland Alexander Roach – "Everyman" – the symbol of this group. Charlie, his life and his contributions, have been interwoven as part of the history. Buffington's cartoon, heading this chaper, delineates a humble man living a life of quiet desperation. Yet today, alumni returning to the college may not know the name of the President who was in office while they were students but mention Charlie Roach!!!

Several brief biographical sketches are herewith presented. These shall represent all the staff so categorized as "Non-instructional" –

EVERETT SHAEFER

Mr. Shaefer, who is completing 25 years of service at the College, has the distinction of having the longest, continuous service of the State business officers. During this time he carried the titles of Bursar and Control Agent, Business Manager, and more recently, Director of Business Affairs.

A native Iowan, with deep family roots in Pennsylvania history, he is a direct descendant of Governor George Wolf, known as the "father of free public education in

EVERETT SHAEFER

Pennsylvania." He was valedictorian of his high school graduating class and was a scholarship recipient at Drake University where he majored in Business Administration and Business Education. He was granted a scholarship and an assistantship at the University of Iowa where he completed a Master of Arts degree and one year toward a doctorate. He completed additional graduate credits at the Pennsylvania State University, University of Delaware, and the Temple Law School. He was a teacher in the Centralia Junior College (Now Kaskaskian College) before entering Commonwealth service.

The operating budgets of the College increased from less than one million dollars in 1945-56 to an anticipated budget of twenty million for 1971-72. The plant valuation during these years increased from roughly four million to some fifty million while the student enrollments quadrupled.

Mr. Shaefer was given special commendation by the Middle States Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools and has been given recognition by the Office of the Auditor General.

PEOPLES – FATHER and SON

The Peoples family well illustrates the successive generation service pattern to the college. Harry Peoples was a member of the carpenter staff for twenty-five years. (1933-58). His son, Bill Peoples, gave twenty-three years of dedicated service to the college. To enumerate all the activities they supported not only in maintaining the college in its academic needs but in constructing scenery for dramatics, building sport facilities, storage closets and furniture, etc. would take many pages. The college buildings, many past the condemned stage, required continuous repairs. A third generation, Bill Jr., has been associated with the college since 1966 except for a four-year stint in the United States Air Force. Today he carries out the "Peoples' " tradition in his position as work-control clerk on the maintenance staff.

LONDON JONES

London Jones started working at the college in March 1912. He served in the kitchen and later, with the opening of Ehinger Gym, served as custodian there until his retirement in 1959. Known to every Physical Education major, this popular employee enjoyed the greatest feeling of respect from all. When his retirement became known in 1959, the students and faculty raised a retirement purse as well as declaring the day of the ceremony "London Jones Day." A special song was written by Muriel Leach and sung by all and a huge cake was presented bearing the legend "Good Luck London." The Governor of Pennsylvania sent a special commendation for the event. London in forty-seven years had given a lifetime of service. The Physical Education Department, following the principle of ancient Greek cities awarding their athletic heroes a special consideration at all public festivals, gave London, their "athletic hero", a free seat at all sports contests.

G. WARREN MERCER

Warren is one of the best known personalities on the campus. He has many occupations as well as interests. Originally a plasterer by trade, he became interested in music and formed a group called "The Royal Ramblers." This group under Warren's ledership has been active for forty-four years. Today Warren serves on the maintenance staff in the locksmith division. Warren first played Santa in 1941, thirty years ago, appearing in a number of stores in Downingtown. He first appeared at the College in 1956 at the Christmas party for retarded children (he never missed an appearance with this group since that date). It would be best for the reader to have Warren speak directly.

Photo by Mock

"During the Christmas season, I not only work in a store, but visit hospitals, nursing homes, churches and a lot of parties for the blind, handicapped and private homes. Christmas Eve is a big night for me. I start out at dark and get home about 1:00 A.M. My last job is at the Chester County Hospital on Christmas morning, which takes me about 2½ hours. It is a great pleasure to me that I can bring them a lot of joy on that day. I visit not only the children, but adults too. All children are not the same. Some have a big list and others two or three things. A few ask for presents for the poor children also. I have the best suits that I can buy. When I was a child, I used to look at the pictures of Santa Claus in the papers and store advertisements, so when I started, I wanted to look just like those pictures I saw. I have three suits which all belong to me. I would like to see others take the part because in some towns, they do not have any. I have been brought into town on fire engines, new cars and other ways. These 29 years, taking this part, has been very enjoyable to me and I hope to continue as long as I can. God has been very good to me, and without His help, I could not have done it this long.

Merry Christmas to All
Santa Claus."

CATHERINE E. FINEGAN

Catherine has one of the longest service records of any woman employee. She initiated the first bookkeeping system in the student stores accounts. Over the years her superior stewardship husbanded the expenditures in behalf of the students so that all operations were based upon sound fiscal policies. To her, as has been mentioned, must be credited the major contribution in extricating the tangled situation in this area in the thirties. Catherine is the "cornerstone" of the present IGA Student Store.

FRED D. CLARK

Fred D. Clark started in the old Normal kitchen in August 1915. Known to every athlete-waiter and to his colleagues for

his smile and his cheerful spirit. He took everything in his stride, and in his 43 years of service with Paul Boyer (46 years service), "commanded" the stoves. It was a distinct pleasure to watch them work. Let Fred's photo here represent all those who contributed so much to the morale of the students.

The following represents a simple service roll of honor taken from records furnished by the business office. Since this is by no means a complete listing, it should be an avenue of future research to document a complete roll of honored college employees.

Over Forty Years Service

Eva M. Barr
Paul Boyer
Fred O. Clark
Catherine Finegan
Clinton Grant
London Jones
William Murray
Edith Shoffner
Andrew Wolfangle

Thirty to Thirty-nine Years

Laura Benner
Elsie Burkey
Thelma Draper
Elizabeth Griffith
Lillian D. Jackson
Rebecca Patterson
John Ray
Charlie Roach
Mildred Scott
John Winder
Erma Windle

Twenty to Twenty-nine Years

Art Arnold
Anna Clayton
Viola E. Derry
Edna Devine
Marguerite M. Douglas
Ella M. Dowlin
Esther Eves
Marie S. Futer
Mabel T. Gordon
Paul M. Gordon
Gladys L. Green
William Hall
John Hollinger
Dr. Clarence P. Kistler
Katherine Kleinbol
Viola Lewis
Rose H. McAnnulla
Blanche McCord
Rachel E. Mintzer
Hannahbelle T. Morrison
Harry Naylor
Helen D. Patton
Harry Peoples
William A. Peoples
Fred Pervear
Lydie Preston
Samuel A. Richardson
Katie Shay
Elizabeth Sweigart
Rudy Weiler
Mary R. Weir
Doris C. Williams
Earl Wilson
John Wooldridge

To those whose names were omitted through oversight or lack of documentation, the author expresses his regrets. To Clinton B. Grant, who in the centennial year will be in his 51st year of service, a special recognition is in order.

As a closing salute to these important people, a vital part of the college community in its centennial year, there is furnished a group of photographs showing the many facets of their operations.

CHAPTER TWELVE

Epilogue - Charge

to the Unknown Historian of 2071

BUFFINGTON

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I. OFFICIAL COLLEGE PUBLICATIONS

COLLEGE CATALOGS – 1871 - 1971 (100 ISSUES)

MOORE LITERARY GAZETTE – ANNUAL-PUBLISHED BY MOORE LITERARY SOCIETY
1877 - 1891

ARYAN LITERARY GAZETTE – ANNUAL-PUBLISHED BY ARYAN LITERARY SOCIETY
1886 -1891

AMULET – MONTHLY-PUBLISHED 10 ISSUES PER YEAR JOINTLY BY MOORE AND ARYAN LITERARY
SOCIETIES 1892 - 1918 and MARCH 1920
MEMORIAL EDITION – GEORGE MORRIS PHILIPS

PATHFINDER – COLLEGE SENIOR PUBLICATION 1911

SERPENTINE – COLLEGE SENIOR PUBLICATION 1912 - PRESENT (59 Volumes)

GREENSTONE – (BI-WEEKLY, THEN WEEKLY) 1924 - 1928

"PURPLE AND GOLD" – (IRREGULAR) 1929 - 1932

"QUAD ANGLES" – (BI-WEEKLY, THEN WEEKLY) 1932 - PRESENT

II. OFFICIAL RECORDS

ACCOUNTS RECEIVABLE LEDGER – (DEAD ACCOUNTS BOOK)
GEORGE MORRIS PHILIPS – 1881 - 1915

FACULTY MINUTES – WEST CHESTER NORMAL SCHOOL
VOL. 1 1871 - 1895
VOL. 2 1895 - 1908
VOL. 3 1908 - 1925

WEST CHESTER TEACHERS COLLEGE

LOOSE LEAF NOTEBOOKS 1925 - 1960

MINUTE BOOK – PENNSYLVANIA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL
FIRST DISTRICT 1874 - 1920
(EXAMINATIONS, STATE BOARDS, GRADUATE LISTS, CORRESPONDENCE)

PHILIPS, GEORGE MORRIS – PRIVATE DIARIES 1905 - 1919
1917 - 1920

WEST CHESTER STATE NORMAL SCHOOL – PROPERTY LEDGER – PERIOD 1870 - 1914

III. SCRAPBOOKS

WEST CHESTER NORMAL SCHOOL, TEACHERS COLLEGE, STATE COLLEGE 1873 to PRESENT

DR. CLYDE EHINGER – SCRAPBOOK – COVERING PERIOD 1890 - 1920
PRIVATE LETTERS COVERING PERIOD 1889 - 1914

IV. OTHER PUBLICATIONS

BRAYBOY, TIMOTHY: "HISTORY OF THE OLD GYMNASIUM AT WEST CHESTER STATE
NORMAL SCHOOL"

UNPUBLISHED MASTERS REPORT 1970

COPE, CALEB S. – "REFLECTIONS ON THE OPENING OF THE WCSNS"
9 MO. 25th 1871

UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT C 370.73 C
(SPECIAL COLLECTION WCSNS)

HAVERFORD COLLEGE – "WILLIAM PYLE PHILIPS" 1952

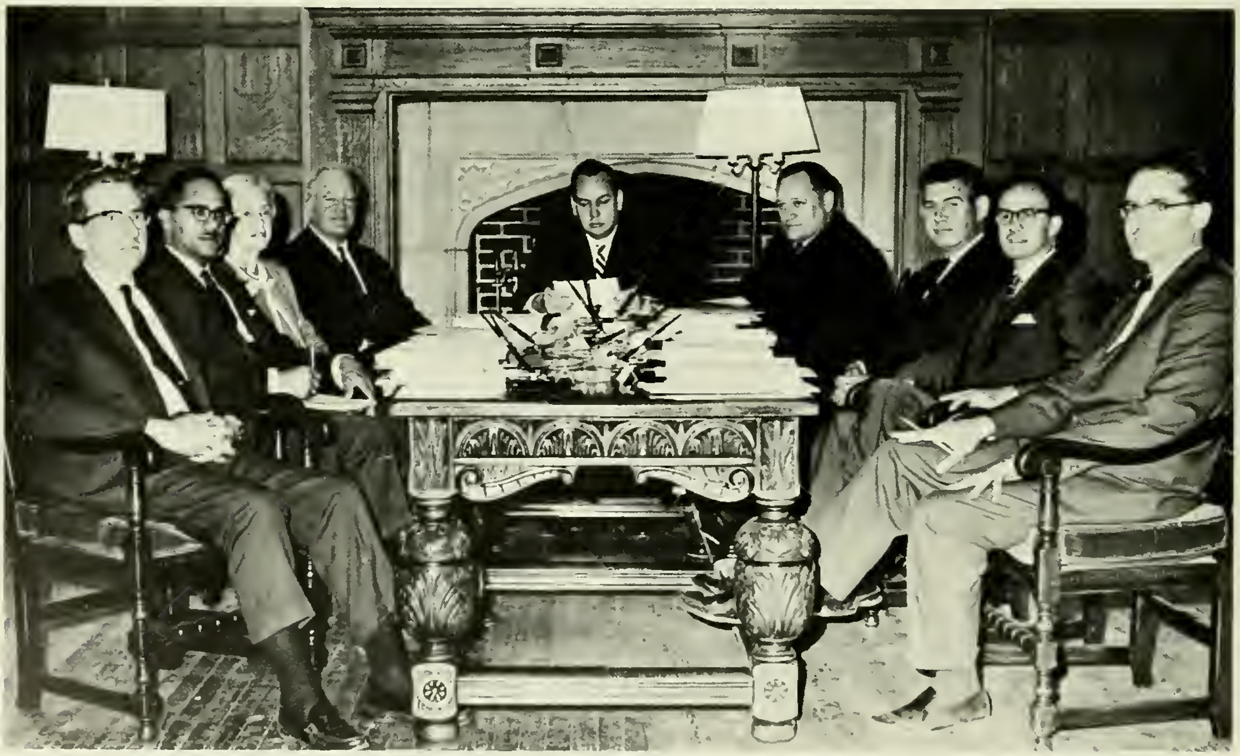
LEE, KATHRYN JEAN – "WEST CHESTER ACADEMY – 1811 - 1871 – THE FORMATIVE YEARS OF WEST CHESTER STATE COLLEGE"
UNPUBLISHED MASTERS THESIS
WEST CHESTER STATE COLLEGE – 1966

RENTSCHLER, DAVID M. – "A HISTORY OF THE MUSIC PROGRAM AT WEST CHESTER STATE COLLEGE" 1871 - 1964
UNPUBLISHED MASTERS THESIS MAY 1969

SWOPE, CHARLES S. – "BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE PRESIDENTS OF THE STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE"
UNPUBLISHED, UNDATED MANUSCRIPT
CALL No. C974.813 B
(SPECIAL COLLECTION WCSNS)

SYKES, EARL F. – EDITOR, PIONEER SCHOOLS AND EARLY EDUCATION IN SOUTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA
PAPERS PREPARED BY EDUCATION MINOR STUDENTS
1940 - 1945

V. COLLEGE BOARD OF TRUSTEES



Left to Right: Mr. Edward O. Hilbush, Jr., West Chester; Mr. Clifford E. DeBaptiste, West Chester; Mrs. Thomas P. Harney, West Chester; Col. Mervin G. Sneath, Norristown; Mr. Charles E. Swope, President, West Chester; Hon. Joseph Saltzman, Vice President, Marcus Hook; Mr. Robert M. Hotchkiss, Doylestown; Hon. Anthony L. Stancato, West Chester; and Mr. F. Oliver Burckhalter, Wallingford.

Looking backward into the past of this school has revealed a story of people – human beings neither totally saints nor sinners. Each era has brought on the academic stage a succession of students, faculty, non-instructional staff, and Board members whose ambitions, goals and internal relationships provided the reader with an insight as to what a college really is. This institution is not the buildings on the campus, it is made up of people, many who gave more than they would ever receive, while a few took much and gave little in return.

The students of 1890 are the same students of today and the future. The same internal drives and desires exist. Yesterday's students, "suppressed" by the suffocating atmosphere of victorian paternalism, have been freed. Today, the students' place is in the sun. What will they do for an encore by 2071. Which way is up or down?

The faculty of the past, like impoverished, dedicated old-time preachers, identified themselves fully with the school and the students. Today an increasing number of faculty give only their teaching schedule to their appointed places, and carefully noting the time on their alarm wrist watch, hurry to another university or college nearby for, in some instances, a "full time" class load. One particularly skillful "automated" faculty member, like a medieval juggler at a street sarabande, appears on the faculty listing of three colleges and universities. He lives in constant fear that an urgent meeting or a shift in time of one class will bring the house of cards tumbling down.

The Principal of the Old Normal was like a Biblical Patriarch, or a Islamic Mullah, or a Cossack Hetman – he could do no wrong. He was the central authority of the educational universe and the college "family" dutifully revolved around him.

In 1971 in the United States the word administrator, president, dean, chairman implies someone who is a scapegoat, a target for abuse. He represents the "organization." He finds, as Charlie Brown, in the "Peanuts" cartoon, says, "The world is full of people eager to serve in an advisory capacity."

The parents of today's college freshmen are unable to cope with this "new generation." They thankfully turn over their progeny to the college and experience a deep feeling of relief.

Yet not all is negative. The young people on campus today have their eyes and minds open. They insist on the "why" things are so! They openly discuss "cabbages, shoes, sealing wax, kings, sex, community living, drugs, homosexuality and war. They make mistakes but so did their parents and grandparents. The clothing, the hair styles, buildings, motor cars, and communication devices may change, but the human being is the same. The only variable is the earlier maturation by reason of the exposure barrage of television and other products of our expanding world. And what will their children and their grandchildren be like when they attend the West Chester of the future? Each older generation, through the past centuries, has always expressed the view that their children were on the way to hell. The "oldsters," reaching like a hand from the grave, perhaps in a need for their own security, tried to mold their children into their world and its values. Yet each generation has managed to escape the mold and survive. The only difference, Historian, is that there has been a greater expanding freedom for the youth, won in the last ten years, then in the last thousand years. What will you find in 2071? Record well and fairly, that those who follow you in turn can build upon the rich heritage of the past.

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The West Chester Normal School Centennial story started with a cannon, and appropriately, on the threshold of the second hundred years, a new cannon comes on the scene.

The restoring to the campus of the original symbol has been made possible by a number of men whose efforts are herewith delineated:

R. D. Shaffner of Phoenix Iron and Steel furnished original plans and advice concerning the construction of the Griffin Patent Rifled Cannon. Mr. Shaffner is responsible for the one on exhibition in Phoenixville.

Mr. John Marsh, President of Camden Foundry, New Jersey, using the plans furnished by Mr. Shaffner, cast the piece after an original styroform mold was made. A sealed, steel tube was used for the bore. The finished casting weighed over 700 pounds. As a matter of interest Mr. Marsh was originally from Chester County and his mother and sister attended West Chester.

Bill Peoples, retired Superintendent of Maintenance of the college, at this point, working closely with Ed Miller of Miller's Welding Shop, and Ray Lindsey and Fred Gysin of Hoopes Brothers and Darlington Wheel Works (all of West Chester), planned the construction of the gun carriage, mounting of the wheels, and the accompanying metal work as shown on the plans.

Dave Dempsey, Chief Engineer at the college, set up an assembly point in the Power House, using a chain hoist to suspend the barrel. Dave, with Paul Gordon, head of the Maintenance Staff next door, is working closely with Bill Peoples' group.

At 11 A.M., May 22nd, 1971, Alumni Day, the reconstructed Griffin Patent Cannon will be loaded and fired to signal the start of the Centennial Celebration. This will also commemorate the first firing of the original one at Camp Wayne in June 1861.

It is planned to place the cannon in the museum as a part of the college memorabilia with the thought that you, Historian, may wish to signal the end of a most successful second hundred years of this educational institution – West Chester – a vital contributor to the cause of education and freedom in Chester County, Pennsylvania, the United States, the Earth, and perhaps, in 2071, the Universe. AVE ATQUE VALE, HERODOTUS of the 21st Century!

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Each year some dear familiar face
To memories keeping we consign
Each year some comrade takes his place
Among the shadows in the line.
And thus the living ranks grow thin
Ah, few must be the years at most
Before we all are mustered in
To Serve among the silent host.

AN UNKNOWN CHESTER COUNTY CIVIL WAR POET

WEST CHESTER STATE NOR SCHOOL
TON, M. A.,
VICTOR C. VAUGHAN,
ROFF, B. E.

NORMAL SCHOOL!
hearing and taking action
appointed to confer with
be held at the
Department
COURT HOUSE,
Gymnastic
WEST CHESTER,
Thursday Evening,
SEPTEMBER
At 7 1-2 O'clock.
interested, are earnestly
invited to attend.
Normal Gymnasium
Evening, December 16th
AT 7:30 O'CLOCK.
'03
'03
Incorporated